Work Session in Preparation for IWRB Meeting No. 1-14

January 23, 2014 at 1:30 pm Idaho Water Center Conference Rooms 602 B,C,D 322 East Front Street, Boise, ID 83702

AMENDEDWORK SESSION AGENDA

- 1. Western States Water Council Sustainability Presentation
- 2. Reasonably Anticipated Future Needs Water Rights Presentation
- 3. Executive Session Board will meet pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-2345 (1) subsections (c) and (f), for the purposes of considering the acquisition of an interest in real property not presently owned by a public agency and to communicate with legal counsel regarding legal ramifications of and legal options for pending litigation, or controversies not yet being litigated but imminently likely to be litigated. Executive Session is closed to the public.

Wednesday, January 22, 2014

6:30 pm: Dinner with Tony Willardson (Western States Water Council) at Riverside Grill (*Reservations Only*)

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES

The meeting will be held in facilities that meet the accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. If you require special accommodations to attend, participate in, or understand the meeting, please make advance arrangements by contacting Mandi Pearson, Administrative Assistant, by email mandi-pearson@idwr.idaho.gov or by phone at (208) 287-4800.



C.L. "Butch" Otter Governor

AGENDA

IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD MEETING NO. 1-14

January 24, 2014 at 8:30 am

Idaho Water Center Conference Rooms 602 B,C,D 322 East Front St, Boise, ID 83702

Roger W. Chase

Chairman Pocatello District 4

Peter Van Der Meulen

Vice-Chairman Hailey At Large

Bob Graham

Secretary Bonners Ferry District 1

Charles "Chuck"

Cuddy Orofino At Large

Vince Alberdi

Kimberly At Large

Jeff Raybould

St. Anthony At Large

Albert Barker

Boise District 2

John "Bert" Stevenson

Rupert District 3

- 1. Roll Call
- 2. Agenda and Approval of Minutes 11-13
- 3. Public Comment
- 4. Hearing Officer Appointment
- 5. Financial Program
 - a. Status Update
 - b. Annual Financial Report
 - c. South Liberty Irrigation Company
- 6. Water Transactions
 - a. Morgan Creek
 - b. South Leigh Creek
- 7. State Water Plan
- 8. Water District 02 WaterSMART Grant
- 9. ESPA Management
 - a. Update
 - b. Request for Cloud Seeding Funding
- 10. IDWR Director's Report
- 11. Other Non-Action Items for Discussion
- 12. Next Meetings and Adjourn

Americans with Disabilities

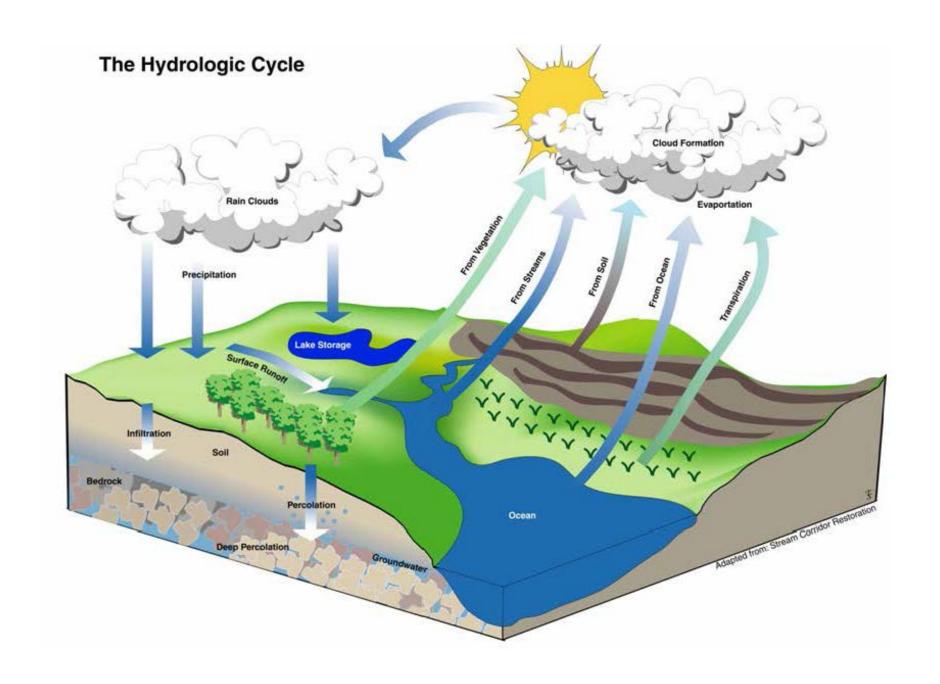
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Water in the West is an increasingly scarce and precious resource, given population growth and an expanding range of often competing economic and ecological demands, as well as changing social values. Surface and ground water supplies in many areas are stressed, resulting in a growing number of conflicts among users and uses. A secure and sustainable future is increasingly uncertain given our climate, aging and often inadequate water infrastructure, limited knowledge regarding available supplies and existing and future needs and uses, and competing and sometimes un-defined or ill-defined water rights. Effectively addressing these challenges will require a collaborative, cooperative effort among states and stakeholders that transcends political and geographic boundaries.

- State primacy is fundamental to a sustainable water future. Water planning, policy, development, protection, and management must recognize, defer to, and support state laws, plans, and processes. The federal government should streamline regulatory burdens and support implementation of state water plans and state water management.
- Given the importance of the resource to our public health, economy, food security, and environment, water must be given a high public policy priority at all levels.

- An integrated and collaborative approach to water resources management is critical to the environmentally sound and efficient use of our water resources. States, tribes, and local communities should work together to resolve water issues. A grassroots approach should be utilized in identifying problems and developing optimal solutions.
- Any approach to water resource management and development should accommodate sustainable economic growth, which is enhanced by the protection and restoration of significant aquatic ecosystems, and will promote economic and environmental security and quality of life.

 There must be cooperation among stakeholders at all levels and agencies of government that recognizes and respects national, regional, state, local and tribal differences in values related to water resources and that supports decision-making at the lowest practicable level.



Sustainable Water Resources

Discussions of water sustainability offer most promise when they take place with an understanding of major driving forces like population, income, land use, climate change, and energy use.

To help it navigate within such a context, SWRR identified a set of four sustainability principles for water resources management:

Sustainability Principles

• The value and limits of water. Water supports all life and provides great value. While water is abundant, people need to understand and appreciate that it is limited in many regions, that there are environmental and economic costs of depleting or damaging water resources, and that unsustainable water and land use practices pose serious risks to people and ecosystems. The consumption of renewable natural resources is sustainable if it does not exceed the rate of long term renewal and does not impair the health and productivity of ecosystems, communities or the economy.

• **Shared responsibility**. Water does not respect political boundaries. Sustainable management of water requires consideration of the needs of people and ecosystems up- and downstream and throughout the hydrologic cycle, and avoiding extreme situations that may deplete water in some regions to provide supplies elsewhere.

• Equitable access. Sustainability suggests fair and equitable access to water, water dependent resources, and related infrastructure. Equitable access requires continuous monitoring to detect and address problems as they occur, and means to correct the problems.

• **Stewardship**. Meeting today's water needs sustainably challenges us to continually address the implications of our water resources decisions on future generations and the ecosystems upon which they will rely. We must be prepared to correct policies and decisions if they create adverse unintended consequences.

Conclusions

- The states have a primary and critical role in western water management.
- Good decisionmaking and risk management require sound science and adequate data.
- State and federal partnerships are essential.
- Sustainable water use in the West will depend in large part on technological initiative and innovation.
- Landsat TIR represents an important innovation.
- The CWP and NSIP are critical programs for measuring and monitoring streamflows.
- Continuing Federal financial support is essential, but state initiative and spending are critical.

Western State Water Council Activities

Idaho Water Users Association

January 22, 2014

Tony Willardson

Executive Director

Western States Water Council

Western States Water Council



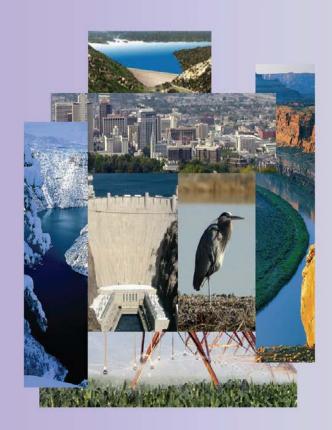
- Advisor to 18 western Governors on water policy issues
- Provides collective voice
- Fosters collaboration
- Formal affiliate of the Western Governors' Association (WGA)

Common State Policy Interest

- Managing Growth
- Drought Response
- State Water Planning
- State InformationManagement Systems
- Conjunctive Ground and Surface Water Management
- Water Reuse Statutes
- Exempt Wells

- Water Conservation
- Water Use Data Exchange
- Water Right Adjudications
- Water Transfers
- State Water Development and Project Financing
- Instream Flow/Estuary Protections
- State Water Quality Protections

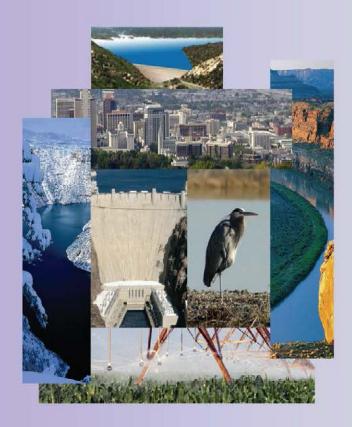
Water Needs and Strategies for a Sustainable Future



Western Governors' Association > June 2006

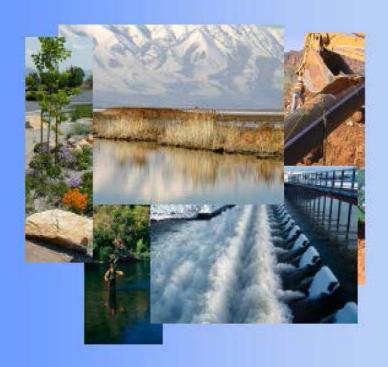
- 1. Growth and Water Policy
- 2. Meeting Future Water Demands
- 3. Water Infrastructure Needs and Strategies
- 4. Resolution of Indian Water Rights Claims
- 5. Climate Change Impacts
- 6. ESA & Protecting Aquatic Species

Water Needs and Strategies for a Sustainable Future



Western Governors' Association ◊ June 2006

Water Needs and Strategies for a Sustainable Future: Next Steps



Western Governors' Association § June 2008



















Western States Federal Agency Support Team

A Declaration of Cooperation

Working Together for the Sustainable and Efficient Use of Western Water Resources

We, as representatives of our respective Federal agencies, do hereby declare our intent to cooperate as members of a Western States Federal Agency Support Team (WESTFAST) partnership. We will work together whenever and wherever possible throughout the 17 Western States to promote and educate the public on the benefits of sustainable and efficient use of water resources.

We declare that WESTFAST supports a continued commitment on the part of Federal, and State organizations; working with local, Tribal, and other stakeholders; to improve the effectiveness of collaboration to seek watershed solutions to water issues in the Western States. This effort emphasizes proactive, voluntary, participatory and incentive-based approaches to water resource management and conservation assistance programs throughout the Western States.

We hereby declare that we as WESTFAST partners will collaborate with the Western States Water Council to guide the development of an appropriate action plan for this partnership.

We hereby declare to support, in concept, the establishment of a Federal liaison position to work with the WESTFAST members and the Western States Water Council in developing a collaborative work plan to carry forward joint water resource initiatives. Contributory cost-sharing such a position will be based on authorized and available funds.

Assistant Secretary of the Army for Energy & Sustainability
Army Corps of Engineers
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Environmental Protection
Agency

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Natural Resources Conservation Service

- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Department of Energy

Federal/State Areas of Interest

- Drought Response
- Water Infrastructure Development/Safety
- Tribal Water Rights
- Other Federal Water Needs (BLM, USFS, FWS)
- International Treaties
- Water & Energy Issues
- Federal Hydropower
 Licensing (small hydro)

- EPA Water Regulations
- Point & Nonpoint Sources
- Pesticides
- Forest Roads
- Water Transfers
- Waters of the United States
- Corps Surplus Waters
- USBR M&I Water Policy
- ESA & State Water Rights

Water Policy and Growth

Population growth is continuing at an unprecedented rate in the West with ramifications not only for cities but rural communities and agricultural areas.

Changing demographics and values placed on various water uses are transforming the future of water management.

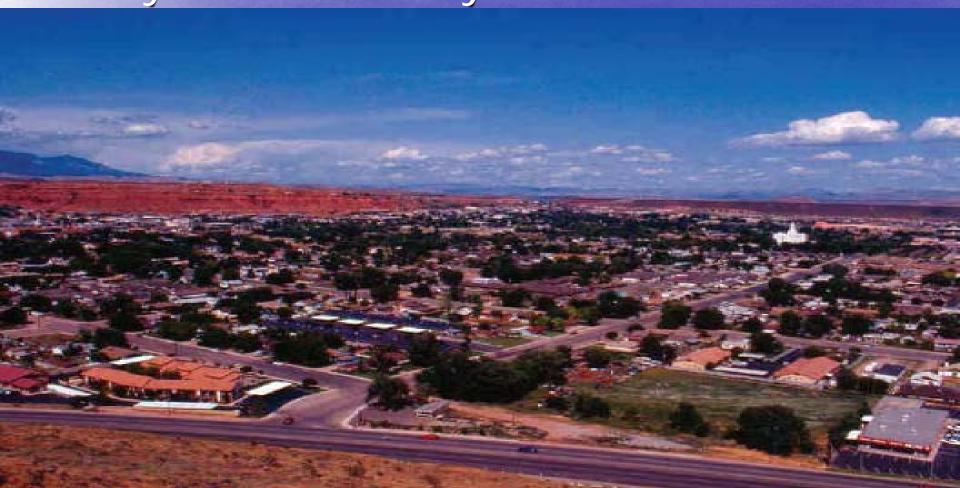
In the future, we may not be able to sustain unlimited growth and still maintain our current quality of life. Difficult political choices will be necessary....

Competing Uses for Limited Supply

Energy



Water availability and water policy are rarely the determining factors in decisions about where and how to grow. or by the availability of water

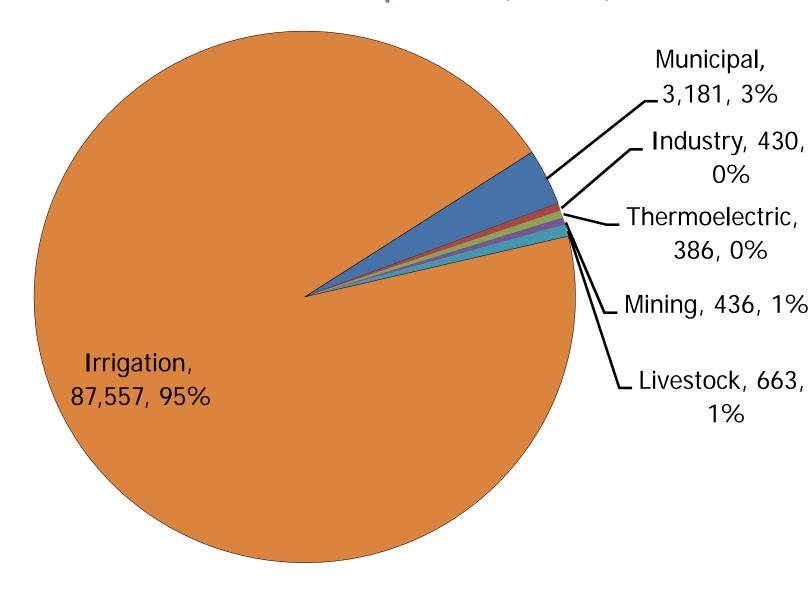


More and more water is moving from agricultural to municipal and industrial and energy related uses.



We need to integrate water resources and land use planning and energy planning.

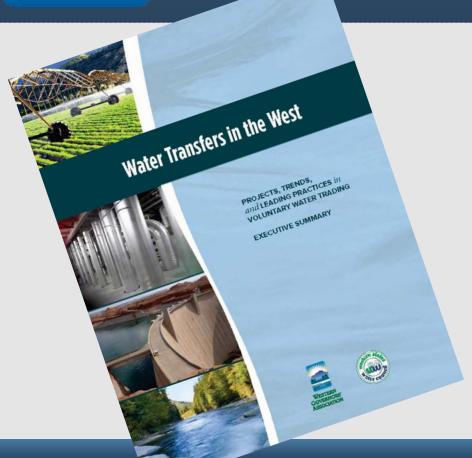
2010 Water Consumption (MGD)





Water Transfers in the West:

Projects, Trends, and Leading Practices in Water Trading







The Western Governors' Association



Western Governors believe states should identify and promote innovative ways to allow water transfers from agricultural to other uses (including urban, energy and environmental) while avoiding or mitigating damages to agricultural economies and communities.

Policy 11-7



Objectives

- Share perspectives from state water managers on the role of transfers in the West's water future.
- Analyze state programs and provisions for administering water transfers.
- Examine a number of case studies in which multi-stakeholders have created a successful approach to transfers



Water Transfers

def.: Water Transfer

A water transfer is a voluntary
agreement that results in a
temporary or permanent change in
the type, time, or place of use of
water and/or a water right.

Water transfers can be local or distant; they can be a sale, lease, or donation; and they can move water among agricultural, municipal, industrial, energy, and environmental uses.

- Sale, lease or donation
- Voluntary
- Intra-state







Challenges Associated with Water Transfers

- Impacts to Other Users
- Environment

Food Production

Local Economies

Complex Institutions

Speculation



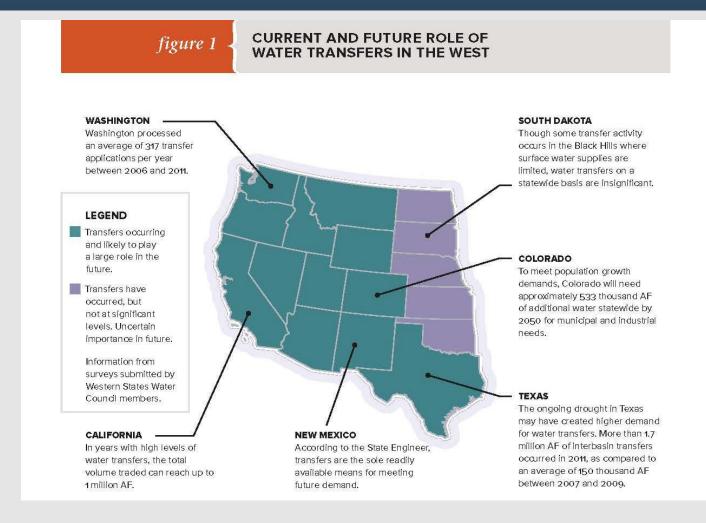
State Roles in Water Transfers

- Administration and Facilitation
- Supply Planning
- Water Banks
- Drought Mitigation
- Grant Programs



Utah State Capitol. Photo by Ray Boren.

State Perspectives



The current and future role of water transfers in the West. Figure by WGA/WSWC.

Barriers to Effective Transfers

- Administrative Costs
- Conveyance Systems
- Consumptive Use (CU) Data



- Rights Holder: Information and Experience
- Third Party Impacts (Economic and Environmental)
- Lack of ATMs: Alternative Transfer Mechanisms

Efficient Administration of Water Transfers

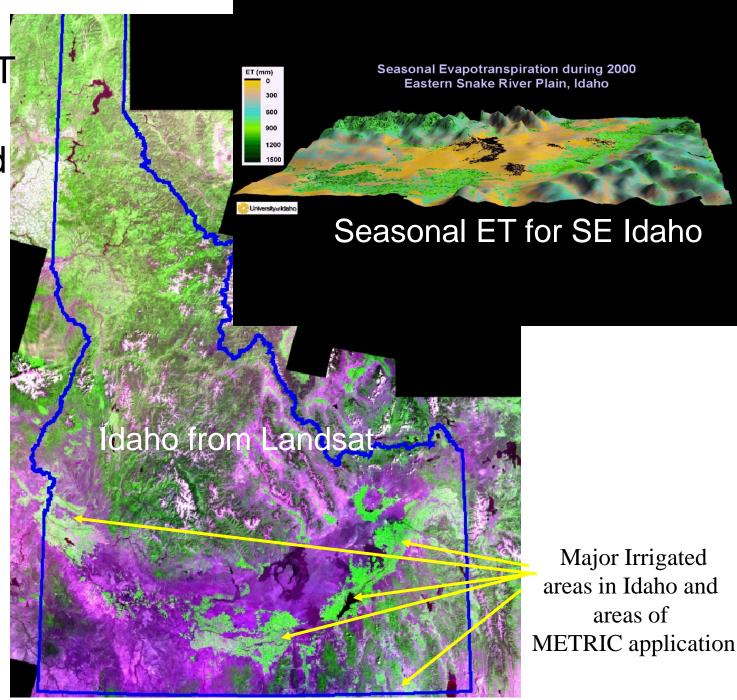
Objective: Streamline the water transfer process while still allowing for the fundamental and essential review to protect other water rights

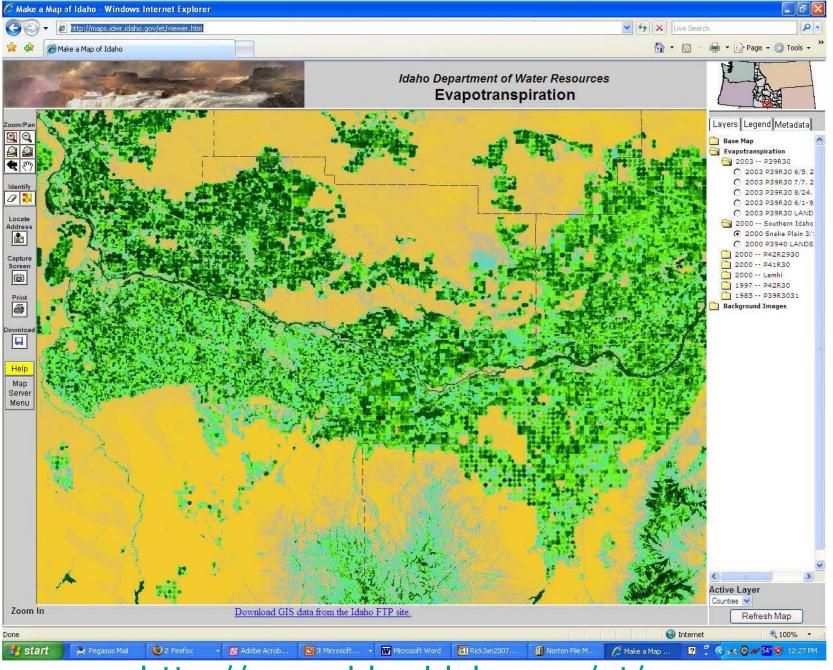
Basics:

- 1. Define Enforceable Property Rights
- 2. Provide Clear and Transparent Guidelines on Water Transfers
- 3. Accelerate Transfer Review Processes



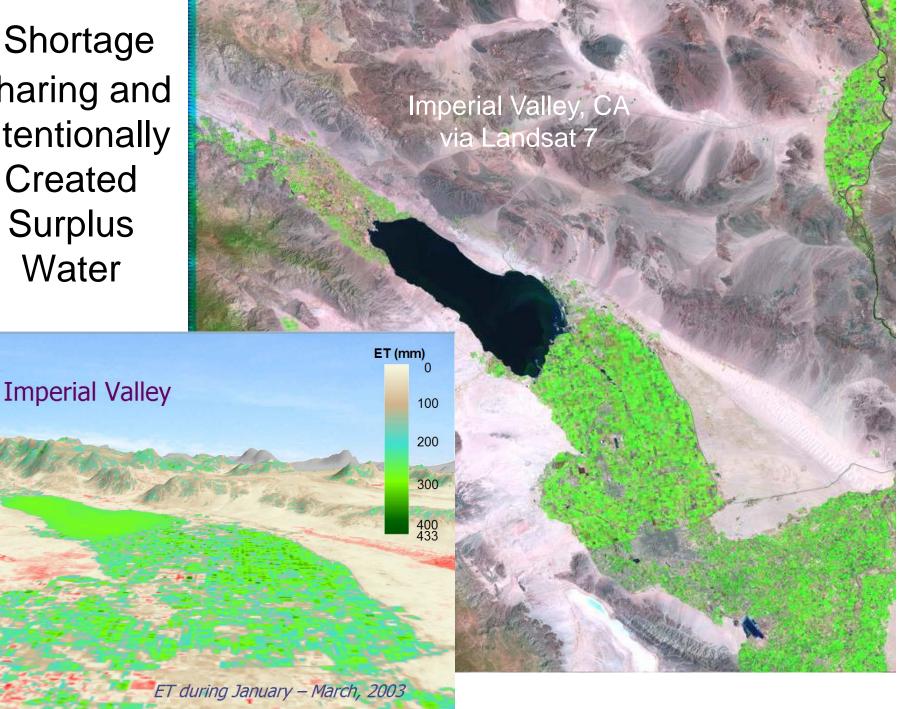
Vegetation, Water and ET are variable in space and time

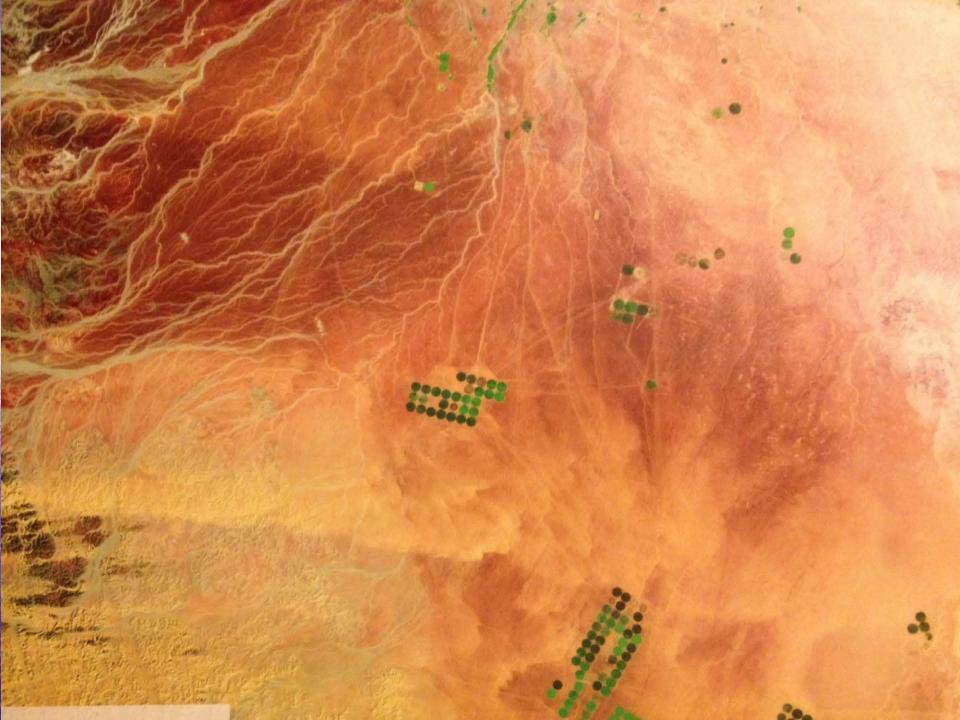




http://maps.idwr.idaho.gov/et/

Shortage Sharing and Intentionally Created Surplus Water

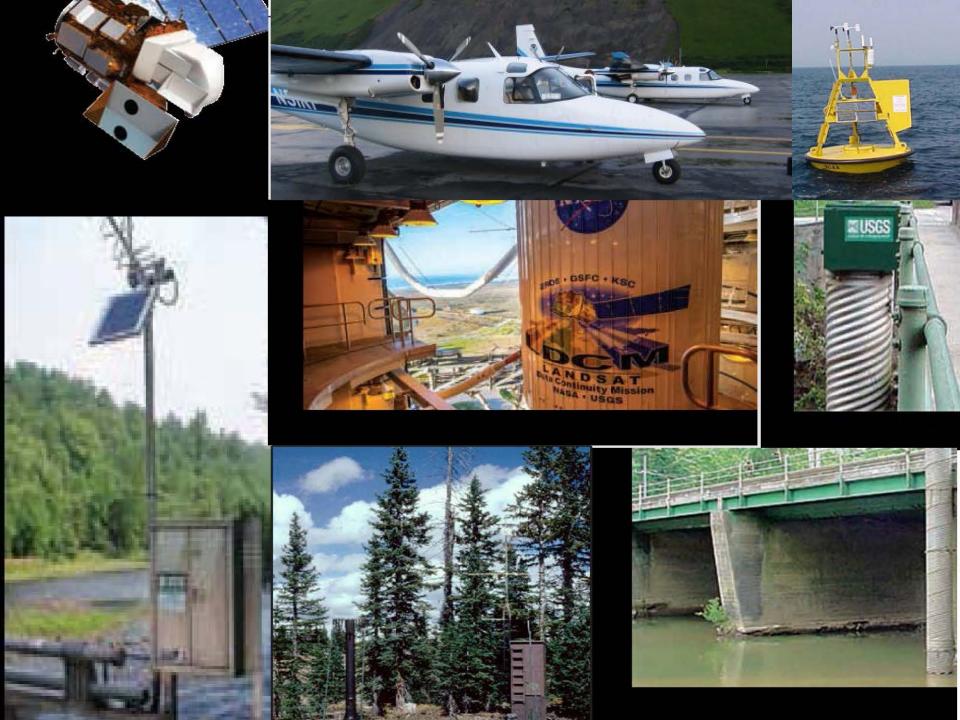














Many effective programs are underway to measure aspects of our water resources. However, simply stated, quantitative knowledge of U.S. water supply is currently inadequate.

A Strategy for Federal Science and Technology to Support Water Availability and Quality in the United States September 2007

National Science and Technology Council Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ)

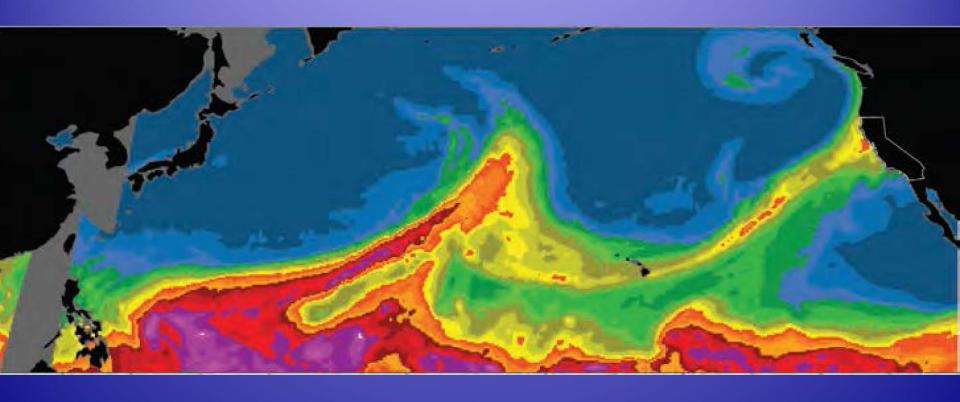
The United States:

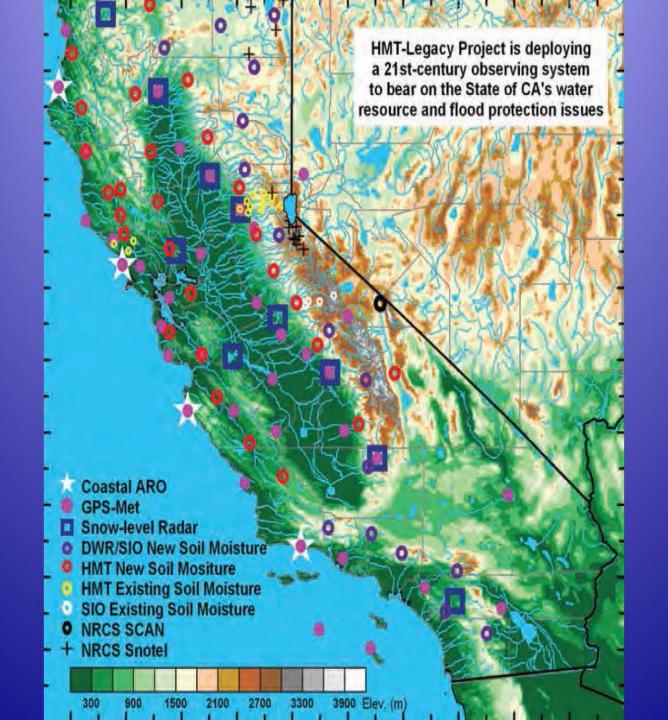
- should accurately assess the quantity and quality of its water resources;
- should accurately measure how water is used;
- should know how water supply and use change over time;
- should measure water resources more strategically and efficiently.

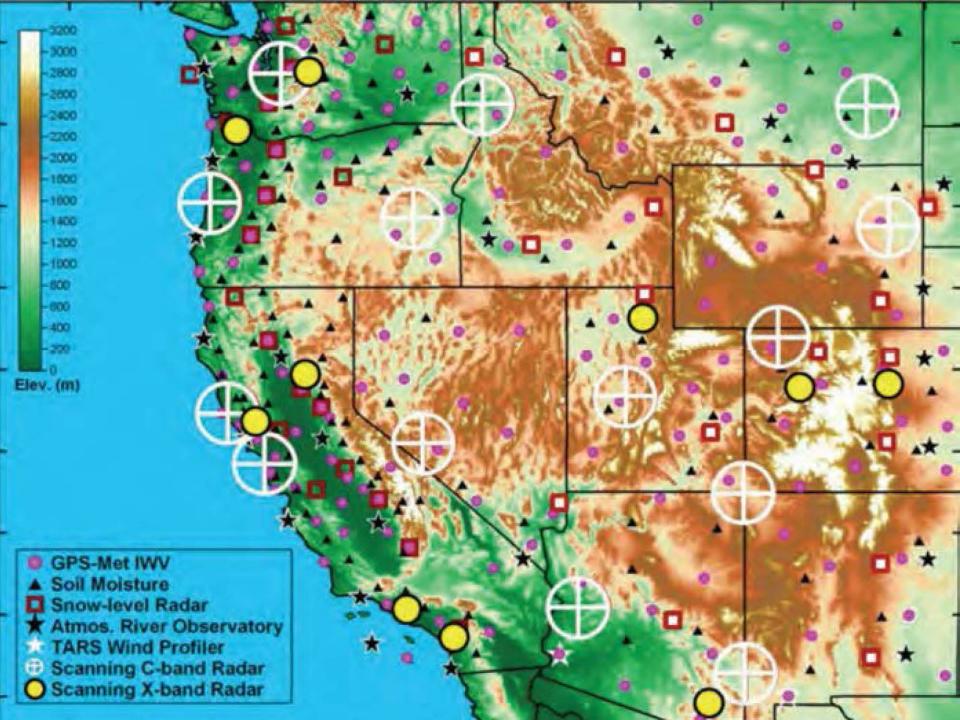
Priority Water Information Needs

- Gather and disseminate real-time data
- Increase support and funding for data
- Identify data gaps and ways to close gaps
- Foster remote sensing capabilities
- Reduce costs through technological innovation

Atmospheric Rivers

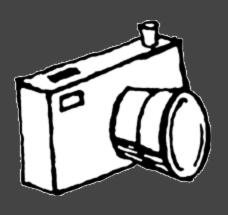






Water Data Exchange (WaDE)

What are the Big Picture Goals?



To better enable the states to share important water data with each other, the public and federal agencies.

To improve the sharing of federal data with the states, to assist their planning efforts

On a Smaller Scale...

- 1) Identify the variability between states' data management systems
- 2) Develop a common data schema (common format for planning data)
- Demonstrate how the data exchange will work and its benefits
- 4) Encourage otherpartners to share databy adoptingstandardized formats

Western Water Data Exchange (WaDE) Central Portal

A mapping application for discovering water data web services hosted by the states, federal agencies and Sandia National Lab

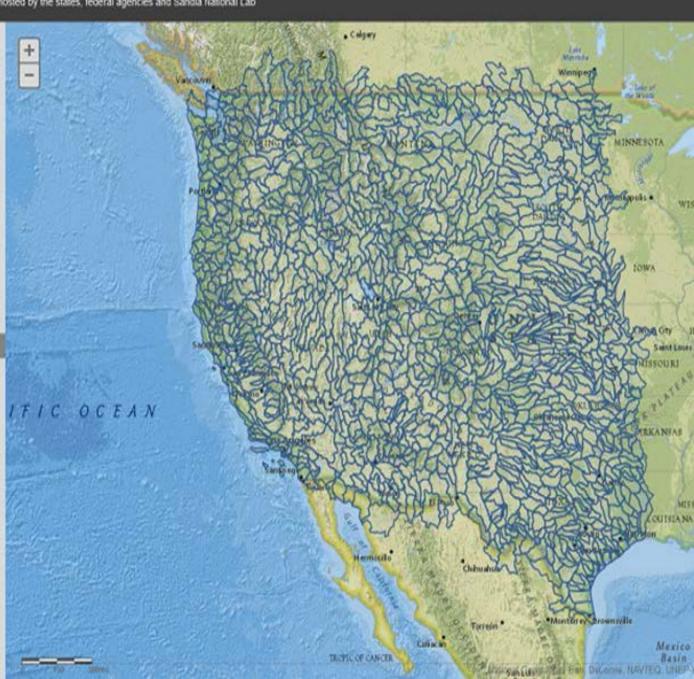
An state agency sponsored initiative to better share water data was begun in 2008 and has taken on a greater importance in more recent years. Faced with the need to collaborate on regional watershed management issues and the growing requests for access to water data, state agencies have initiated the Water Data Exchange (WaDE) project.

This Central Portal for WaDE provides access to state water data (pictured on the left), such as water planning, availability, use and allocation data, as well as summary water availability results from Sandia National Laboratory's Water/Energy Nexus Study (pictured on the right).

To use the portal, zoom and pan to find your area of interest. Both maps will adjust to the same location. Click on either of the maps to see summary information about the hydrologic unit (HUC) and for a link that queries active web services running at each of the state nodes and for Sandia National Laboratory. The hyperlink sends parameter information to the various databases and brings back the information requested in a new browser window.

LEGEND

Western 8-Digit HUC Layer



Western Water Data Exchange (WaDE) Central Portal A mapping application for discovering water data web services hosted by the states, federal agencies and Sandia National Lab **HOW DOES IT WORK**

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Western 8-Digit HUC Layer











Services/Catalog







Web Services/Catalog



Web Services/Catalog

TROPIC OF CANCER



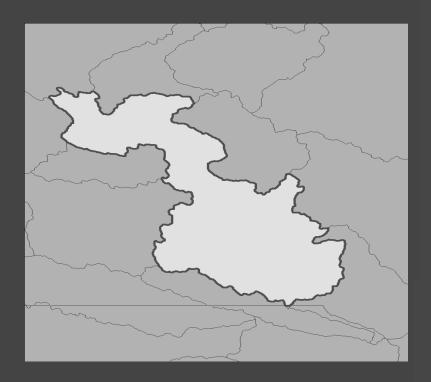








WHAT WILL IT PROVID



Water Availability



Availability Summary: 7,550

Groundwater

Brackish

Water Use

Agricultural

Municipal

Industrial

■ Thermoelectric

Water Use Summary: 2,850 acre-feet

Water Supply Summary: 24,000 acre-feet

Regulatory Summary:

- Groundwater Management Area
- Minimum Instream Flow Requirements

REPORT – 2013 – Details

Allocation Data

- Owner
- Beneficial Use
- Status
- Priority D

Diversions

Uses (withd

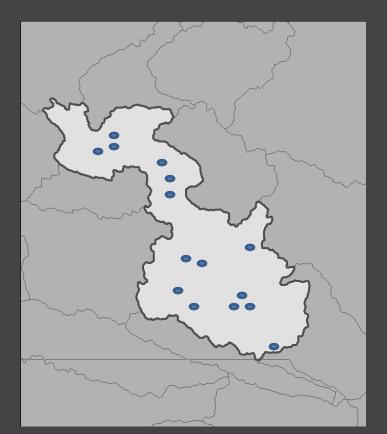
Return Flow

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FUTURE STEPS:
States plugged
in,
streamgauging,
etc. federal



WHY IS IT SO IMPORTANT?







... questions about water availability will only increase!

States and Federal agencies, utilities, farmers, journalists, urban planners, politicians, academics... anyone who wants to know more about water...



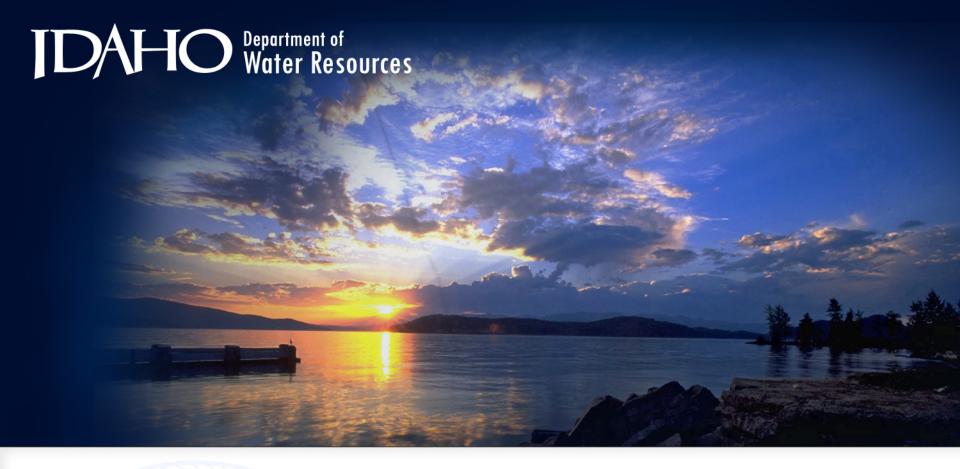
With population growth, greater competition, energy security, food security, drought, climate change...

Tony Willardson, Executive Director Western States Water Council 801-685-2225

www.westernstateswater.org

twillards@wswc.state.ut.us

1	A VISION ON WATER
2	Adopted by the
3	Western States Water Council
4	on October 7, 2011
5	
6	Our Present Condition
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Water in the West is an increasingly scarce and precious resource, given population growth and an expanding range of often competing economic and ecological demands, as well as changing social values. Surface and ground water supplies in many areas are stressed, resulting in a growing number of conflicts among users and uses. A secure and sustainable future is increasingly uncertain given our climate, aging and often inadequate water infrastructure, limited knowledge regarding available supplies and existing and future needs and uses, and competing and sometimes un-defined or ill-defined water rights. Effectively addressing these challenges will require a collaborative, cooperative effort among states and stakeholders that transcends political and geographic boundaries.
15	Our Vision
16 17 18 19	• State primacy is fundamental to a sustainable water future. Water planning, policy, development, protection, and management must recognize, defer to, and support state laws, plans, and processes. The federal government should streamline regulatory burdens and support implementation of state water plans and state water management.
20 21	• Given the importance of the resource to our public health, economy, food security, and environment, water must be given a high public policy priority at all levels.
22 23 24 25	 An integrated and collaborative approach to water resources management is critical to the environmentally sound and efficient use of our water resources. States, tribes, and local communities should work together to resolve water issues. A grassroots approach should be utilized in identifying problems and developing optimal solutions.
26 27 28	 Any approach to water resource management and development should accommodate sustainable economic growth, which is enhanced by the protection and restoration of significant aquatic ecosystems, and will promote economic and environmental security and quality of life.
29 30 31	There must be cooperation among stakeholders at all levels and agencies of government that recognizes and respects national, regional, state, local and tribal differences in values related to water resources and that supports decision-making at the lowest practicable level.



RAFN Municipal WRs - An Overview

Presented by Mathew Weaver January 23, 2014





Municipal Water Rights

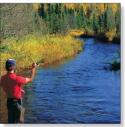
- 1. Includes all beneficial uses
- 2. No Volume Limitation
- 3. Completely consumptive
- 4. Two Flavors: RAFN and non-RAFN











I.C. §42-202B (5):



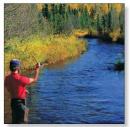
"Reasonably anticipated future needs" refers to the future uses of water by a municipal provider for municipal purposes within a service area which, on the basis of population and other planning data, are reasonably expected to be required within the planning horizon of each municipality within the service area not inconsistent with comprehensive land use plans approved by each municipality. Reasonably anticipated future needs shall not include uses of water within areas overlapped by conflicting comprehensive land use plans.















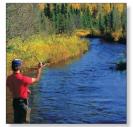
Municipal Water Right Act: Title 42 Modified in 1996 to Recognized RAFN

- I.C. §42-202 Application to Appropriate Water
- I.C. §42-202B Definitions
- I.C. §42-217 Proof of Application to Beneficial Use
- I.C. §42-219 Issuance of License
- I.C. §42-222 Change in Point of Diversion, Place of Use, Period of Use, or Nature of Use Under Established Rights













RAFN Guidance Material

- 1. Idaho Code
- 2. Administrative Rules
- 3. Administrative Memorandums
 - a. Application Processing 63 (RAFN)
 - b. Application Processing 18 (non-RAFN)
 - c. Application Processing 74 (RAFN)

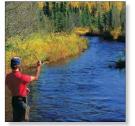


The Unique Thing About RAFNs...













Elements of a RAFN WR

- 1. Municipal Provider Status
- 2. Service Area
- 3. Planning Horizon
- 4. Population Forecast
- 5. Future Water Demand













Municipal Provider

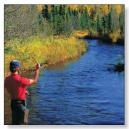
- A municipality¹ that provides water for municipal purposes to its residents and other users within its service area. (e.g. incorporated city)
- 2. Any corporation or association holding a franchise to supply water for municipal purposes, or a political subdivision of the state of Idaho authorized to supply water for municipal purposes, and which does supply water, for municipal purposes to users within its service area. (e.g. water and sewer districts, United Water Idaho)
- 3. A corporation or association which supplies water for municipal purposes through a water system regulated by the State of Idaho as a "public water supply" as described in section 39-103(12), Idaho Code. (e.g. Subdivision HOA)

^{1 &}quot;Municipality" means a city incorporated under section <u>50-102</u>, Idaho Code, a county, or the state of Idaho acting through a department of institution.













Municipal Provider

Qualification standard for a municipal provided has been ruled upon by the Department.

"The interim director interprets the verb [qualifies] to mean that the applicant must be a municipal provider as defined by Idaho Code 42-202B (5) at the time the application is considered by the Department." ¹ Emphasis added.

¹ Amended Final Order, In the Matter of Application to Appropriate Water No. 63-32573 in the Name of M3 Eagle LLC, dated January 25, 2010.













Service Area

"Service area" means that area within which a municipal provider is or becomes entitled or obligated to provide water for municipal purposes. For a municipality, the service area shall correspond to its corporate limits, or other recognized boundaries, including changes therein after the permit or license is issued. The service area for a municipality may also include areas outside its corporate limits, or other recognized boundaries, that are within the municipality's **established planning area** if the constructed delivery system for the area shares a common water distribution **system** with lands located within the corporate limits. For a municipal provider that is not a municipality, the service area shall correspond to the area that it is authorized or obligated to serve, including changes therein after the permit or license is issued.













Service Area

- 1. Correspond to recognized boundaries
- 2. Agree with comprehensive land use plans
- 3. Not include overlap
- 4. Service areas are not static













Planning Horizon

- 1. Consistency with customary standards of practice for water infrastructure planning
- 2. Consistency with the City's Comprehensive Plan
- Consistency with planning periods identified by other applicable planning documents adopted by the City
- 4. Consistency with regional planning studies





Summary of Published Recommended Planning Horizons

Published Reference	Planning Horizon (years)	
Fair 1971	10 - 50	
Prasifka 1988	10 - 100	
Dzurik 1996	< 50	
Boumann 1998	< 50	
Stephenson 2003	10 - 20	
AWWA 2007	20 - 40	

Fair, Gordon M. Elements of Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal. 2nd Edition. New York, U.S.: John Wiley & Sons Inc, 1971.

Prasifka, David W. Current Trends in Water-Supply Planning. New York, U.S.: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1988

Dzurik, Andrew A. Water Resources Planning. Maryland, U.S.: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1996.

Boumann, Duane D. et al. <u>Urban Water Management and Planning</u>. United States: McGraw-Hill Companies, 1998.

Stephenson, David. Water Resources Management. The Netherlands: Krips the Print Force, 2003.

 $AWWA.\ \underline{Water\ Resources\ Planning\ AWWA\ Manual\ M50.\ 2nd\ Edition}.\ American\ Water\ Works\ Association,\ 2007.$





Summary of Actual Water Planning Documents and their Respective Adopted Planning Horizon Periods

and then respective respect i familing menicon i energy					
Municipality	Planning Horizon (years)	Planning Document Type			
Ada & Canyon Counties	25	IDWR Water Demand Study			
City of Coeur d'Alene	20	Comprehensive Water Plan			
City of Lewiston	20	Master Water Plan			
City of Meridian	50	Master Water Plan			
City of Nampa	20	Master Water Plan			
City of Pocatello	10	Master Water Plan			
City of Rexburg	50	2008 Water System Tech. Memo			
City of Twin Falls	30	Water Supply Improvement Plan			
Rathdrum Prairie Aq.	50	CAMP Water Demand Projections Study			
Treasure Valley	50	CAMP Future Water Demand Study			
United Water Idaho	55	Water Demand Study			













Population Forecast

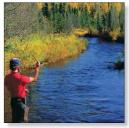
- 1. I.C. §42-202B (8) indicates that RAFN should be based on "population and other planning data."
- 2. Population forecast is critical in determining a RAFN
- 3. Population forecast should be based on standard technical methods
- 4. Models must be evaluated in the current context of the community
- 5. Final population should coincide with the end of the planning horizon







Water Demand



- 1. Consider residential and non-residential water use
- 2. Per capita requirements method



3. Based on historical water use















Speculation

Causes for Department Concern:

- 1. Long Planning Horizons
- 2. Zealous Population Growth Projections
- 3. Lack of historical water demand data
- 4. Lack of integrated planning efforts





RAFN History:

6 water rights, 6 permits

Summary of WRs Identifying RAFN Use as of 5/17/2012

WR Number	Basis	Draft	Div. Rate (CFS)	Current Owner
27-7000	Decreed	N	0.50	SHOSHONE BANNOCK TRIBES
37-20853	Decreed	Ν	0.13	STATE OF IDAHO
63-33022	License	Ν	4.50	CITY OF NAMPA
95-8996	License	Ν	0.18	HARMONS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN
95-9009	License	Ν	5.25	ROSS POINT WATER DIST
98-7825	License	Ν	3.80	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY
63-32573	Permit	Ν	23.18	CITY OF EAGLE
63-32644	Permit	Ν	7.31	STAR SEWR & WATER DISTRICT
63-32835	Permit	Ν	5.00	CITY OF NAMPA
65-22357	Permit	Ν	8.60	TAMARACK RESORT LLC
65-23088	Permit	Ν	8.09	CITY OF FRUITLAND
98-7843	Permit	N	4.90	THREE MILE WATER DISTRICT



RAFN Pros & Cons

<u>PROS</u>

- Reserve a water right for future needs
- Completed construction build out during development period not required
- One WR application processes vs. Many

<u>CONS</u>

- Detailed planning requirements
- Extended Department review & processing timeline
- Large target for protests







RAFN Guidance Material





2. Administrative Rules – None, but needed



- 3. Administrative Memorandums
 - a. Application Processing 63 (RAFN)
 - b. Application Processing 18 (non-RAFN)
 - c. Application Processing 74 (RAFN)





Draft Legislation - 2012

- Department Recognizes Statute Challenges
- Draft Legislation Department Initiative
- Governor's Office Recommended Working Group
- No Consensus Could be Found
- Legislation Dropped
- Next Step?



Significant and irreconcilable time differences between when proof of beneficial use is due and the planning horizon.



Proof Due Vs. Planning Horizon

- Proof due in 5 years + up to 5-10 year extension
- Difficult to require a full 10-15 years before proof is due
- License is final representation of a water right

- Planning horizon may be
 20 50 years
- No mechanism to adjust following the issuance of a license
- Development period continues after license issuance



I.C. §42-219 (1)

A license may be issued to a municipal provider for an amount up to the full capacity of the system **constructed or used** in accordance with the original permit provided that the director determines that the amount is reasonably necessary to provide for the existing uses and reasonably anticipated future needs within the service...



I.C. §42-202B (5):

"Reasonably anticipated future needs" refers to the future uses of water by a municipal provider for municipal purposes within a service area which, on the basis of population and other planning data, are reasonably expected to be required within the planning horizon of each municipality within the service area not inconsistent with comprehensive land use plans approved by each municipality. Reasonably anticipated future needs shall not include uses of water within areas overlapped by conflicting comprehensive land use plans.



Who should be considered a municipal provider?













RAFN Guidance Material

- 1. Idaho Code, maybe in need of update
- 2. Administrative Rules None, but needed
- 3. Administrative Memorandums
 - a. Application Processing 63 (RAFN)
 - b. Application Processing 18 (non-RAFN)
 - c. Application Processing 74 (RAFN)













RAFN Guidance Material

- 1. Idaho Code, maybe in need of update
- 2. Administrative Rules None, but needed

3. Administrative Memorandums

- a. Application Processing 63 (RAFN)
- b. Application Processing 18 (non-RAFN)
- c. Application Processing 74 (RAFN)



Application Processing Memo 74

- 1. Evaluating RAFN WRs
 - Service Area
 - Planning Horizon
 - Population Projections
 - Water Demand
- 2. Permitting RAFN WRs
- 3. Licensing RAFN WRs
- 4. Transferring RAFN WRs
- 5. Appendix



Application Processing Memo 74

I.C. §42-219 (1)

A license may be issued to a municipal provider for an amount up to the full capacity of the system **constructed or used** ...

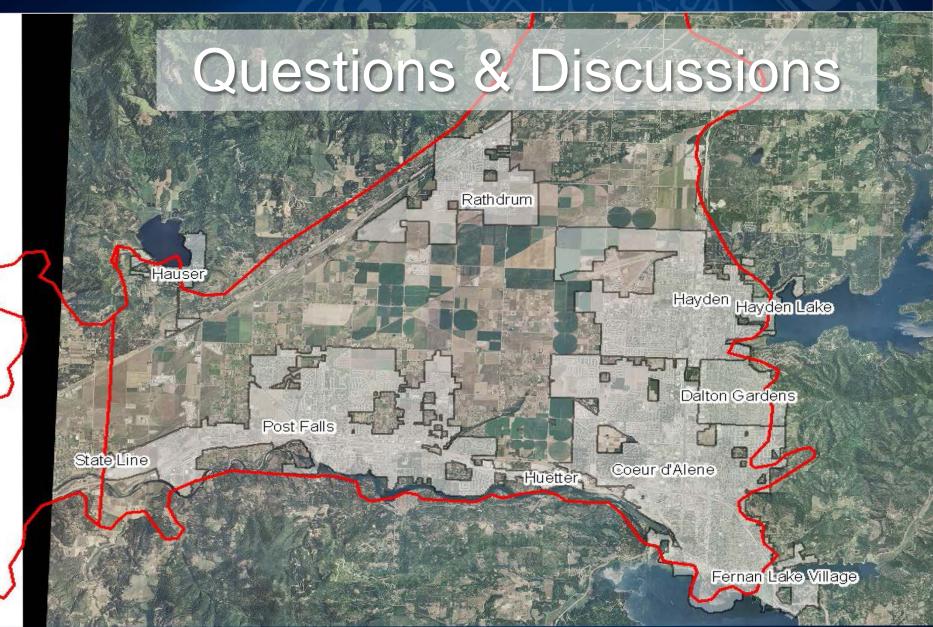
Will Always Include:

- Full Capacity Diversion Works (surface and GW)
- Storage facilities
- Trunk lines (major supply conduits)

Does Not Necessarily Include:

- Service Laterals (i.e. stubouts)
- Main lines
- Water quality treatment for full capacity
- Pumping for full capacity





MEMORANDUM

TO:

Regional Offices

Water Allocation Bureau

FROM:

Mat Weaver

RE:

Recommendations for the Processing of Reasonably Anticipated Future Needs (RAFN)

Municipal Water Rights at the Time of Application, Licensing, and Transfer

DATE:

November 13, 2013

Application Processing No. 74 Permit Processing No. 20 License Processing No. 13 Transfer Processing No. 29

See attached RAFN Municipal Water Right Handbook

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Recommendations for the Processing of Reasonably Anticipated Future Needs (RAFN) Municipal Water Rights at the Time of Application, Licensing, and Transfer

November 13, 2013

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1. Introduction

This document is intended to provide guidance and support to Idaho Department of Water Resources (the Department) staff in evaluating and processing applications for reasonably anticipated future needs (RAFN) water rights and can be used to provide assistance to applicants seeking RAFN water rights throughout the application, permit, license, and transfer processes. Guidance does not have the force and effect of law. Rather, it is designed to serve as a primary reference tool to assist agency staff and to assist those impacted by agency actions to comply with the law. The appendix includes a number of resources and support items related to RAFN analysis including the following: "Municipal Water Right Permit Evaluation" checklist (Item 5), which can be utilized by the applicant when applying for RAFN water rights; methods for estimating residential and non-residential demand (Item 3); and a detailed example of the determination of RAFN for a small community that implements the methodology described in this document (Item 6).

RAFN vs. non-RAFN Prior to 1996, common law practices allowed municipalities to establish water rights greater than immediate needs. The 1996 Municipal Water Rights Act provided a statutory process for reserving a municipal water supply for reasonably anticipated future needs (RAFN). The 1996 Municipal Water Rights act was codified in Idaho Statutes in the form of amendments to Idaho Code (I.C.) §42-202, the addition of I.C. §42-202B, amendments to I.C. §42-217, amendments to I.C. §42-219, and amendments to I.C. §42-222. A key distinction of the RAFN right is the allowance of components of the water right, namely the diversion rate, to be perfected without physically completing diversion and use in establishing beneficial use during the development period of the permit.

There are times when a municipal provider will choose to file an application to appropriate water solely for use to meet needs in the near-term (up to five years) without the burden of demonstrating future needs over an established planning horizon. This type of municipal water right has been termed a non-RAFN municipal right. Municipal water rights that are not defined as RAFN in conditional language are by default non-RAFN water rights. *Application Processing Memo #18* presents and discusses the distinctions between both types of municipal water rights and provides guidance to Department staff for processing permits and determining extent of beneficial use for licensing of non-RAFN municipal water right permits. It is not the intent of this document to repeat or duplicate the material presented in AP Memo #18. The focus of this document will be on RAFN municipal water rights. When a water right application has been determined to be for a non-RAFN municipal beneficial use, Department staff should consult AP Memo #18 for processing guidance.

In addition to water rights with a designated municipal beneficial use, municipal providers may also own water rights for non-municipal uses such as domestic, irrigation, commercial, etc. These water rights are often associated with uses such as parks, golf courses, cemeteries, and buildings that are not directly connected to a municipal provider's primary municipal water delivery system. These water rights are sometimes acquired from previous non-municipal water right holders with the acquisition of land by the municipality. In other instances they may have been developed directly by the municipal provider for a demand not distributed throughout the entire water service area, or not otherwise qualified as a municipal use. When conducting a review of a municipal provider's suite of water rights, these water rights should be considered along with any existing water rights used for municipal needs, and any evaluation of RAFN should take into consideration beneficial use already being met by these types of water rights.

Types of Municipal Providers

Idaho Code §42-202 provides, in relevant part:

An application proposing an appropriation of water by a municipal provider for reasonably anticipated future needs shall be accompanied by sufficient information and documentation to establish that the

applicant qualifies as a municipal provider and that the reasonably anticipated future needs, the service area and the planning horizon are consistent with the definitions and requirements specified in this chapter.

Idaho Code §42-202B(5) defines three types of municipal providers:

- a) A municipality that provides water for municipal purposes (i.e. incorporated cities);
- b) Any corporation or association holding a franchise to supply water for municipal purposes, or a political subdivision of the state of Idaho authorized to supply water for municipal purposes, and which does supply water, for municipal purposes to users within its service area (e.g. Water and Sewer Districts; United Water Idaho, a private company that supplies public drinking water to much of Ada County); or
- c) A corporation or association which supplies water for municipal purposes through a water system regulated by the state of Idaho as a "public water supply" as described in I.C. § 39-103(12), Idaho Code. (e.g. developers; subdivision home owner associations).

As set forth in M3 Eagle Final Amended Order¹ (M3 Final Amended Order) a corporation or association seeking to qualify as a municipal provider under subsection c above for RAFN must qualify as a municipal provider at the time application is considered by the Department. In other words, at the time of application, the applicant must already supply water for municipal purposes through a water system that is regulated by the state of Idaho as a public water supply. It is insufficient for the applicant to merely be "ready, willing, and able" to be a municipal provider once the permit is issued.

2. Evaluating Reasonably Anticipated Future Needs

This section outlines and develops a fundamental protocol that should be considered by the applicant and Department staff in evaluating reasonably anticipated future water needs for qualified municipal providers.

As discussed above, Idaho law allows a municipal provider to secure water rights for RAFN purposes without relying on immediate diversion and use to establish beneficial use. For a qualified municipal provider, a RAFN estimate has four fundamental components:

- 1. Service Area (I.C. §42-202B (9)),
- 2. Planning Horizon (I.C. §42-202B (7)),
- 3. Population Projections within the Planning Horizon, and
- 4. Water Demand (necessary to serve the population during the planning horizon throughout the service area)

This protocol explains each one of these four components in order, and then describes how they should be used to evaluate a municipal provider's RAFN.

It is important to recognize at the outset that a conservative standard may be appropriate in estimating future needs to justify a RAFN water right. There may be a difference between the supply of water sufficient to sustain an urban population and the supply desirable to keep costs low or to provide aesthetic amenities. A determination by the Department that a given projected use is not a reasonable component of an RAFN water right would not mean that the use could not be pursued under the statutory appropriation process for non-RAFN water rights.

¹ Amended Final Order of the Department in the matter of application to appropriate water no. 63-32573 In the name of M3 Eagle LLC dated January 25, 2010.

Service Area

Idaho Code §42-202B (9) defines the service area for a municipality as follows:

"Service area" means that area within which a municipal provider is or becomes entitled or obligated to provide water for municipal purposes. For a municipality, the service area shall correspond to its corporate limits, or other recognized boundaries, including changes therein, after the permit or license is issued. The service area for a municipality may also include areas outside its corporate limits, or other recognized boundaries, that are within the municipality's established planning area if the constructed delivery system for the area shares a common water distribution system with lands located within the corporate limits. For a municipal provider that is not a municipality, the service area shall correspond to the area that it is authorized or obligated to serve, including changes therein after the permit or license is issued.

For a municipal provider Idaho code requires the RAFN service area to be contained within the municipality's "established planning area" (I.C. §42-202B (9)) minus "areas overlapped by conflicting comprehensive land use plans" (I.C. §42-202B (8)).

For smaller widely separated communities the concern of overlapping comprehensive land use plans is not typically an issue. For these communities to justify a proposed future service area, the applicant should provide evidence of existing "corporate limits" and "other recognized boundaries" (I.C. §42-202B (9)). Idaho Code §50-102 requires the establishment of corporate limits (recorded metes and bounds description of the incorporated area) in association with the incorporation of a community. These limits are established with the counties within which the city is located. Copies of corporate limits should be provided by the applicant. As necessary, staff can cross check corporate limits by obtaining the boundary directly from the city, governing counties, or the state. In addition, the Department maintains a spatial data layer delineating all incorporated cities and their respective city limits within the State of Idaho. This data layer is based on U.S. Census data that is updated every ten years. This data layer can be a good place to start in determining corporate limits, but there is a chance it may not represent the most current boundary, and staff should always obtain a current delineation of the corporate limits from the RAFN applicant or permit holder at the time of permitting and licensing.

Other recognized boundaries can include areas of impact, utility service planning areas, or other unique planning areas, provided they have been legitimately adopted by the city with verifiable records, as "established planning area[s]" consistent with I.C. §42-202B (9). Idaho Code §67-6526 in the Local Land Use Planning statutes requires that incorporated cities provide a map "identifying an area of city impact within the unincorporated area of the county". In addition, I.C. §67-6508 requires the creation, adoption, and ongoing update of a comprehensive plan for any incorporated city. The comprehensive plan will typically include maps identifying incorporated limits, areas of city impact, and other legitimate planning boundaries.

For types b and c municipal providers, the applicant may submit an approved preliminary plat or other approved planning type documents, Public Utility Commission approval documents, or the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality public drinking water system approval documents as evidence supporting the proposed delineation of a RAFN service area.

Idaho Code §42-202B (8) states, "Reasonably anticipated future needs shall not include uses of water within areas overlapped by conflicting comprehensive land use plans." When evaluating a proposed RAFN service area where two or more municipal providers abut one another, the applicant should research adjacent community planning areas to confirm that overlaps in competing planning areas specific to water service do

not exist. If overlaps in comprehensive land use planning areas specific to water service do exist between two different municipal providers, the area of overlap cannot be included in the proposed RAFN service area under consideration. As an example, if a subdivision intersects the planning boundaries of two separate municipal providers, and both entities indicate in their comprehensive land use plans the intent to serve the same subdivision with water, then neither entity can include the subdivision in its water service area until the conflict has been resolved and one of the two entities relinquishes water service to the other. However, in another example, if an overlap exists in the comprehensive land use plans of two municipal providers, but only one plan addresses water service, and the other plan acknowledges that water service is provided by the other entity, then the area of overlap can be included in the service area of the entity providing water service.

When the applicant is a municipality with multiple municipal water service providers within its city limits or area of impact, the applicant should normally exclude the service areas of other municipal providers from the RAFN service area under consideration. However, if the RAFN applicant presents a sound argument and supporting evidence for the inclusion of competing water service areas within its own service area, Department staff may include them in the final service area delineation. As an example, if the systems of two water service providers are cross connected to allow for one system to provide water to the other during times of emergency, during periods of routine maintenance, or in support of peak water demands, it would be appropriate to include this demand in the RAFN analysis of the municipality that is providing water to the second water service provider, provided the established need is not already covered by and existing water right. If the established need is covered by an existing water right, a unique combined used limitation condition detailing the water supply relationship should be considered.

In conclusion, RAFN service areas should be delimited to include all existing contiguous and non-contiguous areas of water service (assuming they are combined) and adjacent areas poised for development and likely to occur within the established planning horizon time period. However, the proposed RAFN service area cannot include areas where water is not provided at the time of application if the proposed service area is outside currently adopted planning boundaries, is overlapped by adjacent land use planning boundaries, or is already included within the service area of a municipal water provider other than the municipal provider under consideration. The appendix includes an example of a visual delineation of a RAFN service area based on underlying appurtenant boundaries (appendix Item 2).

Planning Horizon

Idaho Code §42-202B (7) defines the planning horizon for a municipal provider as follows:

"Planning horizon" refers to the length of time that the department determines is reasonable for a municipal provider to hold water rights to meet reasonably anticipated future needs. The length of the planning horizon may vary according to the needs of the particular municipal provider.

A municipal provider's planning horizon is the term of years over which it projects its population change and makes water service decisions based on its projection. At the time of application for RAFN municipal water use, the applicant will present a planning horizon time period. In most circumstances, the year in which the permit is issued shall be considered year one of the planning horizon. Department staff must evaluate, among other things, whether the proposed planning horizon is reasonable. Some items to consider include:

- The customary standards of practice for water infrastructure planning
- The planning period identified in the City's Comprehensive Plan
- Planning periods identified by other applicable planning documents adopted by the City
- Regional planning studies

It is important to note that the maximum development period for beneficial use associated with a non-RAFN water right is five years, which can be extended an additional five to ten years for a total of ten to fifteen years. Therefore, a planning horizon of less than five years would not warrant a RAFN water right. The following table (Table 1) summarizes planning horizon durations as published in six water planning references.

Table 1 - Summary of Published Planning Horizon Periods

Published Reference*	Planning Horizon (years)
Fair 1971	10 - 50
Prasifka 1988	10 - 100
Dzurik 1996	< 50
Boumann 1998	< 50
Stephenson 2003	10 - 20
AWWA 2007	20 - 40

^{*}Refer to Bibliography (Appendix Item 1) for reference details.

Table 2 summarizes planning horizons associated with actual water resource planning documents in the State of Idaho. The references summarized in Table 2 represent a variety of planning documents with unique objectives and planning areas. Some of the values are more applicable than others for use in comparison to proposed RAFN planning periods.

Table 2 - Summary of Actual Water Planning Documents

and their Respective Adopted Planning Horizon Periods

Planning Area	Planning Horizon (years)	Planning Document Type
Ada & Canyon Counties	25	IDWR Water Demand Study
City of Coeur d'Alene	20	Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Lewiston	20	Master Water Plan
City of Meridian	50	Master Water Plan
City of Nampa	20	Master Water Plan
City of Pocatello	10	Master Water Plan
City of Rexburg	50	2008 Water System Tech. Memo
City of Twin Falls	30	Water Supply Improvement Plan
Rathdrum Prairie Aq.	50	CAMP Water Demand Projections Study
Treasure Valley	50	CAMP Future Water Demand Study
United Water Idaho	55	Water Demand Study

The data presented in Tables 1 and 2 suggest that planning horizons between 10 and 55 years are the standard amongst the planning profession and in the actual adoption of planning documents within the State of Idaho.

The Department must guard against over-appropriation of the resource and against speculative water right filings. Longer planning horizons increase the level of uncertainty associated with predicted values and must be considered by the Department with greater caution. Planning horizons of 15-20 years are generally reasonable and require little scrutiny unless there is substantiated competition for the resource or some other justification for additional scrutiny arises. Planning horizons greater than 20 years can be considered by the Department, but when proposed they should be supported by long-term planning documents such as those listed in Table 2 and by professionally prepared demographic studies substantiating the duration of the planning horizon period.

Idaho Code §42-202B (8) provides additional guidance regarding the evaluation of planning horizons as follows:

"Reasonably anticipated future needs" refers to future uses of water...reasonably expected to be required within the planning horizon of each municipality within the service area not inconsistent with comprehensive land use plans approved by each municipality.

As a final measure, the planning horizon period proposed by the applicant must not only be reasonable, but also consistent with the adopted Comprehensive Plan of the City. This can be interpreted to mean no greater in length than the planning horizon period associated with the Comprehensive Plan if no other pertinent planning documents exist. When another pertinent planning document exists, such as a master water plan, then the planning document should be consistent with the master plan for the coincident period of time shared between the planning horizons of both documents.

Population Projection within the Planning Horizon²

Idaho Code §42-202B (8) indicates that RAFN should be based on "population and other planning data." To establish its RAFN, a municipal provider must estimate its future population within its service area at the end of the planning horizon. For most municipalities, planning and demographic studies of one type or another have been completed, and often multiple relevant studies exist. At a minimum, Comprehensive Plans usually address population growth in some form as required by I.C. §67-6508 (b). The U.S. Census Bureau also provides population and demographic data for most municipalities in Idaho in a variety of formats. For communities where appropriate data exists, Department staff should expect the following components and considerations regarding population forecasts to be addressed and discussed in detail by the applicant.

- 1. A critical survey of existing contemporary population studies applicable to the local area to establish likely upper and lower boundaries for population growth.
- 2. Project population using standard technical methods, such as regression, extrapolation, or cohort survival models. To make extrapolation appropriate, one should account for geography, resource constraints, economic conditions, and other limiting factors or anticipated events, such as relocation of a commercial or industrial use.
- 3. Compare the results of the population projections from step 2 to the results of the critical survey from step 1 and apply professional judgment to evaluate whether the population projections are likely to occur within the planning horizon and are, therefore, reasonable.

Department staff should scrutinize population growth rates and projections that fall near or outside the upper boundary established in the critical survey. Staff should also scrutinize results based on short term trends in population growth. Where sufficient data exists population forecasts should be based on a minimum of thirty years of population data. The U.S. Census Bureau provides decadal populations for every county in Idaho. Since 1970 the population growth rate of the entire state of Idaho has been 1.91%. The maximum growth rate in that time was 3.72% in Teton County and the minimum growth rate was -1.20% in Shoshone County. Since 1970, growth rates in excess of 3.00% were only realized in five counties. Growth rates in excess of 2.50% were realized by less than 14% of Idaho counties. As such, applicants should provide extra justification for requested growth rates in excess of 2.50% annually.

In some instances when municipal providers are providing water to a rural or unincorporated community, existing population data specific to the community might be difficult to acquire or may simply not exist. In other instances the applicant may lack sufficient experience and/or expertise to forecast populations without assistance. In these select cases, the applicant may rely on a population forecasting tool that has been developed by the Department in Microsoft Excel to assist in population forecasting³. The tool summarizes

2

² The 'Population Projection within the Planning Horizon' section of the RAFN handbook was prepared in conjunction with and under the review of Don Reading, Ph.D., a consulting economist with Ben Johnson Associates, Inc.

³ The Microsoft Excel file is titled "PopForecastTool.xlsx" and is available to the applicant from the Department upon request.

dynamic ranges of U.S. Census Bureau population data by county and supports the regression of exponential and linear growth type models to the county census data to allow for the projection or forecasting of future populations. In addition, the spreadsheet tool allows for the development of exponential and linear population growth rate models based on user input population data. Forecasting conducted with this tool is only appropriate as a means of last resort and should not be used for communities where specific data and/or population and demographic studies already exist. The tool may also be useful directly to Department staff as a means of roughly verifying the population forecasts made by an applicant, allowing Department staff the opportunity to "double check" a proposed growth rate or population forecast.

For communities starting from a very small base population, the method of relying on historical or analogous growth rates may not be applicable. In these instances, reliable growth or build-out projections provided by the applicant may be considered by the Department.

Water Demand

Water demand is the final component of a RAFN that must be considered and evaluated by Department staff. Water demand represents the future projected water use in a community. Water use can broadly be placed into two categories: (1) residential use and (2) non-residential use. Residential use can be further broken down into in-home use, out of home use (landscape irrigation, car washing, etc), and fire protection. Non-residential use consists of irrigation of open common spaces (parks, golf courses, etc.), public facility use, industrial use, commercial use, and any and all other municipal uses.

Unaccounted for water (UAW) makes up a third category of water. UAW is considered the difference between a water utility's production and its water sales to consumers. Often municipal water providers authorize some types of UAW, including unmetered uses from fire hydrants, street washing, main flushing, sewer cleaning, and storm drain flushing, authorized unmetered connections, and reservoir seepage and evaporation. Examples of unauthorized UAW include water distribution system leakage, unauthorized use by theft, abandoned services, and inaccurate or incorrectly read meters. For typical public water supply systems some engineering references estimate a minimum of 2.0% UAW can be anticipated (Prasifka 1988). United Water Idaho maintains monthly accounting of non-revenue water with values typically reported between 3.0-5.0% (Carr 2009). California Department of Water Resources' Urban Water Use in California Bulletin 166-3 reports that the largest percentage of cooperating agencies reported approximately 10.0% UAW in their water supply systems (CDWR 1994). UAW values greater than 5% should include a technical engineering discussion and historical diversion records supporting greater values.

Residential Water Demand Forecasting Methodologies

There are a number of standard recognized approaches for forecasting residential water demand (i.e. RAFN) including judgment based prediction, time extrapolation, disaggregate requirements analysis, single coefficient model development, multi-coefficient model development, econometric demand model development, or a hybrid of one or more of these approaches. Of these approaches, judgment based predictions or water demand based on time extrapolation forecasts are generally viewed as inadequate forecast approaches. Judgment based predictions are simply forecasts of water demand based on the recommendation of an "expert" familiar with the system, who in theory has an "intuitive" feel for water demand specific to the municipal system through prolonged experience with the system. Time extrapolation relies on the prediction of water demand where the only predicting variable is time. For example, 100,000 GPD were needed in the first 10 years, 200,000 GPD were needed in the second 10 year period, therefore 300,000 GPD will be needed in the third 10 year period. Both of these forecasting techniques lack a technical rigor that is appropriate and necessary when evaluating RAFN water right applications.

Of the remaining methods, one of the most widely implemented approaches, and the one that is presented in detail in this document, is the per capita requirements method, which is a form of the single coefficient model

approach. To determine RAFN utilizing this method projected per capita or per household water demand must be applied to the estimated future population within the service area at the end of the planning horizon.

Per Capita Requirements Method

Municipal water demand is often considered a function of population and per-capita consumption⁴ (Prasifika 1988). The per capita requirements method relies on the following components to estimate future water demand: (1) projected future number of people or residential services, (1a) if necessary a conversion factor between people and residences⁵, (2) average historical water use per capita, and (3) peaking factor(s). A combined future water demand is equal to the product of historical per capita demand, the total number of people or connections, and an appropriate peaking factor.

Per Capita Water Demand

Per-capita water consumption is highly variable from region to region and even from one system to another within the same region. Factors that affect per capita water consumption include metering, lot size, climate, age of system, residential irrigation demand, fire protection demand, water rate structure⁶, and physical characteristics of the system. Table 3 summarizes various published values for estimating per capita consumption.

Table 3 - Summary of Published Values of Average Residential Daily Consumption

Average residential bally consumption			
	Avg. Daily	Avg. Daily	
	Consumption per	Consumption per	
Published Reference*	Person (GPD)	Home (GPD)	
Linaweaver 1967	100	400	
Fair 1971	100 – 150		
Stephenson 2003	50 - 80	150 - 800	
Boumann 1998		200	
Cook 2001		194	

^{*}Refer to Bibliography (Appendix Item 1) for reference details.

Residential irrigation can have a dramatic effect on per capita water demand. By some estimates water demand to meet peak residential irrigation needs can be 700% of average daily water demand without irrigation (Linaweaver 1967). Many municipal systems provide residential irrigation. However, a growing number of communities and municipalities do not support residential irrigation or have a separate utility specific to irrigation. It is important when evaluating the reasonableness of water demand values to know for certain whether residential irrigation is included in the demand.

⁴Strictly speaking the "per capita" metric refers to water use per individual person per unit time. The strict and rigorous use of this "per capita" definition is not always in evidence by water right applicants. Oftentimes municipalities do not know specifically how many people are served and thus employ the potentially more useful "per dwelling unit" metric. The terms "single family residence", "single family service connection", "single family dwelling unit" and "equivalent residential unit" can be synonymous with the term dwelling unit. An essential detail of the RAFN application should be the strict definition of the base water demand metric employed by the municipality.

⁵Population forecasts always predict a future population, depending on whether the city is forecasting water demand by person or by service connection the applicant will need to know the number of people per home in order to convert forecast population values into forecast service connections. The U.S. Census Bureau provides data on "persons per household" in their State and County QuickFacts data sets.

⁶ Water rate structures are the frame work in which municipal water providers set the prices for their retail water sales. Examples include flat rate and increasing block rate structures. In a flat rate structure the water user is charged a flat rate regardless of how much water is used. In an increasing block rate structure the unit price for water increases as the volume consumed increases, with prices being set for each block of water use. An increasing block rate structure is much more likely to communicate the value of water and encourage the efficient use of water amongst the users.

Whenever possible, design flows for community water systems (municipal, community, or residential subdivisions) should be based on historical records or studies of similar water use in the area to be served—ideally historical records within the same system will be used. For established municipalities, historical records should be the primary means of evaluating and determining per capita requirements. When a wealth of historical records are available to draw upon, the applicant should rely on the most contemporary values, as they are most likely to reflect future water usage practices.

Frequently, recent data reflect lower per capita usage than older data. This decreasing trend evident in many Idaho communities is consistent with national trends over the past three decades and is primarily due to a declining number of residents per household and an increasing pervasiveness of water-conserving (low flow) appliances in the home.⁷

It is not always possible, especially for newer communities, to estimate design flow from historical records as described above. On a case by case basis, the Department can accept calculated estimates for individual systems. There are several "per capita" estimation methods outlining practices and guidelines for estimating domestic design flows currently supported by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and the Department. Item 3 of the appendix includes a discussion and comparison of the various methodologies. Item 3 also describes and recommends a method than can be relied upon by the applicant to estimate demand as a last resort when actual historical data does not exist. It is worth emphasizing that the preference in determining per capita demand is always given to actual historical records and that it is only in rare instances that relying upon an artificial means of estimating water demand by the methodology presented in appendix Item 4 is appropriate.

Peaking Factors

In the long term, water demand requirements can vary widely, increasing and decreasing in direct correlation with changes to the population base that is served. Wide variation in water demand occurs in the short term as well. Based upon the transient needs of a static population base, water demand will vary seasonally, daily, and hourly. For example, water demand may be greater during the irrigation season as opposed to the non-irrigation season. Daily in-home demand also increases during times of high use at the start and end of the workday, with daily lows occurring during the middle of the night and early morning. These fluctuations in demand are normally estimated in terms of peaking factors or multipliers, which are often expressed as a percent of average demand.

In general, distribution systems are traditionally designed to carry peak hour flows that typically amount to 200-300 percent of the average day demand, with higher rates usually associated with smaller systems (Robinson and Blair 1984).

When discussing peaking factors, it is important to distinguish between average daily demand (ADD), maximum day demand (MDD), maximum monthly average day demand (MMAD), peak hourly demand (PHD), and peak instantaneous demand (PID). All or some of these terms will often be used in the discussion of a municipal water supply system and as they are used by the Department these terms are defined below. Table 4 summarizes several published ranges of values for residential peaking factors.

⁷ A recent study has found that in identical households the average residential demand in North America has decreased by a total of 11,678 gallons annually since 1978 (0.5% decrease annually or 13.6% decrease compounded over 30 years). Contributing factors considered by the study included climate change, changes in water user classification systems, changes in income, changing demographics, and new water-conservation appliances. The study found that changes in demographics and new water-conservation appliances had the greatest statistically relevant contribution to decreasing water use per household (Rockaway 2011).

Table 4: Summary of Published Peaking Factor Values

-			
	Published Reference*	MDD: ADD	PHD: ADD
•	Dewberry 2002	1.5 - 3.0: 1	2.25 - 4.50: 1
	Fair 1971	1.5 - 3.5: 1	1.5 - 3.5: 1
	Harberg 1997	1.4 - 1.7: 1	2.0 - 4.0: 1
	Linaweaver 1967	2.0: 1	5.0 - 7.0: 1
	Lindeburg 1999	1.5 - 1.8: 1	2.0 - 3.0: 1
	Mays 2000	1.5 - 3.5: 1	2.0 - 7.0: 1

^{*}Refer to Bibliography (Appendix Item 1) for reference details.

Average Daily Demand (ADD):

The average daily demand is the average of the daily volumes for a continuous 12 month design period expressed as a volume per unit time (typically gallons per day). Often municipal records will only contain monthly or yearly diversion values. In these instances average daily demand for the system is equal to annual diversion volume or the sum of the monthly diversion volumes for one year divided by the number of days in the year.

Maximum Month Average Daily Demand (MMAD):

The maximum monthly average daily demand is the average daily demand from the peak demand month, which is typically July or August when out of home residential water use is at its peak. This value can only be calculated when municipal records contain monthly diversion data. It is obtained by dividing the monthly diversion volume by the number of days in the month, for each month, and selecting the largest monthly value.

Maximum Day Demand (MDD):

The design maximum day flow is the largest volume of flow to be received during a continuous 24 hour period in a calendar year, expressed as a volume per unit time. In order to determine this value, diversion records must have a daily recording interval. Often daily records are not available. In these instances MDD values can be estimated by multiplying ADD or MMAD values by an appropriate peaking factor. If storage is used by the water provider to meet peak demands, then the MDD value represents the maximum diversion rate that should be authorized by the RAFN water right permit.

Peak Hourly Demand (PHD):

The design peak hourly flow is the largest volume of flow to be received during a one hour period expressed as a volume per unit time. In order to determine this value, diversion records must have an hourly recording interval. Municipal data with an hourly recording interval usually does not exist for the entire water system and may only exist for a representative sample of the service area for the specific requirement of determining peaking factors. In instances where hourly data does not exist at all, an alternative means of estimating the peaking factor must be employed. If storage is not used by the water provider, then the PHD value represents the maximum diversion rate that should be authorized by the RAFN water right permit.

Peak Instantaneous Demand (PID):

The peak instantaneous demand is a municipal water supply system's anticipated maximum instantaneous water flow. PID is typically met through a combination of direct diversion from surface water and/or wells and the release of storage water. PID should not be confused with the maximum diversion capacity of some or all points of diversion associated with a municipal water supply system (flow into the system), which is an altogether different value that has historically been used by the Department during field examinations as a quantification of beneficial use. In municipal systems PID usually exceeds diversion capacity, with storage releases making up the difference. The PID design

value can be appropriate in the sizing of water mains, storage capacity, and other appurtenances associated with a municipal water supply system, but it is not typically recognized in the field of water supply planning and forecasting as an appropriate design standard for projecting future system demand. As such, the use of PID in establishing a diversion rate in association with a RAFN application is generally considered unsound and unlikely to be approved by the Department. This position is consistent with the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, which require that public drinking water system be designed to provide either PHD or the MDD plus equalization storage (IDAPA 58.01.08 501.03).

Ideally, an engineering report or comprehensive plan should be submitted to the Department, which includes the records, studies, and considerations used in arriving at design flows, including all relevant peaking factors. In the absence of historical data or studies, the peaking factor(s) used to determine the diversion rate of the RAFN permit could be estimated from an analogous system. To be considered analogous, water systems should have similar characteristics including demographics, housing sizes, lot sizes, climate, water rate structure, conservation practices, use restrictions, and soils and landscaping. If neither historical data nor an analogous system can be found to estimate peaking factors, then the default peaking factors summarized in Table 5 may be used by the applicant.

Table 5 - Department Standard Default Peaking Factors (PF)

Ratio	PF
MDD:ADD	2.0
MDD:MMAD	1.3
PHD:ADD	3.0

As an example on how to use the peaking factors in Table 5, if the applicant has a known ADD value, the MDD value can be determined by multiplying the ADD value by two. For peaking factors greater than described in Table 5, the applicant will need to provide a technical engineering discussion supporting the numbers. It is insufficient for an applicant to simply reference a published value or claim a value as a standard of engineering practice in defense of values greater than those presented in Table 5.

Storage and the Affects of Storage on Peaking Factors

Municipal water systems can apply a number of strategies to meet the system's peak demand. Some municipalities rely exclusively on the source (surface water diversions and/or wells and booster pumps) to meet peak demand, while other municipalities may rely on a combination of source and storage facilities to meet peak demand. Storage is a component of a municipal system consisting of tanks and reservoirs that physically store water to provide water pressure, equalize pumping rates, equalize supply and demand during periods of high consumption, and provide water for fire fighting and other emergencies during periods of power outages⁸. In some places, authorities overseeing water system design mandate that storage be included in a water supply system and that peak demands be met partially by storage. As an example, the Washington State Department of Health requires that demands in excess of the MDD (i.e. PHD and PID) be met by storage (WSDOH 2009). In Idaho, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) requires storage if source capacity is less than PHD, in these instances storage is required such that the difference between source demand and

⁸ The storage being discussed should not to be confused with a seasonal storage component of a water right, which is water stored for use at some time in the future and is described on the water right as storage.

PHD is made up by equalization storage⁹. Some references consider it poor engineering practice for a public drinking water system to provide no storage capacity whatsoever (Lindeburg 1999).

It is important for the Department to identify to what extent storage will be utilized by a municipality to meet demand. The diversion rate associated with a RAFN should reflect whether source alone will meet PHD or whether a combination of source and storage will meet PHD.

Per Capita Demand Conclusion

In conclusion, the following steps can be used to forecast the residential water demand utilizing the per capita demand forecasting approach:

- 1. Establish the ADD per capita water demand unit (person or residence) and quantity, preferably from historical diversion records.
- 2. Select the design demand value, typically PHD when source alone will meet the demand or MDD when a combination of source and storage will meet demand.
- 3. Multiply the ADD by the appropriate peaking factor to establish the per capita water demand design value.
- 4. Establish the projected future total population.
- 5. If needed divide the population projection by the "persons per home" value to arrive at the total number of residences to be served.
- 6. Multiply the total number of people or residences by the per capita water demand design value to determine the total system-wide residential demand.
- 7. Apply necessary unit conversions to obtain the permitted rate units of cubic feet per second (CFS)

Non-Residential Forecasting

For many municipal systems residential water demand makes up the vast majority of total demand. As such, many water supply systems, especially smaller systems, are designed mostly to serve single family residences. If non-residential water is identified as being a significant portion of total demand it can be taken into consideration when establishing RAFN. Described below are two methods for estimating this demand.

The first method utilizes the concept of an equivalent residential unit (ERU). An ERU is a unit of measure used to represent the amount of water consumed by a typical full-time single-family residence (WSDOH 2009). ERUs are synonymous with equivalent domestic units (EDU) as defined by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.08 033.42). ERUs can be used to equate non-residential uses and/or multi-family residential uses to the amount used by a single-family residence. ERUs associated with all non-residential uses are determined and added to the ERU count derived from actual single-family residences to arrive at a total demand.

The disaggregate requirements forecasting technique is another common approach to estimating non-residential water demand. In disaggregate forecasting the water user identifies the demand of water associated with any non-residential uses such as irrigation, commercial facilities, industrial facilities, public facilities, recreation uses, etc. and sums them to arrive at a total non-residential water use demand. Historical records are often the best source, and the source preferred by the Department, for estimating the demand associated with non-residential uses. A qualified analogous system can be another recognized source of information for estimating disaggregate water demands.

⁹ Design File Note: Reservoir Sizing – Public Water Systems (April 30, 1998) states, "The source capacity of a water supply must at least equal [MDD]...If the source capacity is equal to or greater [than] [PHD], then no storage is needed other than pressure tanks to prevent frequent cycling. If the source capacity lies between [MDD] and [PHD], then storage is required as defined in this Guidance."

A tabular summary of average daily demands for a variety of disaggregate uses (Table 6) is presented in Appendix Item 4. Table 6 has been adapted from a number of sources and does not represent the final authority on the water demand values presented. It should be noted that the values in Table 6 are average daily values. It may be necessary to apply a peaking factor or multiplier to the values to obtain a MDD or PHD equivalent value.

Other sources of disaggregated water demand values that may provide additional guidance include individual engineering references, individual water demand studies, the Uniform Plumbing Code, the American Water Works Association, and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. When properly referenced and applied, all of the sources previously described can be used if historical or analogous data are missing.

Regarding RAFN demand for the irrigation of lawns within community open spaces, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc., and the evaporative loss of water associated with decorative and aesthetic ponds, demand can be established by the appropriate evapotranspiration (ET) values as published by ET_Idaho (Allen and Robison 2009). In recognition of the contribution of precipitation to irrigation requirement it is appropriate to use the precipitation deficit (P_{def}) values in place of actual ET (ET_{act}). Appropriate values would include utilizing data from the nearest ET_Idaho station and as available, using the categories of "Precipitation Deficit (Grass – Turf (lawns) – Irrigated)" for P_{def} associated with lawns and grass and "Precipitation Deficit (Open water-shallow systems (ponds, streams))" for P_{def} associated with municipal ponds and water features. When estimating diversion rates associated with P_{def} it is appropriate to use the 20% exceedance (80th percentile) 3-day moving average rate from the month with the largest ET rates. In light of the conservative methods allowed in determining P_{def} , quantification of the demand associated with ET loss from lawns and open water bodies should not include the use of peaking factors or multipliers.

3. Permitting RAFN Water Rights

For an application for RAFN to be accepted by the Department it must include a current application correctly and completely filled out, a municipal water right application checklist¹⁰ completely filled out, the appropriate fees, and a detailed narrative or report summarizing the methods used to determine RAFN. The report must specifically address the four fundamental components of RAFN as identified in section 2 of this document. Lastly, the application package must contain a summary of the applicant's existing municipal water rights portfolio and some form of gap analysis¹¹.

Existing Municipal Water Rights Portfolio

In order for an applicant to formulate a requested RAFN proposal, understanding of the future demand is only half the equation. The applicant must also understand the existing supply of water available to it. Therefore, an evaluation or accounting of all existing municipal water right permits, licenses, decrees, and claims is needed to establish the water supply authorized on paper. This includes the review of water right permits and water rights designated municipal, as well as existing permits and rights with other designations that are beneficially used under the contemporary "municipal purposes" umbrella as defined in I.C. §42-202B (6).

Final Determination of RAFN Permit Diversion Rate (Gap Analysis)

An application for RAFN should contain completed analyses of the future water demand (residential, non-residential, and UAW) and the existing water right portfolio. The final RAFN water right permit diversion rate is calculated by taking the combined projected demand of residential and non-residential water use, multiplied by a factor to account for UAW less the total diversion rate of water already provided in the applicant's current

¹⁰ A copy of the municipal water right application checklist is included in the appendix as Item 6.

¹¹ Gap analysis is used in this instance to refer to the analysis of the difference (gap) between what will be needed and what is currently provided for by the existing water right portfolio.

water rights portfolio. Item 6 of the appendix is a detailed example of the determination of RAFN for a hypothetical RAFN application including analysis of service area, planning horizon, population projection, water demand, and existing water right portfolio.

Final Determination of RAFN Permit Volume

RAFN water right permits should not be limited by volume except in those instances where a volume limitation is necessary to protect the water supply source.

RAFN Permit Approval Conditioning

When issuing a RAFN water right permit the Department will include standard approval conditional language that identifies the permit for reasonably anticipated future needs (X64). All permits that do not have a condition designating RAFN status will be deemed as non-RAFN permits by the Department. All RAFN permits shall include approval conditions requiring the following:

- Filing of the proof of beneficial use no sooner than 4.5 years after the permit is issued (standard condition 236)
- Full construction and use of the municipal system by the date the permit holder submits proof of application of water to beneficial use (standard condition 909),
- Inclusion of an updated RAFN analysis with the submittal of the proof of beneficial use (standard condition 237),
- Submittal of a field examination and report conducted and prepared by a Certified Water Rights Examiner (CWRE) with the proof of beneficial use (standard condition 910).

Amending a permit from non-RAFN to RAFN

Consistent with Application Processing Memo #18 (Administrative Memo adopted October 19, 2009) and Department policy, a permit issued to a municipal provider that does not provide for RAFN cannot be later amended to gain the benefits of a RAFN permit.

4. Licensing RAFN Water Rights

With the submittal of proof of beneficial use in association with a RAFN water right permit, the permit holder is required to submit a field examination report completed by a CWRE. As required by I.C.§42-217, the statement of completion for proof of beneficial use shall include a description of the extent of use and a revised estimate of RAFN, containing a revised description of the service area, a revised planning horizon, and appropriate supporting documentation. Appropriate supporting documentation means a revised analysis of the same RAFN support material submitted at the time of application reflecting the system as it exists at the end of the permit development period. Also included should be a revised gap analysis including an updated portfolio of existing water rights. If proof is not submitted by the proof due date and an extension to the permit development period has not been granted, as provided under Idaho Code §42-204, the permit shall lapse and be of no further force nor effect as required under Idaho Code 42-218a.

Review of the Description of the Extent of Use

At the time of licensing the Department must first review the "description of the extent of use", including accompanying evidentiary material, and make a determination of the extent of beneficial use that has occurred and whether the permit should be licensed in part or in full. If the permitted amount has been beneficially used already, because the provider experienced unexpected rapid growth, no further review is needed and the full permitted amount can be licensed.

Idaho Code §42-219(B) states "A license may be issued to a municipal provider for an amount up to the full capacity of the system **constructed or used** in accordance with the original permit..." (emphasis added). IDWR interprets the restrictive language in §42-219 to limit the authority of the agency to only license RAFN permits up to the full capacity of the system constructed or used. Full capacity constructed means significant

infrastructure has been constructed to accommodate delivery of water throughout the service area. Full capacity constructed entails more than engineering plans or in place financing.

Components of significant infrastructure will always include at least the following:

- For ground water diversions a constructed well or series of wells and their associated capacities, for surface water diversions constructed diversion facilities and their associated capacities, or for mixed sources some combination thereof.
- Storage tanks when included as an integral part of the design.
- Trunk lines (major supply conduits) sized and constructed to anticipate service beyond the physically constructed limits of the delivery system at the time proof of beneficial use is submitted.

Significant infrastructure does not necessarily have to include the following:

- Service laterals (i.e. stub outs to lots that have not been built out)
- Main line and/or lateral line extensions beyond the physically constructed limits of the delivery system at the time proof of beneficial use is submitted.
- Water quality treatment facilities for diversions in excess of the demand at the time proof of beneficial use is submitted.
- Pumping capacity for diversion in excess of the demand at the time proof of beneficial use is submitted.

Therefore, when reviewing the "description of the extent of use" and accompanying documentation, Department staff must review the improvements that have been made, which will typically lie somewhere between full system build out and no system build out, to determine to what extent the RAFN permit should be licensed.

Review of Revised RAFN Characteristics Including Diversion Rate

With the proof of beneficial use submittal the permit holder should submit a revised description of the RAFN specifically addressing each of the four fundamental components of a RAFN package: (1) service area; (2) planning horizon; (3) population projections within the planning horizon; and (4) water demand. Department staff shall review the revised RAFN in a manner similar to the application review process as detailed in sections 2 and 3.

At the time of licensing, department staff can update the service area, the planning horizon, and diversion rate as appropriate based on the review of new material and the field examination report. Diversion rate and planning horizon can only be amended downward to reflect a revised lowered future water demand. If new RAFN analysis at the time of licensing indicates an increase in water demand the additional diversion rate and/or longer planning horizon associated with the increased demand must be pursued under a new application for permit or transfer.

Final Determination of RAFN License Volume

RAFN water right licenses should not be limited by volume except in those instances where a volume limitation is necessary to protect the water supply source.

RAFN License Approval Conditioning

When issuing a RAFN water right license the Department will include standard approval conditional language that identifies the license for reasonably anticipated future needs (X64). All licenses that do not have a condition designating RAFN status will be deemed as non-RAFN licenses by the Department. All RAFN licenses shall also include approval conditions requiring that all future needs must be constructed by the end of the planning horizon (109) and that the place of use (POU) associated with a RAFN water right shall not be changed to a location outside of the service area (110).

Nonuse of RAFN Water Rights

If sufficient proof of beneficial use is submitted before the end of the permit development period and the municipal water right is licensed for an amount of water for RAFN, the requirement that the system needed to provide water for the RAFN be fully constructed and used by the end of the municipality's planning horizon will continue as a condition of the license. If the municipal provider fails to construct and use the complete system by the date the permit holder submits proof of application of water to beneficial use needed to provide water for the reasonably anticipated future needs by the end of the planning horizon for the municipality, or the anticipated future needs do not materialize by the end of the planning horizon, the quantity of water under the license may be subject to reevaluation of the amount of water required to meet the needs that actually exist at the end of the planning horizon.

5. Transfer of RAFN Water Rights

The portion of any water right described with a beneficial use of RAFN cannot be transferred or modified to have a beneficial use other than RAFN. However, water rights with beneficial uses other than RAFN can be transferred or modified to a RAFN use.

Idaho Code §42-222 governs the transfer of water to and from RAFN status. When a transfer proposes changing the nature of use of a water right to municipal purposes for RAFN, the municipal provider shall provide to the Department sufficient information and documentation to establish the transfer applicant qualifies as a municipal provider at the time of application, is providing water to a municipality or municipalities, and that the RAFN, the service area, and the planning horizon are consistent with Idaho Code. Supporting documentation must be included with the transfer application including the same RAFN support material that would be submitted with an RAFN application as outlined and described in Section 2 of this document. A gap analysis including a current portfolio of existing water rights must also be included with the transfer application.

Water rights or portions of water rights that identify RAFN as the beneficial use shall not be changed to a place of use outside the service area or to a new nature of use (I.C. §42-222). The effect of this statutory language eliminates the modification of a RAFN water right by transfer for anything other than the addition of a point or points of diversion.

Final Determination of RAFN Transfer Volume

RAFN water rights created by transfer from an existing non-RAFN municipal right should not be limited by volume except where a volume limitation existed in connection with the water right's use prior to the transfer. A transfer to change the nature of use of an established water right from non-municipal to municipal purposes for RAFN shall limit the volume of water to the historic consumptive use established prior to the change.

RAFN Transfer Approval Conditioning

When issuing a RAFN water right transfer the Department will include standard approval conditional language that identifies the water right for reasonably anticipated future needs (X64). All transfers that do not have a condition designating RAFN status will be deemed as non-RAFN water rights by the Department. All RAFN transfers shall also include an approval condition requiring that the system must be fully constructed and used by the end of the planning horizon (109). Finally, all RAFN transfers shall include an approval condition limiting the RAFN to use within the service area and restricting a change in the purpose of use (110).

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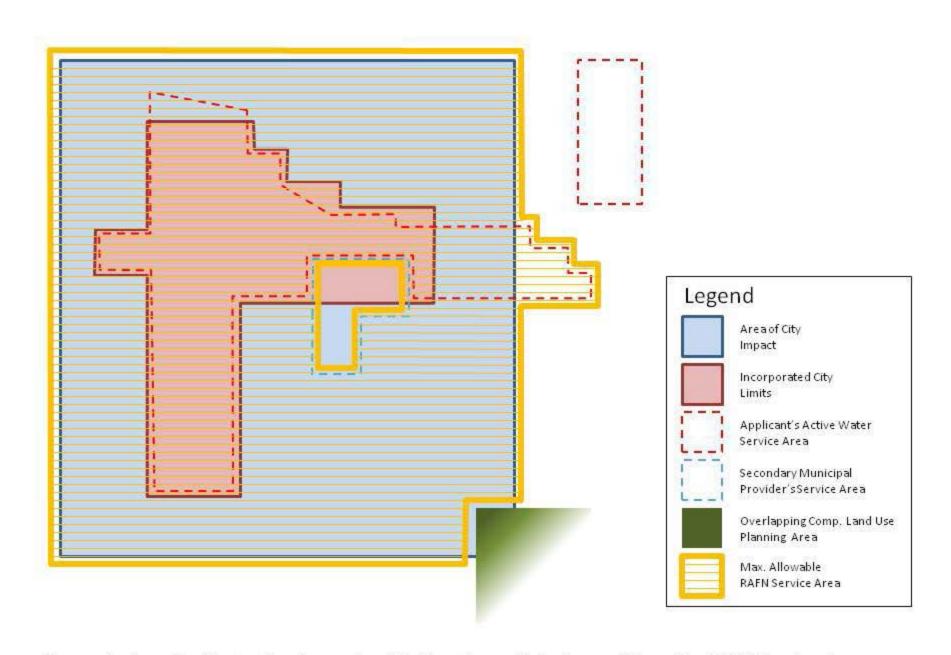
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Appendix Item 2 - Illustrative Example of Delineation of Maximum Allowable RAFN Service Area

Appendix Item 3

Comparison of the Idaho Department of Water Resources and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Methodologies for Quantifying Residential In-Home Use

The Department's Administrative Memorandum Application Processing #22 (AP22) dated June 4, 1980, addresses the 'Definition of Domestic' and provides guidance, in the form of a chart (Figure 1), for quantifying the rate of flow necessary for the in-house culinary use for multi-household systems. The memo states, "The flow identified on this graph should be used as a guideline in determining and reviewing domestic use rates of flow on applications for permit with more than one hookup. Greater flow can be accepted if justified." Figure 1 is titled "Maximum Instantaneous Water Requirements for Domestic Use" and depicts a power function relationship between the number of houses served (N) and the water demand (Q) in cubic feet per second (CFS). The following equation represents the relationship depicted on Figure 1 of AP22 and allows for the calculation of Q strictly as a function of N.

Eqn. 1:
$$Q (CFS) = 0.0473*(N)^{0.4817}$$

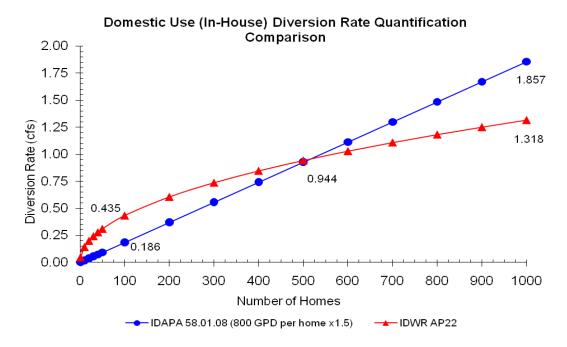
AP22 does not make clear whether "maximum instantaneous water requirement" is equivalent to peak hour demand (PHD), peak instantaneous demand (PID), or some other value. Nonetheless, for communities ranging from 2 to 1,000 homes this has historically been the equation that Department staff used to quantify the permitted diversion flow rate specific to <u>in-home domestic use</u> when no other rate was justified. It does not account for demand associated with out-of-home uses, namely irrigation.

The Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems administered by DEQ mandate the capacity of public drinking water systems to be a minimum of 800 gallon per day (GPD) per residence (IDAPA 58.01.08 552-01(a)). This is equivalent to 0.6 gallons per minute (GPM) and 0.001 CFS. The rules define this amount as the "design maximum day demand" (MDD) exclusive of irrigation and fire flow requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08 552-01(a.i)). The rules go on to say that the MDD may be "less than 800 GPD if the water system owner provides information that demonstrates to the [Department of Environmental Quality's] satisfaction the maximum day demand for the system, exclusive of irrigation and fire flows, is less than 800 GPD per residence". The value of 800 GPD per residence was likely initially derived from the Federal Housing Administration's minimum design standards (FHA 1965). The rules do not address peaking factors. However, if we use the standard values from Table 5 we can determine a PHD of 1,200 GPD per residence (PHD = 1.5*MDD). The following figure compares the water demand functions for 1 to 1,000 homes as derived from AP22 and the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems.

At first glance it appears there is a conflict between AP22 and the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems. This conflict could potentially lead to a deficient municipal water supply system with a combined water right diversion rate that is less than the diversion rate mandated by the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems. However, such a conflict does not exist for two reasons. First the rules address the concept of 'storage' and the ability of storage to compensate for deficient capacity at the source (i.e. 'maximum pump capacity' IDAPA 58.01.08 003-71). Secondly, the 800 GPD in-home use value is only valid when MDD flows in the system are equal to or greater than 800 GPD. If actual MDD flows are less than 800 GPD they can be recognized as a valid demand for the system (IDAPA 58.01.08 552-01(a.iii)).

One obvious deficiency in both methods is their lack in quantifying an irrigation demand component, leaving the task of determining total residential demand only partially completed. Another deficiency in the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water System is their treatment of demand as a linear function, as it is commonly

accepted that for larger communities, demand is not linear with respect to number of homes (Ameen 1965).



It is desirable for the Department to have a single recommended method for quantifying residential demand that addresses both in-home and out of home uses including irrigation. Such a method was developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD) in their publication titled *A Study of Residential Water Use* (Linaweaver 1967). This method has the added advantage of being currently adopted and under implementation by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ 2005). The DHUD method is presented below in detail and it is recommended that this method be used by applicants and the Department in determining residential demand for those communities for which actual historical demand data does not exist.

The DHUD method calculates the maximum daily demand (Q_{MDD}) and peak hourly demand (Q_{PHD}) as functions of average daily in-home use (Q_{ADD}) , consumptive use associated with residential irrigation, and the variability associated with the magnitude of the input factors influencing the demand and the diversity effect associated with the number of dwelling units or residences. The following equations (equations 2 through 8) have been derived from the DHUD publication with some modifications specific to Idaho and the Department. The following equations express the steps necessary to determine values for Q_{MDD} and/or Q_{PHD} .

Eqn. 2:
$$Q_{MDD} = Q_{ADD} + C^*(L_S)^*(P_{def}) + 2^*(\sigma_{MDD})$$
, where

Q_{MDD}: maximum daily demand (GPD)

Q_{ADD}: average daily in-home demand per residence (GPD)

C: unit conversion constant

L_s: average irrigable area in acres per unit

P_{def}: precipitation deficit for irrigated turf grass, i.e. lawn (inches)

 σ_{MDD} : variability in magnitude of factors and the number of dwelling units

Equation 3 allows for the calculation of Q_{ADD} as a function of average home value from 1965. Equation 4 is

used to adjust contemporary home values by inflation to determine historical home values from 1965. When desired for simplicity or lack of data, a Q_{ADD} value of 250 GPD can be substituted for the results of Equation 3 if desired by the applicant.

Eqn. 3:
$$Q_{ADD} = 3.46 * V_{1965} + 157$$
, where

 V_{1965} : average market value in \$1000 per residential lot in 1965.

Eqn. 4:
$$V_{1965} = V_{2010}/(1.044)^{46}$$
, where V_{2010} : average market value in \$1000 per residential lot in 2010.

Equation 5 is used to calculate the average irrigable area term (L_s) and assumes that irrigation practices are uniform across the entire community. If a source other than the municipal water system is used for irrigation (i.e. surface water irrigation water rights) the L_s term should equal zero.

Eqn. 5:
$$L_s = 0.803*(W)^{-1.26}$$
, where

W = gross housing density in dwelling units per acre

Equation 6 is used to calculate the variability term, σ_{MDD} .

Eqn. 6:
$$\sigma_{MDD} = [(1,090 + 166,000*L_s^2) + (5,480,000/n)]^{1/2}$$
, where n: number of residences or residential lots

The method presented herein also supports the calculation of a Q_{PHD} as a function of the Q_{MDD} value previously determined. The following equation allows for the calculation of Q_{PHD} .

Eqn. 7:
$$Q_{PHD} = 2.02*(Q_{MDD}) + 334 + 2*\sigma_{PHD}$$
, where σ_{PHD} : variability in magnitude of factors and the number of dwelling units

Equation 8 is used to calculate the variability term, σ_{PHD} .

Eqn. 8:
$$\sigma_{PHD} = [(2.02*(1,090 + 166,000*L_s^2)) + (12,300,000/n)]^{1/2}$$
, where n: number of residences or residential lots

The method presented and described above is automated in a spreadsheet tool prepared by the Department titled "ResidentialDemandCalculator.xlsx" and is available from the Department upon request.

Appendix Item 4

Table 6 - Summary of Average Daily Non-Residential Water Uses

Table 6 - Summary of Average Daily Non-Residential Water Uses					
Description of Water Use	Water Consumption	Units			
Airport (per passenger)	3-5	GPD			
Apartment, multiple family (per residence)	50	GPD			
Bank (per SF)	0.05	GPD			
Barbershop (per chair)	55	GPD			
Bathhouse (per bather)	10	GPD			
Beauty Salon (per station)	95	GPD			
Boardinghouse (per boarder)	50	GPD			
Camp:					
Construction, semi-permanent (per worker)	50	GPD			
Day, no meals served (per camper)	15	GPD			
Luxury (per camper)	100-150	GPD			
Resort, day and night (per camper)	50	GPD			
Tourist, central bath and toilet (per person)	35	GPD			
Car Wash (per SF)	4.9	GPD			
Cottage, seasonal occupancy (per resident)	50	GPD			
Club					
Country (per resident member)	100	GPD			
Country (per nonresident member present)	25	GPD			
Highway Rest Area (per person)	5				
Hotel					
Private baths (2 persons per room)	50-68	GPD			
No private baths (per person)	50	GPD			
Institution other than hospital (per person)	75-125	GPD			
Hospital (per bed)	200-400	GPD			
Laundry/Laundromat					
Self-serviced (gallons per customer)	50	GPD			
Self-serviced (gallons per machine)	400-500	GPD			
Livestock Drinking (per animal)					
Beef, yearlings	20	GPD			
Brood sows, nursing	6	GPD			
Cattle or steers	12	GPD			
Dairy	20	GPD			
Dry cows and Heifers	15	GPD			
Goat or sheep	2	GPD			
Hogs/swine	4	GPD			
Horse or mules	12	GPD			
Livestock Facilities					
Dairy Sanitation (milk room)	500	GPD			
Floor flushing (per 100 SF)	10	GPD			
Sanitary Hog Wallow	100	GPD			
Motel					
Bath, toilet, and kitchen (per bed space)	65-100	GPD			
Bed and toilet (per bed space)	50	GPD			

Table 6 Continued - Summary of Average Daily Non-Residential Water Uses

Table 6 Continued - Summary of Average Barry Non-	Material Water Oses		
Description of Water Use	Water Consumption	Units	
·	Consumption	Office	
Parks	05	000	
Overnight, flush toilets (per camper)	25	GPD	
Trailer, individual bath units, no sewer connection	0.5	0.00	
(per trailer)	25	GPD	
Trailer, individual baths, connected to sewer (per	50	ODD	
person)	50	GPD	
Picnic Ground	22	0.00	
Bathhouses, showers, and toilets (per picnicker)	20	GPD	
Toilet facilities only (gallons per picnicker)	10	GPD	
Poultry (per 100 birds)			
Chicken	5-10	GPD	
Ducks	22	GPD	
Turkeys	10-25	GPD	
Restaurant			
Toilet facilities (per patron)	7-10	GPD	
No toilet facilities (per patron)	2.5-3	GPD	
Bar and cocktail lounge (add. quantity per patron)	2	GPD	
Toilet facilities (per seat/chair)	24-50	GPD	
School			
Boarding (per pupil)	75-100	GPD	
Community college (per student and faculty)	15	GPD	
Day, cafeteria, gym, and showers (per pupil)	25	GPD	
Day, cafeteria, no gym or showers (per pupil)	20	GPD	
Day, no cafeteria, gym, or showers (per pupil)	15	GPD	
Service Station			
Service Station (per vehicle)	10	GPD	
Service Station (per SF)	0.18	GPD	
Store/Retail			
Department, no food service (per SF)	0.04	GPD	
General (per bathroom stall)	400	GPD	
General (per SF)	0.05	GPD	
Shopping Center/Malls (per SF)	0.25	GPD	
Swimming pool (per swimmer) maintenance (per 100			
SF)	10	GPD	
Theater			
Drive-in (per car space)	5	GPD	
Movie (per auditorium seat)	5	GPD	
Worker			
Construction (per person per shift)	50	GPD	
Day (school or offices per person per shift)	15	GPD	
Factory (gallons per person per shift)	15-35	GPD	

Table 6 has been adapted from the following sources: Dewberry 2002, Prasifka 1988, and WSDOH 2009.

Water	Right No.	or App. ID	
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STATE OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

MUNICIPAL WATER RIGHT APPLICATION CHECKLIST

FOR AN APPLICATION TO APPROPRIATE WATER FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES

An application to appropriate water for municipal purposes must be prepared in accordance with the requirements listed below to be acceptable for processing by the Department. There are two types of permits for municipal water use. The first type of municipal permit provides water for reasonably anticipated future needs (RAFN) over a defined planning horizon. The second type of municipal permit, called non-RAFN, provides water solely for use to meet needs that will arise in the near-term (five years). A non-RAFN permit may have an annual volume limitation associated with it. Each type of municipal water use has a distinct set of review requirements.

Ap	oplicant Name:					
1.		l Provider. Applicant mus 42-202B (5). Check one:	t qualify as a N	Municipal Provider t	o obtain a municipal water ri	₃ht.
		nicipality nchise or political subdivis poration or association reg nentation of qualification a	gulated as a "pu	ıblic water supply" s	system by IDEQ	
2.	municipal needs.				ns) available to the applicant pressly defined as "municip	
	Right Number	Nature of Use	Diversion Rate (cfs)	Annual Vol. (acre-feet)	Service Area	
						<u> </u>
						_ _
3.			Be sure to acc		ined diversion rate limits in	the
4.	List the total volutions of each			t for any combined (total from 2)	volume limits in the appro	val
A^{i}	nticipated Future Nee	on of RAFN water rights, se ds (RAFN) Municipal Water on of non-RAFN water right	Rights at the Ti	ne of Application, Lice	ensing, and Transfer.	

RAFN Min. Requirements Checklist, Rev. 11/2011

1

5.	Planning Horizon. See Idaho Code § 42-202B (7). Check one:
	 RAFN. Specify planning horizon: years. Go to Item 6. Non-RAFN (≤5 years). Go to Item 7.
6.	If application is for RAFN:
	Attach justification for planning horizon. See Idaho Code § 42-202(2) and § 42-202B(7). Attach description of service area. See Idaho Code § 42-202(2) and § 42-202B(9). Attach population projection within the service area over the planning horizon. See Idaho Code § 42-202(2) and § 42-202B(8). Attach evaluation for demand within the service area over the planning horizon. See Idaho Code § 42-202(2) and § 42-202B(8).
	Does demand exceed the totals listed in Items 3 and 4?
	Y N ☐ ☐ Rate? ☐ ☐ Volume?
	If the answer is "No" to both rate and volume and a new point of diversion is needed, file a transfer application pursuant to Idaho Code \S 42-222(1).
7.	If application is for non-RAFN:
	When submitting proof of beneficial use, non-RAFN permit holders will be required to show that water was diverted for an additional increment of beneficial use over existing water rights during the authorized development period, which may be up to five years from the date of approval. Do existing demand and short term needs exceed the combined authorizations from the existing water rights listed in Items 3 and 4?
	Y N ☐ ☐ Rate? ☐ ☐ Volume?
	If the answer is "No" to both rate and volume and a new point of diversion is needed, file a transfer application pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-222(1).

Appendix Item 6

Example Determination of RAFN for a Small Rural Municipality

Description of Municipality

Gem City is in the process of acquiring grant money to create a master water plan and expand their existing municipal water system. It has taken this opportunity to apply for a permit for RAFN water rights by conducting a thorough analysis of the future projected demands and their existing water right portfolio. Gem City is located in Benewah County. Gem City currently uses storage to meet demands in excess of their maximum day demand (MDD) and plans to continue this practice into the future. Gem City has recently updated their comprehensive plan (comp plan) including updates to their incorporated city limits and their area of city impact as depicted in Appendix Item 3. The planning horizon associated with the recently adopted comp plan is 20 years. Gem City does not have a current master water plan.

Gem City has rigorously defined their non-residential water use as follows: one hospital (20 beds), one barber shop (5 chairs), one beauty salon (5 stations), one car wash (1,000 square feet (SF)), one Laundromat (10 wash machines), one motel (30 bed spaces), three restaurants (combined seating 80), one elementary school with cafeteria and no gym or showers (100 students), one middle school with cafeteria, gym, and showers (60), and one high school with cafeteria, gym, and showers (60 students), one service station (1,000 SF), and 45,000 square feet of existing retail space. For the next 20 years Gem City has projected an additional development of 30,000 SF of retails space and two factories employing 30 people per shift per day apiece. Gem City has a single 2-acre park within the city limits and a 10-acre cemetery outside the city limits.

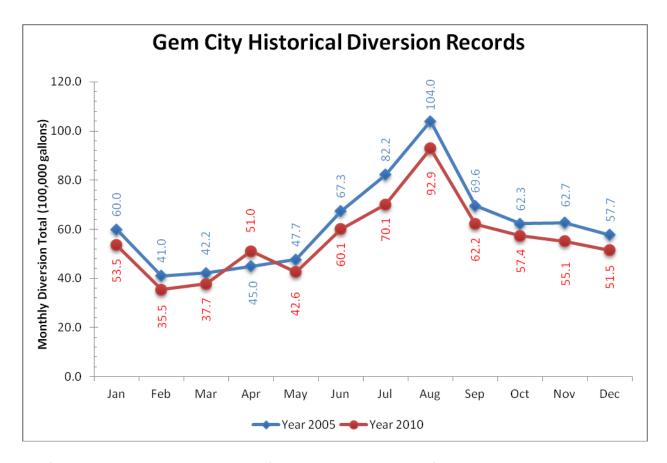
U.S. Census Bureau data for Gem City for the last four censuses conducted is summarized in the following table. The U.S. Census Bureau also reports average persons per household for Gem City at 3.14 in the year 2000 and 2.81 in the year 2010.

Gem City. ID

Year	Population*	
1980	610	
1990	804	
2000	990	
2010	1044	

^{*}US Census Data

Gem City's monthly municipal water system diversion volumes for years 2005 and 2010 are summarized in the following figure. Gem City does not have a separate irrigation utility and all residential irrigation is provided for by the municipal water system. Gem City does not have diversion data with a finer recording interval than monthly. They have no understanding of their MDD:ADD or PHD:ADD peaking factors, nor adequate data to support the analysis and derivation of these values.



The following table summarizes Gem City's existing water rights portfolio.

Gem City Water Right Portfolio

Geni City Water Right i Ortiono					
			Annual		
	Beneficial	Diversion	Diversion Vol.		
WR No.	Use Desc.	Rate (cfs)	(AF)		
95-123	Municipal	0.20	N/A		
95-1234	Municipal	0.20	N/A		

Analysis - Service Area

Gem City's service area can include all areas within the existing area of city impact (largest planning boundary that has been adopted by the City). It can include areas outside of the city's area of impact where water service is currently provided through interconnection. It cannot include proposed service areas outside the area of city impact where water service is not already provided. In addition, it cannot include the service area of other municipal water providers and it cannot include areas included in an overlapping comprehensive land use planning area as adopted by another municipality. For the sake of the example we will assume that appendix Item 3 illustrates the service area for the RAFN.

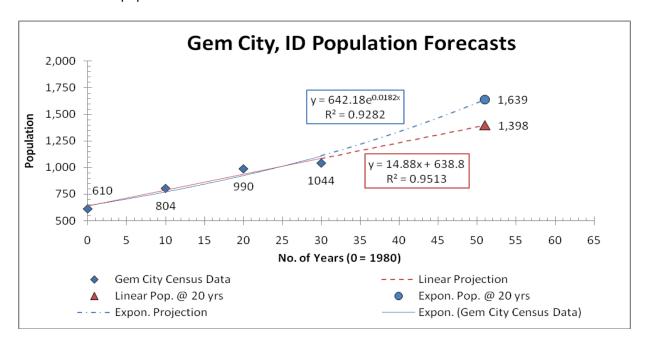
Analysis – Planning Horizon

Gem City has recently adopted a new comp plan with a 20 year planning horizon associated with the document. There are no other appurtenant planning documents such as a master water plan from which to reference an alternative planning horizon. Since a RAFN planning horizon cannot be inconsistent with comprehensive land use plans adopted by the City, the planning horizon is limited to 20 years. In addition, 20 years is consistent with the values presented in Tables 2 and 3 further confirming it as an appropriate value for

use with this RAFN proposal.

<u>Analysis – Population Projections within the Planning Horizon</u>

Gem City does not have any studies of population growth or demographics specific for their community. Therefore, U.S. Census Data represents the only available data regarding the population and demographics of Gem City. To avoid skewing population predictions to ephemeral trends within the census data, it is appropriate to look at a minimum of three decades worth of census data. The following figure is an x-y scatter plot of Gem City population data and years (blue diamonds). Exponential (blue line) and linear (red line) relationships have been molded to the census data and are depicted on the figure illustrating two different models between population and time.



Statistically speaking both models can be considered highly significant with coefficient of determination (R^2) values of 0.9513 for the linear model and 0.9282 for the exponential model. Presented independently either model could be considered reasonable. However, when the two models are presented together, allowing for comparison, the linear model establishes a better fit. As such, the linear relationship should be selected to forecast future populations. Since application for RAFN is being made in 2011 and the planning horizon has been established at 20 years, we are interested in forecasting the population for the year 2031 (or year 51 when 1980 = year 0). The following calculation establishes the future population at the end of the planning horizon.

 $P_{2031} = 14.88*(51) + 638.8 = 1,398$ people

Analysis - Water Demand

Gem City has presented data for two different water service years, 2005 and 2010. Consistent with state wide and national trends, even though the service population of the town went up from 2005 to 2010, the demand went down, slightly. Since 2010 best captures existing demand characteristics, which are most likely to translate forward in time, it is appropriate to use data from 2010 to establish water demand.

Gem City has presented total diversion records and a breakdown of non-residential demand. They have not provided a breakdown of residential demand exclusive of non-residential demand nor have they presented

data on unaccounted for water (UAW). Without a breakdown of residential demand it is hard to make use of the non-residential demands. From the total diversion data it is possible to derive a per capita water use, but this value will incorporate or carry with it the non-residential demand component. Because of the lack of data exclusive to residential demand the applicant should not utilize the non-residential data in forecasting water demand.

The following table summarizes monthly water demand diversions for 2010. It also summarizes per capita monthly average daily demand, which was calculated by assuming a static population over the entire course of the year of 1,044 people.

Gem City 2010 Municipal Water Supply System Diversion Records

Month	No. Days	2010 Monthly Div. (gal)	Monthly ADD (GPD)	Monthly ADD per Capita (GPD)
Jan	31	5,354,690	172,732	165
Feb	28	3,547,730	126,705	121
Mar	31	3,771,120	121,649	117
Apr	30	5,102,560	166,752	160
May	31	4,259,420	137,401	132
Jun	30	6,009,070	200,302	192
Jul	31	7,014,390	226,271	217
Aug	31	9,285,620	299,536	287
Sep	30	6,216,640	207,221	198
Oct	31	5,737,530	185,082	177
Nov	30	5,507,040	183,568	176
Dec	31	5,151,590	166,180	159
Annual	365	66,957,400		

From this data we can calculate the average daily demand (ADD) per capita by dividing the total diversions (66,957,400 gallons) by 365 days by 1,044 people. For 2010 ADD equals 176 gallons per day (GPD) per capita. We can also determine the maximum monthly average daily demand (MMAD) per capita by dividing monthly total diversions by the number of days in the month by 1,044 people and selecting the largest value. For 2010 we can see that the MMAD is equal to 287 GPD per capita and this value occurred in August, which is logical, as this is the month likely to necessitate the greatest irrigation demand on the system. Sufficient data does not exist to calculate maximum day demand (MDD) or peak hourly demand (PHD). Therefore, to determine these values, in consideration of the fact that historical data and analogous systems are insufficient to derive actual values for this example, we will rely upon the peaking factor values presented in Table 3. Utilizing values from Table 3 we can calculate MDD from MMAD by multiplying MMAD by 1.3, this calculation yields a MDD per capita value of 373 GPD. Alternatively we could calculate MDD from ADD by multiplying ADD by 2.0, this calculation yields a MDD per capita value of 352 GPD.

To calculate the total projected future water demand we must multiply the future population at the end of planning horizon (1,398 people) by the selected per capita demand value. Since Gem City relies on storage to meet peak hourly demand, the maximum day demand represents the design demand value for forecasting future water demand. Since estimations of MDD from ADD and MMAD are both valid approaches it is appropriate to use the larger of the two values. With these considerations in mind the projected future MDD water demand is equal to 362 gallons per minute (GPM) or 0.81 cubic feet per second (CFS). Gem City does not have any data on UAW. In this event we can use a maximum UAW value of 5% of total diversions.

Therefore, after accounting for UAW the projected future MDD water demand can be adjusted to 0.87 CFS (0.83 + 0.05*0.83).

Review of Gem City's existing water right portfolios indicates that the city already has 0.40 cfs of diversion rate. This value must be subtracted from the projected future MDD water demand to determine the diversion rate value that will be included on the new RAFN water right, in this instance the final RAFN diversion rate value will be 0.49 CFS (0.89 - 0.40).



IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

MEETING MINUTES 11-13

Idaho Water Center Conference Rooms 602 B, C, and D 322 East Front Street, PO Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720

C.L. "Butch" Otter Governor

Roger W. Chase

Chairman Pocatello District 4

Peter Van Der Meulen

Vice-Chairman Hailey At Large

Bob Graham

Secretary Bonners Ferry District 1

Charles "Chuck" Cuddy

Orofino At Large

Vince Alberdi

Kimberly At Large

Jeff Raybould

St. Anthony At Large

Albert Barker

Boise District 2

John "Bert" Stevenson Rupert District 3

November 19, 2013 **Work Session**

Chairman Roger Chase called the meeting to order at approximately 8:00 am. All Board members were present.

During the Work Session the following items were discussed:

- Galloway Geotechnical Final Report and Operations Study Update by Jack Peterson, Cynthia Bridge Clark, Mark Mendenhall, Bill Harrison, and Jeremy Giovando
- ESPA Recharge Modeling by Michael McVay, Mathew Weaver, and Brian Patton
 - Presentation by Great Feeder Canal Company
 - Water Transactions by Morgan Case
 - Albeni Falls Flexible Winter Operations by John J. Williams
 - Snake River Basin Adjudication by Clive Strong
 - Henrys Fork Basin Study by Cynthia Bridge Clark
- Update on Boise Feasibility Study by Cynthia Bridge Clark and Ellen Berggren
- Salmon and Steelhead Above the Hells Canyon Complex by Lance Hebdon
- Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer- Proposal for Technical Analysis by Helen Harrington and Dr. Dale Ralston
 - Other Items for Discussion

No action was taken by the Board during the Work Session.

November 20, 2013 **IWRB Meeting**

Chairman Roger Chase called the meeting to order at approximately 8:00 am. Bert Stevenson was absent. All other Board members were present.

Agenda Item No. 1, Roll Call

Board Members Present

Roger Chase, Chairman

Peter Van Der Meulen, Vice Chairman

Bob Graham, Secretary

Jeff Raybould

Albert Barker

Vince Alberdi

Chuck Cuddy

Bert Stevenson

Staff Members Present

Gary Spackman, Director Mat Weaver, Deputy Director

Brian Patton, Planning Bureau Chief Helen Harrington, Planning Section Manager

Harriet Hensley, Deputy Attorney General
Garrick Baxter, Deputy Attorney General
Cynthia Bridge Clark, Engineer

Neeley Miller, Water Resource Planner

Morgan Case, Staff Biologist

Mandi Pearson, Administrative Assistant Jack Peterson, Senior Advisor Emeritus

Guests Present

Walt Poole, Idaho Fish and Game Peter Anderson, Trout Unlimited

David Miles, City of Meridian

Jon Bowling, Idaho Power

Brenda Tominaga, Idaho Ground Water Association

Bill Booth, Northwest Power & Conservation Council

Jerry Rigby, Western States Water Council Hal Anderson, Idaho Water Engineering

John Simpson, Barker, Rosholt & Simpson Ellen Berggren, US Army Corps of Engineers Marie Kellner, Idaho Conservation League Ryan Moss, Raft River Ground Water District

Shelly Davis, Barker, Rosholt & Simpson John J. Williams, Bonneville Power Administration

Bruce Smith, Moore Smith Buxton & Turcke

Agenda Item No. 2, Executive Session

At approximately 8:00 am the Board resolved into Executive Session by unanimous consent pursuant to Idaho Code Section 67-2345 subsection (1)(f), for the purpose of communicating with legal counsel regarding legal ramifications of and legal options for pending litigation, or controversies not yet being litigated but imminently likely to be litigated. No action was taken by the Board during the Executive Session. The Board resolved out of Executive Session and into Regular Session at approximately 9:15 am.

Agenda Item No. 3, Agenda and Approval of Minutes

There were no additions or deletions from the agenda.

Mr. Cuddy made a motion that the minutes for meeting 10-13 be approved as printed. Mr. Raybould seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion passed.

Agenda Item No. 4, Public Comment

Chairman Chase opened up the meeting for public comment. Mr. Ryan Moss from the Raft River Ground Water District (GWD) presented a proposal for a recharge project. They have applied for the water right and the application for permit has been protested by Idaho Power. As part of the resolution of the protest, the GWD agreed to present the project to the Board. Mr. Moss described the project. There was discussion among the parties regarding the location of the recharge project, awareness of the project in the basin, the Idaho Power protest, and the Board's review of recharge applications.

Agenda Item No. 5, Western States Water Council (John Simpson, Jerry Rigby, WSWC)

Mr. John Simpson provided an update to the Board on the natural flows and state primacy of water. There is a growing issue in the Missouri basin regarding how the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is handling "surplus" water. Mr. Simpson discussed the position of the Western States Water Council (WSWC) on this issue.

Mr. Jerry Rigby described the importance of states' rights. He reported on the rulemaking of the Clean Water Act. The WSWC has drafted two letters to the federal legislature stating that this issue

needs state involvement. There was discussion among the parties regarding WSWC's involvement in this issue, as well as the Corps' position on what they are calling "surplus water." Mr. Rigby also discussed the WSWC's position on a possible federal water policy. The WSWC is supporting a program called WADE that allows states to put their own water data onto a centralized computer system.

Agenda Item No. 6, Committee Reports

a. Water Resource Planning (Helen Harrington, Staff)

Ms. Harrington discussed the activities of the Water Resource Planning Committee. The Committee met on October 17th and again on November 18th. During the November 18th meeting, the Board listened to several presentations on sustainability. The Committee is also planning to further the discussion and develop a strategy and framework to work on revisions to the Idaho State Water Plan. Several items were discussed at the Committee meeting regarding the Rathdrum Prairie CAMP, including Advisory Committee membership and implementation funding.

b. Streamflow Enhancement and Minimum Streamflow (Helen Harrington, Staff)

The Streamflow Committee met on November 18th. The Committee discussed and made recommendations on several transactions. Additionally, the Committee heard a summary of the Water Transactions program for the 2013 activities in the Upper Salmon basin and the Teton basin. Ms. Harrington discussed the Committee's recommendations regarding the transactions in the Upper Salmon basin and the Teton basin, specifically the direction to Friends of the Teton River to demonstrate local, community, and water user support for the transaction.

c. <u>Upper Snake Advisory</u> (Mathew Weaver, Staff)

Mr. Weaver provided a report on the Upper Snake Advisory Committee. The Committee last met on October 10th. They heard reports from the Bureau of Reclamation on water supply in the system and from the Watermaster on the water supply from his perspective, the low reservoir content and the rental pool. Jon Bowling from Idaho Power gave a state of the operations from Idaho Power's perspective. The Committee also heard from Chuck Brockway, Jr. regarding a Snake River natural flow forecasting tool. Liz Cresto gave a presentation on reach gains in the Blackfoot to Milner area.

Agenda Item No. 7, Columbia River Treaty (Jim Yost, Northwest Power & Conservation Council)

Mr. Jim Yost, on behalf of the Governor and the State, provided a status report on the negotiations on preparing a recommendation regarding the Columbia River Treaty. The sovereign review team has developed a recommendation for modification of the treaty. It contains three elements: Canadian entitlement, flood control, and ecosystem function. Mr. Yost discussed these elements in further detail. There was discussion among the parties regarding power exchange money and flood control provisions.

<u>Agenda Item No. 8, Albeni Falls Flexible Winter Operations- Idaho's Position</u> (Bill Booth, Northwest Power & Conservation Council)

Mr. Bill Booth discussed Idaho's position on the Albeni Falls Flexible Winter Operations. Idaho has a letter agreement with Bonneville Power in which the State determined to give the Flexible Winter Operations a five-year trial run. He discussed some of the concerns the State has regarding the issue. There is controversy regarding shoreline erosion impacts, and a study will be done to evaluate the impacts. BPA will provide \$3 million to initiate an extensive river delta erosion mitigation project. During the five-year trail period, Idaho will not make any legal challenges to current operations at the Dam. The parties involved committed to work together cooperatively and to work closely with other parties in the region.

Agenda Item No. 9, Proposed Legislation (Garrick Baxter, Staff)

Mr. Garrick Baxter discussed several pieces of proposed legislation by IDWR for the 2014 Legislative Session. Five pieces of legislation have been submitted to the Governor's office. Mr. Baxter discussed four of the five pieces of legislation; Director Spackman would discuss the fifth later in the meeting. Mr. Baxter discussed the proposed remediation legislation. This legislation clarifies that an operator of a remediation project does not need to go through the water right application process with IDWR if the sole purpose of the diversion of water is to remove a hazardous substance or petroleum in response to state or federal regulatory requirements. There was discussion among the parties regarding notice of remediation projects to the Director, injection rules, and feedback from other entities.

Mr. Baxter discussed proposed legislation that deals with the definition of injection wells. It clarifies the definition of an injection well by replacing the term "drilled" with "used." Mr. Baxter discussed proposed legislation relating to moratorium areas. It provides the Director of IDWR with the authority to return pending applications to appropriate water to the applicants when the applications seek to divert water in an area where a moratorium order has been issued. There was discussion among the parties regarding the applicants' right to challenge the order.

Mr. Baxter discussed proposed legislation regarding recharge. This legislation addresses three main topics: 1) authorization of the Board to promulgate rules governing managed ground water recharge, 2) clarification that a new application for permit based on managed ground water recharge or aquifer credits must show reasonable certainty that the recharge or credits will provide a sufficient supply of water to sustain the new water use into the future, and 3) authorization of the Board to create an aquifer credit program. There was discussion among the parties regarding recent changes made to the legislation.

Mr. Raybould made a motion that Idaho Water Resource Board supports the proposed recharge legislation. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote: Mr. Cuddy: Aye; Mr. Alberdi: Aye; Mr. Stevenson: Aye; Mr. Raybould: Aye; Mr. Van Der Meulen: Aye; Mr. Graham: Aye; Mr. Barker: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion carried.

Agenda Item No. 10, Financial Program

a. Status Update (Brian Patton, Staff)

As of September 1, the Board had approximately \$19 million in funds committed but not yet disbursed, about \$15 million in loan principle outstanding, and a total uncommitted balance of about \$5 million. There was discussion among the parties regarding a sources and uses statement and future projects. The PPRT Lateral Association loan has been paid in full. There was discussion among the parties regarding potential loans, interest rates, and the Pristine Springs sub-account.

b. Water Transactions Program (Morgan Case, Staff)

Ms. Morgan Case discussed a funding resolution of \$180,610 for a set of two-year subordination agreements to maintain flows of 25-35 cfs in the Lower Lemhi River to provide passage for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. Funding is available through the BPA Idaho Fish Accord. Mr. Raybould moved for adoption of the resolution to make a funding commitment for the Lower Lemhi River 2014-2015 water right subordination agreements. Mr. Alberdi seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote: Mr. Cuddy: Aye; Mr. Alberdi: Aye; Mr. Stevenson: Aye; Mr. Raybould: Aye; Mr. Van Der Meulen: Aye; Mr. Graham: Aye; Mr. Barker: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion carried.

Ms. Case discussed a funding resolution for \$60,000 to enter into a one-year minimum flow agreement to maintain 6 cfs in Pole Creek, tributary to the Salmon River. Funds will come through the Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program. Mr. Van Der Meulen moved for adoption of the

resolution to make a funding commitment for the Pole Creek Water Transaction. Mr. Stevenson seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote: Mr. Cuddy: Aye; Mr. Alberdi: Aye; Mr. Stevenson: Aye; Mr. Raybould: Aye; Mr. Van Der Meulen: Aye; Mr. Graham: Aye; Mr. Barker: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion carried.

Agenda Item No. 11, Planning Programs

a. RP CAMP (Helen Harrington, Staff)

Ms. Harrington introduced the newest member of the Planning Bureau, Remington Buyer. He is the Water Supply Bank Coordinator.

Ms. Harrington discussed the current work of the RP CAMP Advisory Committee. They are preparing a Request for Proposal (RFP) and association materials which will be used to solicit proposals. Staff is preparing the draft RFP, a cover sheet announcing the issuance, evaluation criteria and a process flow chart, which will be presented to the Water Resource Planning Committee and IWRB in January 2014. Ms. Harrington also discussed a presentation to the Advisory Committee by Mr. Mat Weaver regarding Reasonably Anticipated Future Needs (RAFN).

Ms. Harrington discussed the membership of the Advisory Committee. The Board received a request for a replacement of a member of the Committee, Mr. Hal Keever, who represented the timber industry. One of the existing members, Mr. Kermit Kiebert, was presented as an adequate representative of the timber industry. Mr. Raybould moved to accept the resignation of Mr. Keever and acknowledge that Mr. Kiebert will represent timber interests on the Advisory Committee. Mr. Graham seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion passed.

Ms. Harrington brought forward the request for funding for a project. Ralston Hydrologic Services, Inc. has proposed to undertake a technical study to evaluate feasibility of mitigating the extreme low flows and requested financial support in the amount of \$70,000. There was discussion regarding the timeline of the project. Mr. Graham moved to accept the resolution to allocate funds to Ralston Hydrologic Services. Mr. Cuddy seconded the motion.

<u>Roll Call Vote</u>: Mr. Cuddy: Aye; Mr. Alberdi: Aye; Mr. Stevenson: Aye; Mr. Raybould: Aye; Mr. Van Der Meulen: Aye; Mr. Graham: Aye; Mr. Barker: Abstain; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion carried.

Agenda Item No. 12, Pristine Springs (Brian Patton, Staff)

Mr. Patton provided an update on Pristine Springs. He discussed the Blue Lakes Pipeline construction progress. Completion of the project is expected by the end of the year. The parties also discussed negotiations with the College of Southern Idaho.

Agenda Item No. 13, Water District 02 WaterSMART Grant Update (Neeley Miller, Staff)

Mr. Neeley Miller gave a status report on the WaterSMART Grant. The Grant was obtained to assist with the installation of measuring devices for the newly created Water District 02 (WD02). The Financial Assistance Agreement with the US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) was finalized in early September. Cost-reimbursement contracts are now in place with 14 of the 15 non-federal entities participating in phase-one of the project. Purchasing and installation of measurement devices and telemetry equipment will begin in November 2013 and staff anticipates completion by spring/summer 2014. Staff is planning to work with WD02 and BOR to submit an additional grant application for another group of water users to help get the measurement devices in place. There was discussion among the parties regarding the percentage of installations covered by this grant.

Agenda Item No. 14, ESPA Update (Mat Weaver, Neal Farmer, Staff)

Mr. Weaver provided an update on ESPA activity. He discussed the Lake Walcott Recharge Project. A topographic survey, a bathometric survey, and boundary survey work have been completed

by W&H Pacific. They will prepare a legal description of the right-a-way easement needed to cross the wildlife refuge ground. Mr. Weaver discussed the status of the CH2M Hill Scope of Work tasks. Two of the tasks have been completed, two of the tasks are in progress, and three of the tasks are not yet started. He discussed in further detail the Task 3 Conveyance System Alternatives Economic Analysis and the Task 4 Concept Layout and Stakeholder Coordination. Mr. Weaver introduced Perrin Robinson of CH2MHill to help answer questions about the project. There was discussion among the parties regarding project details, winter recharge, ongoing cost, monitoring of groundwater quality, and building size.

Mr. Neal Farmer discussed the hydrogeologic investigation work of the Lake Walcott Recharge Project. He described the test wells that were drilled to perform hydraulic testing on the unsaturated zone above the water table and the results of the investigation. Testing will continue. There was discussion among the parties regarding the test wells. Mr. Farmer also discussed recharge activities by Southwest Irrigation District and at the Mile Post 31 recharge site.

Mr. Weaver provided an update on AWEP projects. The A&B Irrigation District conversion project is the largest of the outstanding AWEP projects. A&B successfully passed a \$7 million bond issue receiving 80% voter approval. \$3.8 million of the bond is dedicated to the AWEP conversion project. Currently the environmental assessment and the preliminary design of the project are underway. Construction is scheduled to be initiated in the fall/winter of 2014, partially completed by the start of the 2015 irrigation season, and fully operational by the start of the 2016 irrigation season.

Agenda Item No. 14, IDWR Director's Report (Gary Spackman, Director)

Director Spackman discussed the proposed legislation addressing the qualifications for the Director of IDWR. He drafted language by looking at a profile of the professions that are employed in the Department, including engineering, geology, hydrology, and hydrogeology. The proposed legislation also includes language regarding interpreting and applying water law and familiarity in water use practices in Idaho. There was discussion among the parties regarding the proposed qualifications for the Director. There was also some discussion among the parties regarding issues surrounding the Mountain Home Air Force Base and the Bear River basin.

Agenda Item No. 15, Other Non-Action Items for Discussion

Chairman Chase requested that staff get the proposed financial numbers for the legislature to all the Board members and also requested that the Board members get a list of the proposed legislation. Mr. Patton pointed out some materials that were included in the Board Meeting binders, including the tenyear report for the Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program, photo pages, and proposed dates for 2014 Board meetings. There was discussion among the parties regarding the 2014 dates. The proposed dates were tentatively approved.

Agenda Item No. 16, Next Meeting and Adjourn

The next regularly scheduled meeting is set for January 23-24, 2014 in Boise. This meeting is scheduled to coordinate with the Idaho Water Users Association seminar. Mr. Raybould made a motion to Adjourn, and Mr. Barker seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion Carried.

The IWRB Meeting 11-13 adjourned at approximately 1:00 pm.

Respectfully submitted this	_ day of January, 2014.	
	Dob Crohom Sagratory	
	Bob Graham, Secretary	

Board Actions:

- 1. Mr. Cuddy made a motion that the minutes for meetings 10-13 be approved. Mr. Raybould seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion carried.
- 2. Mr. Raybould made a motion that Idaho Water Resource Board supports the proposed recharge legislation. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. All were in favor. Motion carried.

Mandi Pearson, Administrative Assistant II

- 3. Mr. Raybould moved for adoption of the resolution to make a funding commitment for the Lower Lemhi 2014-2015 water right subordination agreements. Mr. Alberdi seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. All were in favor. Motion carried.
- 4. Mr. Van Der Meulen moved for adoption of the resolution to make a funding commitment for the Pole Creek Water Transaction. Mr. Stevenson seconded the motion.
- 5. Mr. Raybould moved to accept the resignation of Mr. Keever and acknowledge that Mr. Kiebert will represent timber interests on the Advisory Committee. Mr. Graham seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion passed.
- 6. Mr. Graham moved to accept the resolution to allocate funds to Ralston Hydrologic Services. Mr. Cuddy seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. Mr. Graham abstained from voting. All others were in favor. Motion carried.

Managed Ground Water Recharge Legislation

Comments to Idaho Water Resource Board



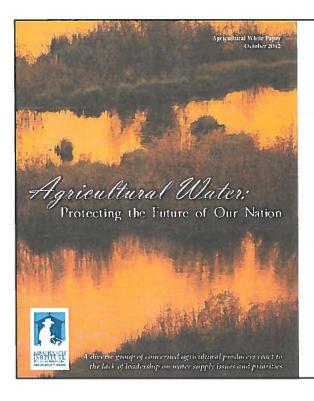
David R. Tuthill, Jr., Ph.D., P.E.
January 24, 2014





Outline

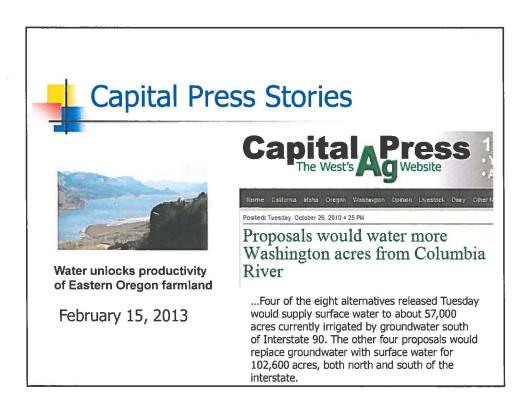
- Idaho is in a strong position to recharge ground water that is needed for farm land replacement.
- Opportunities for recharge exist in the Upper Snake River Basin. Downstream states will use water if we don't.
- Detrimental amendments have been proposed for managed ground water recharge legislation.
- IWRB Action is requested.

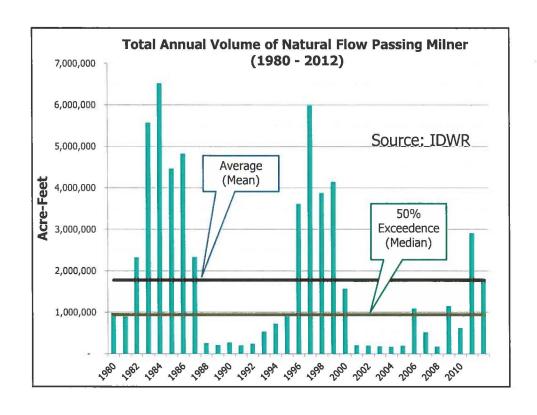


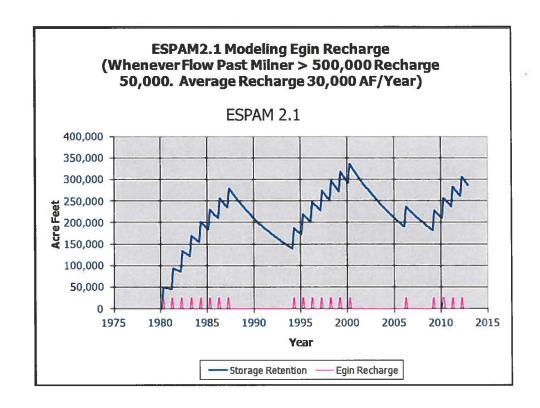
"Our nation needs agriculture and agriculture needs water"

- 11 Water Supply Recommendations, including:
- •Increase the emphasis on water storage technologies, including underground storage when practical

Idaho's Declining Farmed Land Source: USDA Census of Agriculture for Idaho Total Cropland in Idaho 6500000 6400000 6300000 6200000 6100000 6000000 5900000 5800000 2004 2006 2008 1996 1998 2000 2002 Losses from 1997 to 2007: - 516,547 acres of crop land (8.0%) 234,916 acres of irrigated farmland (6.9%)







Legislation Discussions April-Nov 2013

- The legislation drafting group, consisting of John Simpson, Jerry Rigby, Garrick Baxter, Dan Steenson and myself met many times. The legislation underwent a series of modifications. Garrick Baxter estimated that 30+ meetings were held.
- A revised approach was developed, and a draft was found to be acceptable to all in the legislative drafting process.
- The IWRB voted unanimously on November 20, 2013 to support the legislation.
- The Idaho Water Users Association Legislative Committee voted unanimously on November 20, 2013 to support the legislation.



Recent Events

- January 13, 2014, John Simpson sent an email conveying further suggested amendments to the legislation:
 - "groundwater for DCMI purposes only in each basin until the hydrologic goals identified in subsection (3) are attained in that particular basin"
 - "(ii) must comply with the local rental pool provisions; (iii) shall not affect the physical fill of the reservoirs above Milner Dam; and (iv) shall not injure existing rights in the reservoirs above Milner Dam."



Recent Events

January 21, 2014, Idaho Water Users
 Association Legislative Committee voted to send this legislation back to the working group.



Assessment

- Water in the Upper Snake River Basin is **not** fully appropriated relative to storage opportunities – private recharge opportunities should be *encouraged*, not *inhibited*. Specific uses cannot be selectively prohibited.
- Legislation was negotiated over many months we are now back at square one.
- We believe modification to exclude replacement acreage is unconstitutional.
- We will contest the amended language in the Legislature, and in the Courts if necessary.



We Request that IWRB:

- Send a message to the IWUA that this proposal should not be sent to the Legislature for action if replacement acres are not allowed.
- Continue an open, comprehensive discussion on managed ground water recharge over the coming year to develop changes to the statutes that will be good for the state in the long term.

- 42-234. <u>Managed Gground</u> water recharge -- Authority of department to grant permits and licenses -- <u>Promulgation of rules</u>.
- (1) It is the policy of the state of Idaho to promote and encourage the optimum development and augmentation of the water resources of this state. The legislature deems it essential, therefore, that water projects designed to advance this policy be given maximum support. The legislature finds that the use of water to recharge ground water basins in accordance with Idaho law and the state water plan may enhance the full realization of our water resource potential by furthering water conservation and increasing the water available for beneficial use.
- (2) The legislature hereby declares that the appropriation of water for purposes of managed ground water recharge shall constitute a beneficial use of water. The director of the department of water resources is authorized to issue permits and licenses for the purpose of managed ground water recharge, which is defined as the intentional diversion and use of water for the sole-purpose of recharging ground water basins, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and in compliance with other applicable Idaho law and the state water plan.
- (3) The Idaho water resource board is authorized to promulgate state-wide and basin-specific rules governing the use of water rights for managed ground water recharge designed to protect, sustain and enhance the water resources of the state of Idaho, while ensuring the optimum development and augmentation of the water resources of this state.
 - (a) The board shall promulgate rules governing the use of water rights for managed ground water recharge to the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA). The rules shall provide standards for prioritizing projects that enhance and augment the ESPA and improve water supplies in furtherance of the ESPA comprehensive aquifer management plan (CAMP) hydrologic goals identified in policy 4D (conjunctive management of the ESPA and Snake River) of the 2012 state water plan. In promulgating managed ground water recharge rules for the ESPA, the board shall consider the following: i. the optimum use and development of unappropriated stream flows and the optimum augmentation of the ground water resource; ii. the ESPA CAMP goal of sustaining and enhancing the ESPA and hydraulically connected reaches of the Snake River; iii. the State minimum flows at Murphy gage; and iv. managed ground water recharge not interfering with the optimal storage of water in the Snake River reservoir system.
 - (b) Rules developed by the board pursuant to this section shall be administered by the director of the department of water resources and shall be consistent with rules developed pursuant to section 42-1762B, Idaho Code, for the creation of an aquifer credit program related to ground water recharge.
- (34) The director of the department of water resources may regulate the amount of water which may be diverted for recharge purposes and may reduce such amount, even though there is sufficient water to supply the entire amount originally authorized by permit or license. To facilitate necessary financing of an aquifer recharge project, the director may fix a term of years

in the permit or license during which the amount of water authorized to be diverted shall not be reduced by the director under the provisions of this subsection.

- (45) To ensure that other water rights are not injured by the operations of an aquifer managed ground water recharge project, the director of the department of water resources shall have the authority to approve, disapprove or require alterations in the methods employed to achieve managed ground water recharge. In the event that the director determines that the methods of operation are adversely affecting existing water rights or are creating conditions adverse to the beneficial use of water under existing water rights, the director shall order the cessation of operations until such alterations as may be ordered by the director have been accomplished or such adverse effects otherwise have been corrected.
- (56) The legislature further recognizes that incidental ground water recharge benefits are often obtained from the diversion and use of water for various beneficial purposes. However, such incidental recharge may not be used as the basis for claim of a separate or expanded water right. Incidental recharge of aquifers which occurs as a result of water diversion and use that does not exceed the vested water right of water right holders is in the public interest. The values of such incidental recharge shall be considered in the management of the state's water resources.
- (7) Managed ground water recharge or aquifer credits from managed ground water recharge shall not be the basis for approval of an application for permit for a new water right unless: (a) the application satisfies the criteria of chapter 2, title 42, Idaho Code, and is consistent with rules promulgated pursuant to section 42-234(3), if such rules have been promulgated; (b) there is reasonable certainty the managed ground water recharge or aquifer credits will provide a sufficient supply of water to sustain the diversion and use of water proposed by the permit application; and (c) the proposed diversion and use of water is in furtherance of any applicable comprehensive aquifer management plan and consistent with any applicable aquifer credit program.
- (8) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent a water user from using a water right for a mitigation plan as provided under the department's conjunctive management rules or from using a water right as mitigation in conjunction with a new water right application or transfer.
- (9) If the use of the diversion works or irrigation system is represented by shares of stock in a corporation or if such works or system is owned or managed by an irrigation district, no application for managed ground water recharge may be approved by the director of the department of water resources without the consent of such corporation or irrigation district.

- 42-1762B. Aquifer credit defined -- Aquifer credit program authorized Rules authorized.
- (1) Aquifer credit is defined as credit for that portion of water that accrues from managed ground water recharge that may be used for mitigation for either existing groundwater rights or new-appropriations of groundwater for DCMI purposes only in each basin until the hydrologic goals identified in subsection (3) are attained in that particular basin.
- (2) The Idaho water resource board is authorized to develop an aquifer credit program to be managed as part of the board's water supply bank established pursuant to section 42-1761, Idaho Code. As part of the aquifer credit program, the board is authorized to establish and maintain methods to calculate and track the accrual of aquifer credits, to track expenditures of aquifer credits to mitigate for existing water rights or new appropriations of water as the mitigation may be approved by the director of the department of water resources, and to compensate the contributors of the aquifer credits from the proceeds of the sale of their credits. The board is authorized to adopt fee rules necessary to provide a source of revenue to operate the aquifer credit program.
- (3) The board is authorized to adopt state-wide and basin-specific rules governing the accrual of aquifer credits under the aquifer credit program in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, and consistent with the rules developed pursuant to section 42-234(3), Idaho Code. The rules shall be consistent with any approved comprehensive aquifer management plan (CAMP) or plans for the basin or basins covered by the rules.
 - (a) The board shall adopt rules governing the accrual of aquifer credits on the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA). For credit in the ESPA, whether using natural flow or stored water, the managed ground water recharge: (i) must further the ESPA CAMP hydrologic goals identified in policy 4D (conjunctive management of the ESPA and Snake River) of the 2012 state water plan; (ii) must comply with the local rental pool provisions; (iii) shall not affect the physical fill of the reservoirs above Milner Dam; and (iv) shall not injure existing rights in the reservoirs above Milner Dam.
- (4) For purposes of the board's aquifer credit program, the allocation of the benefits of managed ground water recharge identified and confirmed through modeling and measurements shall be determined by the board.
 - (5) The board shall not allow aquifer credits for incidental recharge.
- (6) The board may enter into contracts with others to exercise the board's managed ground water recharge rights and participate in the aquifer credit program. The board may provide a preference to those parties who help achieve the board's hydrologic goals identified in an approved comprehensive aquifer management plan for the basin.
- (7) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent a water user from using a water right for a mitigation plan as provided under the department's conjunctive management rules or from using a water right as mitigation in conjunction with a new water right application or transfer.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WASHINGTON

IAN 17 2014

The Honorable John Kerry Secretary of State Washington, DC 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Department of the Interior (Interior) has reviewed the regional recommendation concerning the future of the Columbia River Treaty (Treaty) which was submitted by the U.S. Entity on December 13, 2013. Regional representatives from six Interior bureaus participated in the U.S. Entity's Columbia River Treaty Review process, and I appreciate the U.S. Entity's efforts to engage key sovereigns, stakeholders, and members of the public in the development of this recommendation. This is especially important because tribal governments were not involved in the development of the original Treaty.

While there have been many benefits associated with the Treaty, particularly those regarding energy production and flood risk management, the operation of the Treaty dams and reservoirs has had detrimental effects on the Columbia River Basin's natural resources and the communities that depend upon them. Although there have been some environmental protections included in Treaty implementation in recent decades, there is no certainty that they will continue. One stated goal in the recommendation is to build upon the decades of investment in environmental restoration in the Basin by enhancing and fully integrating ecosystem function as a primary treaty purpose, alongside flood risk management and hydropower. This action would facilitate improved decisionmaking for hydropower and flood risk management by providing a context that allows the entire biological and human environment to be considered in determining river management. In addition, one of the emerging challenges in the Basin is managing impacts of climate change, which highlights the importance of including terms and provisions for adaptive management and flexibility in the Treaty to mitigate and minimize adverse impacts on ecosystems, power generation, and flood control. While nothing in this letter should be construed to be a pre-decisional determination by any Federal agency or department, Interior believes that significant consideration should be given to these and other Treaty modernization concepts contained in the recommendation, with the following understandings:

- The "rebalancing" referred to in the document is intended to result in multiple benefits, including environmental improvements, reduced power costs, additional water supply for multiple uses, acceptable levels of flood risk, and flexibility to address future impacts from climate change.
- Successful Treaty modernization is contingent on the leadership of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in examining whether strategic modifications in flood risk management can be implemented to provide environmental enhancements and opportunities for increased water availability without causing an unacceptable increase in flood risk.

- A bi-lateral study focused on the costs, benefits, and other impacts of Pacific salmon reintroduction upstream of Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee Dams is needed in order for Federal, state, tribal and other regional interests to determine whether and how to move forward on this issue.
- The composition of the U.S. Entity should be expanded to include additional expertise in order to fully support the integration of ecosystem-based function as a primary Treaty purpose.

In closing, negotiations with Canada to modernize the Treaty could result in multiple benefits for the Pacific Northwest and reaffirm a strong partnership in managing the water resources of the Columbia River. Interior believes that protecting human health and safety, supporting a strong regional economy, and enhancing the environment of the Columbia River Basin are mutually achievable objectives and we pledge continued technical and policy support to achieve them. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Lori Faeth, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs, at (202) 208-6793.

Sincerely,

Sally Jewell

cc: Mr. Elliot E. Mainzer

U.S. Entity Chair, Columbia River Treaty

Acting Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration

Brigadier General John S. Kem

U.S. Entity Member, Columbia River Treaty

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division

Weiser-Galloway Dam Proposal

My name is Gayle Buhrer Poorman and, on behalf of the Friends of the Weiser River Trail Board of Directors, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to speak with you this morning.

As you may be aware, the Friends of the Weiser River Trail, Inc., is a non-profit corporation formed to protect and preserve the Union Pacific Railroad right of way from the city of Weiser to Rubicon (which is just south of New Meadows) in west central Idaho. The property was deeded to the Friends of the Weiser River Trail (FWRT) after the railroad was decommissioned. In 1997, the Surface Transportation Board, an agency of the United States Department of Transportation, transferred management and title of the rail corridor to FWRT under The National Trails System Act, often called the "Rail Banking Act", which was enacted by Congress in 1983. The rail banking law provides that, should rail service be reactivated by Union Pacific or its successor, FWRT would have to transfer the rail corridor back to the railroad in such condition that trains could resume use of the corridor. Today, the 84-mile long Weiser River Trail is a beloved, non-motorized, recreational pathway maintained and protected by FWRT for public use.

The FWRT board of directors has taken a firm stand on the Weiser-Galloway Dam proposal. Because of the transfer of title of the rail corridor to FWRT as I have just discussed, our obligations under the rail banking agreement with the railroad requires that we maintain the rail corridor. This means that the approximately 293 acres, or 15.7 miles of Trail corridor which is proposed to be inundated with reservoir water would have to be relocated and rerouted to railroad standards. This rerouting would have to include maximum grade and minimum curve radius, rail continuity and corridor right of way. For the dam proposal to move forward, there would be a cost of land acquisition required to meet FWRT's obligation under federal law. Yet, no mention has been made in any of the cost/benefit analyses of the proposed Galloway dam project for this land acquisition, nor has there been any map drawn up of where this new route might be located.

In the "Weiser Basin Benefits" analysis, no mention has been made of the recreational values of the Weiser River Trail that would be lost should the canyon be inundated. These benefits include non-motorized recreational activities such as hiking, cycling, equestrian use, hunting, access to the Weiser River for rafting, kayaking, fishing, and camping at the Presley Trailhead with its new improvements of a water well, toilet, picnic tables, graveled parking area and kiosk.

I am here today to ask you to fully recognize the formidable obstacles before the Weiser-Galloway Dam proposal. The Friends of the Weiser River Trail are committed to maintaining a recreational corridor for everyone to enjoy, and to ensure that the railroad corridor meets railroad grade and curvature requirements, in case the railroad resumes. The Trail continues to be a *critical* transportation corridor today and must remain so for future generations. It is an Idaho gem that cannot be lost.

Thank you for your time and consideration of our concerns.

Water Efficiency Not New Dam Will Keep Our River and Community Healthy

By LIZ PAUL

In this arid climate, Treasure Valley communities depend on three Boise River reservoirs that together provide nearly a million acre feet of water storage. The storage is usually adequate to meet the need for irrigation water, but this year, some of the valley's irrigation districts and canal companies stopped delivering water to farms, schools and subdivisions in early September because of low water supplies.

While uncommon and unfortunate, short water years are not unexpected or unprecedented. The Treasure Valley has experienced numerous droughts, but changing climate patterns may decrease the reliability of winter snowfall even further.

On Sept. 20, the Idaho Statesman printed an opinion by Tim Page, manager of the Boise Project Board of Control. Page described the shortage his irrigation districts endured this year and appropriately expressed concern for future drought. Page suggested more reservoir storage may be needed.

New or higher dams, however, won't create new water; even our smartest engineers can't make it snow. So instead of depending on Congress to appropriate millions to study and design new storage space, we need to invest those dollars into implementing changes to eliminate inefficiencies and make the best use of every acre foot of water we have.

One way to do this would be to stop diverting more water than needed to serve suburban and commercial areas. Buildings, roads and parking lots occupy thousands of acres that were farmed in the 20th century. Development happened so fast and so extensively that irrigation entities haven't had the chance to work with municipalities and homeowners associations to make the adjustments necessary to ensure excess water isn't diverted.

When water is plentiful, few take time to worry about efficiency, but this year it wasn't. This year, delivering water as if farms dominated the landscape exacerbated the impacts of a low snowpack.

The premise here is straightforward: Irrigation districts and canal companies should divert only the amounts necessary to deliver water to the lands in their service areas that are actually irrigated. Rather than pushing as much as two times more water than a given parcel can use, the irrigation entities should leave the water in reservoir storage or in the river for other users who, in turn, would not have to call on storage as often or as early. Diverting more than is needed means water flows past subdivisions unused and ends up back in the river via drains and creeks.

The irrigation districts and canal companies may recite various justifications for diverting as much water as they do, but before more money is spent studying additional storage, critical information needs to be shared.

How many acres of irrigable land do the irrigation interests serve? How much water is being diverted per irrigated acre? Which subdivisions use a timed rotation to share water supplies? How much water is showing up in drains or as increased river flows at the state line?

Irrigation accounts for more than 90 percent of the Treasure Valley's water diversions. Bringing suburban lawn and landscaping irrigation into line with the per-irrigated-acre diversions that apply to the Valley's farmers would yield significant water savings. This course of action provides reliable insurance against drought and allows local stakeholders to act now instead of waiting indefinitely for Congressional appropriations to build new storage to capture runoff from snow that may never fall.

Improved efficiency is the quickest, cheapest and most reliable way to drought-proof the Treasure Valley.

Liz Paul is Boise River Campaign Coordinator for Idaho Rivers United.



PO Box 633 Boise, ID 83701 800-574-7481 Fax 208-343-9376 www.idahorivers.org

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Andy Munter Ketchum

Tom Stuart Boise/Stanley

John Wells Ketchum January 24, 2014

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Idaho Water Resource Board,

For over 20 years, Idaho Rivers United has defended the free-flowing rivers of Idaho from unneeded, destructive dams. But 20 years pales in comparison to the 60 years since the Weiser-Galloway Dam project was first considered...and first rejected. Twenty-five years ago, after years of study, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers announced it would not fund or construct the Galloway Dam. It's crazy to be considering this useless project again. If anything, the case against the Galloway Dam has just grown stronger over the past six decades. Idaho Rivers United is staunchly opposed to spending one more dime on a dam that will decimate southwest Idaho's only remaining undammed river.

The Board should use the \$2 million Governor Otter requested to write a comprehensive basin plan for the Weiser River. Basin planning is part of the Board's constitutional and legislative charge to implement a state water plan. Basin plans describe and evaluate the water resources and related economic, cultural and natural resources of the basin. Basin plans are a result of significant thought, study, research and extensive public involvement. The goals and recommendations identified in the plan seek to ensure future water resource use that maintains Idaho's high quality of life. It's past time for a basin plan for the Weiser River – and continuing study of the Weiser-Galloway Dam project without a basin plan constitutes a major failure of the Board.

I've conveyed IRU's opposition to a new water storage dam on the Boise River repeatedly. We are opposed to creating a higher dam at the Arrowrock site because it's illegal to build or enlarge a dam affecting the river. The Board granted the river state protection in 1992 for many good reasons you can read about in the Upper Boise River Basin Plan. We are also opposed to spending \$1.5 million of taxpayer to pursue new water storage when the state has never had cause to implement a water demand reduction program. The Board should not be frivolously considering dam building. I've shared with you the latest piece I've written touting improved water efficiency as the quickest, cheapest and most reliable way to drought-proof the Treasure Valley.

IRU urges the Board to spend the \$1.5 million Governor Otter requested to complete the comprehensive basin plan for the Lower Boise River, a plan that state taxpayers already invested thousands of dollars in that lays in draft in the planning department. Building a higher dam at the Arrowrock site will have a profound impact on the 64 miles of free-flowing river below Lucky Peak Dam including encroachment into the channel by vegetation and a resulting loss in flood flow conveyance capacity, loss of dilution of phosphorous and other nutrients contributing to algal blooms in the Lower Boise and Snake Rivers, and loss of the native cottonwood forest. The Boise River never carries excess water – it's all put to beneficial use by mother nature and we are the beneficiaries. As I already stated, it's the Board's responsibility to engage the public in a comprehensive examination of the water resources of the Lower Boise River – resources that will be permanently harmed by a new dam.

Sincerely,

Liz Paul

Liz Paul

Boise River Campaign Coordinator

Recharge Development Corporation Position Summary

Background

- 1. The Idaho Constitution guarantees the right to appropriate the unappropriated waters of the state to beneficial use and declares that this right shall never be denied.
- 2. Idaho has more unappropriated water leaving the state each year than any other state in the West.
- 3. For this water to be appropriated and made available when needed for beneficial use, it must be stored.
- 4. Surface storage can be prohibitively expensive to build, is generally opposed by environmental interests, and most of the good reservoir sites have already been built.
- 5. By contrast, aquifer storage can be accomplished using relatively inexpensive facilities, with the storage benefit of longer water retention times than surface water reservoirs.
- 6. The upper Snake River Basin is a high desert environment where storage is essential in providing a dependable water supply. Over 40% of the irrigated acreage on the Eastern Snake River Plain (ESPA) is dependent upon ground water. Source: 2009 ESPA Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP) at 8. Water calls have placed ground water users in the position of needing supplemental storage to avoid potential curtailment.
- 7. Long-term hydrologic data between 1980 and 2011 indicate that on average 1.8 million acre-feet of water flows pass Milner Dam unused and unappropriated each year. Source: 2012 State Water Plan at 47, Figure 1. Aggressive management of this water supply will guarantee water for new and existing uses in the upper Snake River Basin for the next century. The Upper Snake does not have a shortage of water it has a shortage of storage.
- 8. Ground water users are subject to regulation based upon data generated by the Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer Model (ESPAM). This same model can be used to quantify the storage, distribution and accounting of recharged-water available for withdrawal from the aquifer.
- 9. All of the surface storage facilities on the Upper Snake were constructed because of private initiative and private financial commitments. Because of these private commitments, partnerships with federal, state and local governments became possible. Recharge Development Corporation seeks to use this time-tested template in pursuing the comparable approach of developing facilities to recharge water to the ESPA to be retained for mitigation of the depletive effects of subsequent withdrawals.
- 10. The Idaho Water Resource Board was authorized by its citizens and created by the Idaho Legislature to show the world that Idaho has a plan and the ability to beneficially use all of its water. It is in this context that the RDC seeks to assist the Board in fulfilling its constitutional purpose, which is crucial to the economic health and well-being of the state and its citizens.

Recharge Development Corporation

Positions

- 1. Purposes of Recharge Development Corporation (RDC):
 - a. RDC seeks to acquire the necessary water rights to facilitate the construction of dedicated recharge facilities on the Eastern Snake River Plain (ESP) and the use of existing facilities as necessary infrastructure for routing unappropriated Snake River natural flow and rejected surface storage to the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA).
 - b. Through increasing storage in the ESPA the RDC seeks to make aquifer storage available as mitigation for existing uses, a supply for new uses, a buffer against increasing pumping lifts and protection of Idaho's water against downstream claims and demands.
 - c. Through the use of the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer Model (ESPAM) the RDC seeks to make recharged water available to stockholders and others in a manner analogous to annual surface water storage allocations. RDC has the ability to track and allocate the water through the use of proprietary accounting software developed by Upper Snake Mitigation Solutions (USMS).
 - d. Through the construction, owning and operating of recharge facilities such as injection wells, diversion structures, canals, pipelines, recharge ponds and other conveyance structures RDC will become a surface water user with its rights subject to regulation by the Watermaster of Snake River Water District 1.
 - e. The RDC intends to provide the necessary "in time and in place" aquifer storage that will allow the Department of Water Resources to process and approve new applications for permit for those who have acquired the requisite right to use the water to mitigate for the depletive effects of their approved withdrawals.

2. Justification for the RDC Initiative:

- a. While the IWRB has set policy for zero minimum flow at Milner, the long-term average annual flow exceeds 1.8 million acre feet. Source: 2012 State Water Plan at 47, Figure 2 (below). If this water were routed through the aquifer instead of being allowed to flow unused past Milner Dam the flows at the Thousand Springs could exceed flows observed in the peak years of the 1950s. While it is unlikely that all of the available water will be routed through the ESPA by the RDC, the state, or others the benefit to spring flows and ground water elevations will be proportional to the combined recharge effort.
- b. The effect of ground water recharge in the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer is to provide more water through Thousand Springs for additional uses including aquaculture and hydropower generation. In fact, the 1962 study by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation found the benefits of recharge to be greatest for hydropower, agriculture and flood control, in that order.
- c. Idaho continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the union. All growth requires a cost effective and sustainable water supply. If managed properly there is sufficient water available from the Snake River to sustain community, industry and agricultural development for many decades if not centuries to come. Our situation is the envy of many of our neighbors in the Western U.S.

3. Water Resource Sustainability:

- a. Water is one of Idaho's most valuable assets.
- b. The IWRB was created in the mid-1960s specifically to demonstrate that all of Idaho's water has an intended purpose and use. Aquifer recharge has long been supported by state law and policy and continues to be seen as a major element in the state's water management plan.
- c. The RDC initiative is consistent with the initial goals for which the citizens of Idaho authorized the creation of the Idaho Water Resource Board. Water sustainability requires the ability to take advantage of times of plenty for use during times of shortage. RDC believes the most cost effective storage space remaining for use and development is in Idaho's aquifers.

4. Public/Private Partnerships to Achieve Water Management Objectives:

- a. The IWRB has found the supply and demand for the ESPA to be currently out of balance. This is caused by multiple factors including reduced recharge, ground water pumping, and drought. Historically much more water was diverted into surface water irrigation systems. Increased irrigation efficiencies, which are generally encouraged and considerable desirable for maintaining water sustainability, have resulted in reduced recharge to the aquifer.
- b. The IWRB attempted to address the aquifer imbalance through the ESPA CAMP process. The Board's ten-year goal as set forth in the 2009 ESPA CAMP was to increase supply and reduce demand by 300,000 acre feet per year. It was hoped that a long-term goal of 600,000 acre feet per year would ultimately be achievable.
- c. Because a state funding mechanism to implement CAMP recommendations was never approved by the Idaho Legislature it became clear that the achievable goals identified by the IWRB could not be accomplished with state funds alone. Without secure state funding, RDC's assessment is that the CAMP objectives can only be achieved by providing opportunities and incentives to the private sector, including the opportunity to directly benefit from increased aquifer storage resulting from water privately recharged.
- d. Private recharge efforts will increase water supply in the aquifer and help to achieve the goals established by the IWRB through the CAMP process. Because of differences in time and location of recharge and water withdrawal, the use of recharge water for mitigation purposes will leave significant quantities of water in the aquifer for the public benefit.
- e. RDC's position is that private recharge efforts in partnership with public entities can assist in meeting state water management objectives and also provide the necessary mechanisms to grow Idaho communities and industry.

Memorandum

To: Idaho Water Resource Board, Brian Patton

From: Tim Luke, IDWR Water Compliance Bureau Chief

Date: 11/29/2013

Re: Requested Hearing - Application for Permit No. S82-20044 to Alter a Stream Channel in the

name of Gay Richardson

Action Item:

Appoint a hearing officer to review the decision of the Director to reject an application for permit to alter a stream channel.

Discussion

On November 4, 2013, the Idaho Department of Water Resources ("IDWR") rejected Application for Permit to Alter a Stream Channel No. S82-20044 (see attached Order). The application was originally filed on July 25, 2011 by Ed Kelly and Gay Richardson (Mr. Kelly has since passed away). The application proposed a commercial gold suction dredge mining operation on a section of the Red River about six miles upstream from the confluence of the American and South Fork Clearwater Rivers. The proposed mining site is known as the Genesis Placer Gold Claim and is located on land owned and managed by the United States Forest Service ("USFS") Nez Perce National Forest. The mining site is also located within a designated recreational stream in the South Fork Clearwater River Basin Comprehensive State Water Plan ("Water Plan").

On November 15, 2013, IDWR received a request from applicant Gay Richardson for a hearing to review IDWR's decision to reject application no. S82-20044. Idaho Code § 42-3805 provides that an applicant may request a hearing before the Idaho Water Resource Board ("Board") within fifteen (15) days of the Director's decision to reject an application for permit to alter a stream. The applicant's request for hearing was submitted timely.

Pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-1734A, IWRB adopted the Water Plan for the South Fork Clearwater River Basin in 2004. The Idaho legislature approved the Water Plan in 2005. The Water Plan designated the Red River from its headwaters to its confluence with the American River as a Recreational River. The Water Plan prohibits dredge or placer mining on the Red River, including recreational dredging, except where allowed through application for permit using IDWR Form 3804-B, also known as a Joint Application for Permits for a Stream Channel Alteration Permit. The Executive Summary of the Water Plan states that "numerous laws regulate or restrict dredge mining in the South Fork Clearwater River including the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act…It is unlikely that a new recreational dredging operation could be conducted in the South Fork Clearwater River without adequate review and environmental safe guards."

Recommendation

IDWR staff recommends the Board adopt the attached Resolution appointing Mathew Weaver as the hearing officer in this matter.

BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT APPLICATIO FOR PERMIT NO. S-82-20044 TO ALTER A STREAM CHANNEL IN THE NAME OF GAY RICHARDSON AND ED KELLY	N)) RESOLUTION))
WHEREAS, on July 25, 2011 Gay Rich submitted an application to alter the stream char operations between the high water marks and in the	
WHEREAS, On July 29, 2013, Mr. Richa had passed away and that he wanted the Departm the permit; and	ardson notified the Department that Mr. Kelly ent to continue to process the Application for
WHEREAS, on November 4, 2013 the Di ("Department") issued a decision rejecting the Department staff; and	frector of the Department of Water Resources e application based upon investigation by
WHEREAS, on November 12, 2013 the Dapplicant for a hearing before the Idaho Water Re of the Director to reject the application for a stream	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Board hearing and issue a decision for the Board's review	to appoint a hearing officer to preside over the v; and
WHEREAS, the Chairman of the Water Re resolution of the Board dated March 3, 1989, the a on behalf of the Board; and	esource Board has been delegated, by previous authority to select and appoint hearing officers
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER R hereby appoints Mathew Weaver as the hearing cannot otherwise be satisfactorily resolved.	RESOLVED the Idaho Water Resource Board officer in the above proceeding if the matter
Adopted this day of December, 2013.	
	ROGER CHASE, Chairman
	Idaho Water Resource Board
ATTEST:	
BOB GRAHAM, Secretary	_

NOV 15 2013

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

11/12/13

Tim Luke Chief Water Compliance Bureau IDWR 322 E. Front St. P.O. Box 83720 - 0098 Boise, Idaho 83720 - 0098

Tim.

I talked to John Holman this morning on a hearing. I am to request a hearing in writing and the reason for a hearing. So I am requesting a hearing and some of the reasons are some of the comments are assumtive like, it might cause, it may, one of the comments was just wrong, I disagree from my experience on some of the comments, there also doesn't seem to be any knowledge on what is going on out here meaning the bigger picture inside and outside the country as a consideration. There also doesn't seem to be any knowledge about who is really "killing" the majority of the fish or what goes on in these streams and rivers. I also feel a lot of knowledge is being ignored.

Gay Richardson gayrichardson@idaho.net Box 314 Elk City, Idaho 83525 208-842-2212



State of Idaho **DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES**

322 East Front Street • P.O. Box 83720 • Boise, Idaho 83720-0098 Phone: (208) 287-4800 • Fax: (208) 287-6700 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER Governor

GARY SPACKMAN Director

November 4, 2013

Gay Richardson PO Box 314 Elk City, ID 83525

RE: Preliminary Order Rejecting Application for Stream Channel Alteration Permit No. S82-20044 for a Proposed Suction Dredge and Placer Mining Project on the Red River

Dear Mr. Richardson,

Enclosed please find a copy of the Preliminary Order ("Order") regarding the above referenced matter. This Order rejects your Application for Stream Channel Alteration Permit No. S82-20044 proposing a gold suction dredge and placer mining operation on the Red River near Elk City, Idaho.

Also enclosed is an informational sheet that explains options for responding to preliminary orders. Please note that you may file a petition for reconsideration, or exceptions and briefs, within fourteen (14) days of the service date of the Order, which is the date of this letter. The Department will act upon petitions or exceptions within twenty-one (21) days of their receipt. Pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-3805, you also have the option of requesting a hearing before the Idaho Water Resource Board within fifteen (15) days of the date of mailing of this Order. A request for hearing should be addressed to the Idaho Water Resource Board at the address shown in the above letterhead. The request may be marked to the attention of Helen Harrington, Idaho Department of Water Resources ("IDWR") Planning Section Manager.

Please contact this office if you have any questions concerning the attached Order.

Sincerely,

Tim Luke

Water Compliance Bureau Chief

Touch 1. Whe

Enclosures: Preliminary Order

Explanatory Information to Accompany A Preliminary Order

c: Helen Harrington, Manager, IDWR Planning Section Greg Taylor, IDWR Northern Region

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION)	
FOR STREAM CHANNEL ALTERATION)	
PERMIT NO. S82-20044 FOR SUCTION)	PRELIMINARY ORDER
DREDGE MINING ON THE RED RIVER)	
)	

This matter having come before the Department of Water Resources ("IDWR" or "Department") as a result of the filing of a Joint Application for Permits for a Stream Channel Alteration Permit, IDWR Form 3804-B, ("Application"), the Department has concluded its investigation and makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On July 25, 2011, the Department received an Application from Ed Kelly and Gay Richardson (Applicants) for gold suction dredge mining on the Red River. The Department assigned the Application an identification number, S82-20044.
- 2. On July 29, 2013, Mr. Richardson forwarded e-mail correspondence to the Department advising that Mr. Kelley passed away in December, 2012. Mr. Richardson further advised the Department that he is the sole owner of the mining claim which is identified in the Application where the proposed mining project is located. Mr. Richardson expressed interest in pursuing the Application. The term "Applicants" is used in this Preliminary Order ("Order") to represent Mr. Kelley and Mr. Richardson when referencing the proposed mining project described in the Application although the Department currently recognizes Mr. Richardson as the remaining and sole Applicant.
- 3. The Application proposes mining for placer gold in a section of the Red River near Elk City, Idaho about 6 miles above the confluence with the American River and the South Fork Clearwater River.
- 4. The proposed mining site is on land owned and managed by the United States Forest Service ("USFS") Nez Perce National Forest. The mining site is known as the Genesis Placer Gold Claim which the Applicants identify as being located in Sections 6 and 7 of Township 28 North, Range 29 East, Idaho County. A drawing attached to the application shows that the placer claim is about 1,590 feet in length and that the river is approximately 25 feet wide, which represents an area of 39,750 square feet or 0.91 acres. However, explanatory information attached to the Application states that about half of the mining claim surface area will be mined, or about 0.46 acres, but the Applicants do not specify a particular 0.46 acres that will be mined.
- 5. The proposed mining site is located within a designated recreational stream within the South Fork of Clearwater River Basin Comprehensive State Water Plan ("Water Plan").

- 6. The Application states that mining of placer gold will be accomplished using several dredges with suction hoses ranging from eight (8) inches to two (2) inches in diameter. The 8 inch size suction dredge will be used for removing overburden and processing gravels to bedrock for contained gold. The 5 and 2 inch dredges will be used for cleaning gold from bedrock crevices. The Application included no information regarding the motor or engine horsepower (HP) rating used with the different sized suction dredges.
- 7. The Applicants state that about 2,208 total cubic yards of gravel and bedrock overburden will be discharged or dredged at a rate of 9 cubic yards per day, eight hours per day (1.13 cubic yards per hour). The Applicants' estimate for dredging 2,208 cubic yards at 9 cubic yards per day equates to at least 245 days total.
- 8. The Applicants propose an immediate work date but state that they are unable to determine an estimated end date. No information is provided regarding the total estimated number of days of operation or any type of annual season(s) of use for the project.
- 9. The Applicants state that larger dredges provide a "mitigating measure" because "the gravel and rock vertical and horizontal matrix is put back in the river pretty much the way it came out." No other mitigating measures or plans were identified in the Application.
- 10. On September 18, 2012, Department staff conducted a site inspection with the Applicants and representatives from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and USFS. At this meeting, the Applicants provided the following explanations regarding their proposed mining operation.
- 11. The Applicants wish to mine or operate in the river most of the year depending on weather and flow conditions. The Applicants stated that they thought they would need about five (5) years to complete the suction dredge and placer mining operation but provided no plan or basis for this time frame.
- 12. The Applicants stated that a 48 HP engine would be used with the 8 inch suction dredge and an 8 HP engine would be used on the 5 inch dredge. They were not certain of the motor rating for the 2 inch dredge.
- 13. The Applicants intend to prospect for specific "pay streaks" or vein like deposits along the stream bedrock. The Applicants estimated that they will remove approximately three feet of gravel and sediment, or overburden, above bedrock along various lines of direction across and along the river channel in order to mine gold from bedrock and bedrock crevices. The Applicants indicated that they would work one side of the channel in the lower portion of the claim up to an area where large rocks and boulders are located, and then work in the center of the channel to the top or upstream point of the claim.
- 14. The Applicants stated that the linear distance along the channel where they will work is the entire 1,590 foot length of the mining claim. The Applicants explained that when "pay streaks" are found, dredging will move in the direction and location of the streak found. Under this approach, the Applicants estimate that approximately half of the claimed channel would be mined.

- 15. The Applicants showed Department staff the approximate beginning and ending point of the mining claim where the gold dredging activity is planned. Marking the beginning and ending points with a GPS receiver, the Department determined that the length of channel is only about 1,400 feet, or a channel area of about 0.66 acres assuming a channel width of 25 feet. The river section is located within the NESW and SWSE of Section 6, Township 28 North, Range 29 East.
- 16. Boulders in the river channel will be moved using a pick-up truck and come-along in order to reach bedrock areas that may overlay a "pay streak". Any boulders moved in the river will remain in the river channel and generally be moved just a few feet. Some of the boulders observed during the site visit that could potentially be moved are very large in size and would require some mechanical means of movement such as a truck and winch as described in the Application. The Applicants stated that boulders would not be removed out of the channel or stacked on the stream banks.
- 17. On November 26, 2012, IDWR sent correspondence to a number of potentially interested stakeholders or parties requesting comments about the Applicants' proposed dredging operation. Recipients of this correspondence included local, State, Federal and Tribal agencies that may have some jurisdictional interest or concerns; state or regional gold prospector organizations; and state or regional environmental interest groups.
- 18. IDWR received comments from nine (9) interested parties between November 27 and December 28, 2012. Four (4) of the parties that submitted comments were from State or Federal agencies that provided information about their jurisdictional requirements and/or roles with respect to the Application. One (1) additional state agency provided some technical review of potential effects of the proposed mining operation on fish, wildlife and habitat but did not support or oppose the Application. Three (3) parties opposed the Application citing numerous concerns including potential impacts of the project on fish, wildlife, aquatic species, water quality, and the stream channel. One (1) party supported the Application.
- 19. Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) responded that a permit from IDL is not required for dredging operations along non-state owned streams or riverbeds using suction dredges with intake diameter of eight (8) inches or less.
- 20. Both the National Marine Fisheries Service ("NMFS") and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS") responded that the Red River is designated as critical habitat for several fish species listed under the Endangered Species Act ("ESA"), including bull trout and Snake River steelhead. Both of these species are likely present within the area identified by the Application and may be impacted by the proposed mining operation and the USFS will have to consult with both NMFS and FWS under Section Seven (7) of the ESA before the USFS can approve a Plan of Operation for the proposed mining project.
- 21. NMFS and FWS commented that the applicants would need to submit a Plan of Operation to the USFS Nez Perce National Forest before work proposed under the application can commence. Additionally, the applicants will have to obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA").

- 22. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) provided a technical review of potential effects of the proposed Application on wildlife, fish and habitat. IDFG stated that it was their opinion "that the proposed mining operation cannot occur in the Red River without adverse impacts to one or more life stages of ESA listed species and other sensitive species of concern including Pacific lamprey, westslope cutthroat trout, spring Chinook salmon, and other native fish and aquatic biota."
- 23. IDFG noted that the project is located between Gold Point and the South Fork Clearwater River, "which is the most active Chinook salmon spawning reach on the Red River." Chinook salmon arrive in Red River in late May and "remain until spawning in August and September." The project reach also provides "excellent spawning habitat" for steelhead trout, which "typically begin to enter the Red River in April and spawn in May and June." Chinook and steelhead juveniles, bull trout, Pacific lamprey and westslope cutthroat trout are present in the project reach year round.
- 24. IDFG is particularly concerned that the Applicants' proposal to move large boulders in the proposed "project reach to gain access to placer gold could significantly alter stream morphology and function in this reach. Change in stream form and function could permanently alter or destroy fish spawning, rearing and holding habitat in this reach and downstream."
- 25. IDFG commented that they, with other stakeholders, have implemented projects to restore the Red River upstream from the Applicant's proposed mining location, and the benefits to those restoration efforts "could be compromised by mining downstream."
- 26. IDFG also commented that the Water Plan "prohibits dredge or placer mining in Recreational Rivers to protect the public's interest in the special aquatic resource values in Red River, including fisheries."
- 27. Interested parties that opposed the proposed Application included the Idaho Conservation League ("ICL"), Friends of the Clearwater River ("FOC") and the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee ("NPT"). Each of these parties urged IDWR to deny the Application. Comments from these parties are summarized as follows:
 - A. The Red River is designated as a Recreational River in the State's Water Plan. The Water Plan prohibits dredge or placer mining on the Red River (including recreational dredging, except where allowed through application for permit, Form 3804-B). All dredge or placer mining should be denied to preserve and maintain the Recreational River designation and resource values identified by the Water Plan.
 - B. The proposed suction dredging operation proposes use of an eight (8) inch suction hose which exceeds the five (5) inch limitation allowed under IDWR's recreational mining permit. An 8 inch suction dredge is considered a commercial dredge operation which is not consistent with the State Water Plan, is not in the public interest and may require additional Federal permits. Due to the commercial nature and size of the proposed operation, including movement of large boulders, two of the three opposing parties suggested that a 404 Permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers should be required. The ICL specifically commented that the Red River is an inappropriate "place for a commercial gold mining operation" and that

- "the public benefit of the gold mining proposal is far outweighed by the benefits associated with clean water, recreation, fisheries, aesthetics and other Idaho core values."
- C. The Red River provides important habitat for several threatened, endangered and sensitive species, including Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, bull trout, Pacific lamprey, Westslope cutthroat trout and other aquatic species. The proposed mining operation may negatively impact the habitat of these species in this reach of the Red River.
- D. The USFS must complete a consultation process with the NMFS and FWS. The NPT specifically noted that the "USFS must consult with appropriate federal wildlife agencies under Section 7 of the ESA before allowing mining activities to proceed in critical habitat of a listed species. 16 USC § 1536 (a)(2); 50 C.F.R. § 402.14(a)." Completion of the consultation process would likely require the USFS to conduct a National EPA ("NEPA") analysis which would include reinitiating the USFS 2000 Draft EIS. Additionally, the USFWS and NMFS would have to complete a Biological Opinion for ESA listed species and the USFS would have to issue an EIS Record of Decision. These actions would require significant time, resources and costs to the Federal agencies in order to comply with Federal law.
- E. An NPDES permit must be obtained for the proposed mining project which will also necessitate the consultation process under Section 7 of the ESA.
- F. The Application is incomplete. Specifically, the Application does not include proposed mitigation plans required by Section 25.b. of the application form and does not provide any proposal for protecting ESA listed species and their critical habitats. Additionally, the Application does not provide any specific dates for the in-stream mining work.
- G. Federal, State, Tribal agencies and others have invested significant resources in restoring portions of the Red River. Allowing the proposed mining operation may negate some of the prior river channel restoration efforts. The NPT stated that "it makes no sense to allow disruption of the aquatic environment after great effort has been undertaken to restore habitat damaged by previous mining."
- H. The NPT specifically commented that the Red River and Nez Perce National Forest is "part of the vast territory ceded by the Tribe" which "are subject to the exercise of the Tribe's treaty—reserved rights" and that "allowing suction dredging interferes with the Tribe's treaty-reserved fishing activities." The FOC comments also suggest that the NPT treaty rights be considered during any Application review and approval process.
- 28. Comments were received from Dale Tustison, Moose City Mining District, stating that small-scale miners display no discernible damage to the environment in any way beyond the momentary change to the streambed. Mr. Tustison requested that IDWR approve the Application.

1. Idaho Code § 42-3801 states:

The legislature of the state of Idaho hereby declares that the public health, safety and welfare requires that the stream channels of the state and their environments be protected against alteration for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty, and water quality. No alteration of any stream channel shall hereafter be made unless approval therefor has been given as provided in this act.

2. Idaho Code § 42-3803(a) states, in pertinent part:

No person shall engage in any project or activity which will alter a stream channel without first applying to and receiving a permit therefore from the director.

3. Idaho Code § 42-3804 states:

Upon the receipt of any application with accompanying plans, it shall be the duty of the director to examine same and to furnish copies of the application and plans to, and consult with, other state agencies having an interest in the stream channel to determine the likely effect of the proposed stream channel alteration upon the fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty, and water quality values of the stream. The director shall furnish a copy of each application and all accompanying materials to the IDL. Within twenty (20) days of the receipt of copies of such application and plans from the director, such other state agencies shall notify the director whether the proposed stream channel alteration will have an unreasonably detrimental effect upon these stream values and shall include with such notification recommendations of alternate plans, if any, determined by such agency to be reasonable to accomplish the purpose of the proposed stream channel alteration without adversely affecting such stream values.

4. Idaho Code § 42-3805 states, in pertinent part:

Based upon his own investigation and the recommendations and alternate plans of other state agencies, the director shall prepare and forward to the applicant his decision approving the application in whole or in part or upon conditions, or rejecting the application. Within fifteen (15) days of the date of mailing of the decision, the applicant shall notify the director if it refuses to modify its plans in accordance with such decision or that it requests a hearing before the [Idaho Water Resource] board thereon.

5. Stream Channel Alteration Rule 35.01 (IDAPA 37.03.07.035.01) states:

The following items shall be among those considered by the director prior to issuing a permit:

- a. What is the purpose of doing the work?
- b. What is the necessity and justification for the proposed alteration?
- c. Is the proposal a reasonable means of accomplishing the purpose?
- d. Will the alteration be a permanent solution?
- e. Will the alteration pass anticipated water flows without creating harmful flooding or erosion problems upstream or downstream?
- f. What effect will the alteration have on fish habitat?
- g. Will the materials used or the removal of ground cover create turbidity or other

- water quality problems?
- h. Will the alteration interfere with recreational use of the stream?
- i. Will the alteration detract from the aesthetic beauty of the area?
- j. What modification or alternative solutions are reasonably possible which would reduce the disturbance to the stream channel and its environment and/or better accomplish the desired goal of the proposed alteration?
- k. Is the alteration to be accomplished in accordance with the adopted minimum standards?
- l. Are there public safety factors to consider?
- 6. IDWR Stream Channel Alteration Rule 55 (IDAPA 37.03.07.055) provides minimum standards that apply to stream channel alterations in the state including proposed alterations using suction dredges.
- 7. IDWR Stream Channel Alteration Rule 64.01 (IDAPA 37.03.07.064.01) provides that minimum standards apply to suction dredges with a nozzle diameter of five (5) inches or less and rated at fifteen (15) HP or less. Rule 64.02 provides that "a permit for the operation of a suction dredge may authorize the use of the dredge within a drainage basin or a large portion of a drainage basin except as otherwise determined by the Director." The Department considers the use of suction dredges meeting the size requirements identified in Rule 64.01 to be a recreational mining activity for which specific instructions and guidelines have been provided by the Director in accordance with Rule 64.02. IDWR's Stream Channel Alteration by Recreational Mining Activities Program Instructions includes a list of streams and rivers that are both open and closed to recreational mining activities. The Red River is closed to recreational mining activity under the Department's instructions.
- 8. Idaho Code § 42-1734A states, in pertinent part:

The board shall, subject to legislative approval, progressively formulate, adopt and implement a comprehensive state water plan for conservation, development, management and optimum use of all unappropriated water resources and waterways of this state in the public interest. The comprehensive state water plan shall consist of: Part A -- statewide policies, goals and objectives; and Part B -- component water plans for individual waterways, river basins, drainage areas, river reaches, ground water aquifers or other geographic designations. As part of Part B of the comprehensive state water plan, the board may designate selected waterways as protected rivers as provided in this chapter.

- 9. Idaho Code § 42-1734A(5) and (6) states, in pertinent part:
 - (5) In designating a natural river, the board shall prohibit the following activities:
 - (a) construction or expansion of dams or impoundments;
 - (b) construction of hydropower projects;
 - (c) construction of water diversion works;
 - (d) dredge or placer mining;
 - (e) alterations of the stream bed; and
 - (f) mineral or sand and gravel extraction within the stream bed.

- (6) In designating a recreational river, the board shall determine which of the activities listed in subsection (5) of this section shall be prohibited and may specify the terms and conditions under which activities that are not prohibited may go forward.
- 10. Pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-1734A, IWRB adopted the Water Plan for the South Fork Clearwater River Basin in 2004. The Idaho legislature approved the Water Plan in 2005. The Water Plan designated the Red River from its headwaters to its confluence with the American River as a Recreational River.
- 11. The Water Plan prohibits dredge or placer mining on the Red River, including recreational dredging, except where allowed through application for permit using IDWR Form 3804-B, also known as a Joint Application for Permits for a Stream Channel Alteration Permit. The Executive Summary of the Water Plan states that "numerous laws regulate or restrict dredge mining in the South Fork Clearwater River including the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act...It is unlikely that a new recreational dredging operation could be conducted in the South Fork Clearwater River without adequate review and environmental safe guards."
- 12. The Department concludes that the proposed mining project conflicts with a number of existing State Rules, laws and policies, including:
 - A. The suction dredge and placer mining operation as proposed is prohibited by the IWRB Water Plan. The Water Plan prohibits recreational mining activity on the Red River unless authorized through an IDWR Stream Channel Alteration Permit. Recreational mining represents the minimum standards for use of suction dredge equipment.
 - B. The Applicants propose using equipment that exceeds the IDWR minimum standards for recreational mining outlined in the Stream Channel Alteration Rules. The Department concludes that the IWRB, in adopting the Water Plan, did not intend IDWR to consider approving the use of suction dredge equipment that exceeds the IDWR minimum recreational mining standards on the Red River or other Recreational designated streams in the South Fork Clearwater River Basin.
 - C. The proposed dredge mining operation does not satisfy certain review criteria of Stream Channel Alteration Rule 35.01, including:
 - i. The proposed project is not accomplished in accordance with the adopted minimum standards and is not a reasonable means of accomplishing the proposed project purpose. The proposal exceeds the minimum standards for suction dredging by using an 8-inch, 48HP suction dredge and moving large boulders with a cable attached to a pickup. The minimum standards allow dredges with nozzle sizes up to 5 inches and engines rated up to 15 HP. The Applicants propose dredging nearly one-half acre of river channel to a depth of 3 feet totaling more than 2,200 cubic yards of gravel and stream bedrock overburden. The movement of this amount of stream substrate over such a limited area is a significant level of disturbance which may have short term impacts on water quality and stream channel morphology, and both potential

short and long term impacts on endangered and sensitive fish species.

- ii. The mining project as proposed will have an adverse impact on fish habitat. The IDFG and others have commented that one or more life stages of ESA listed fish species (bull trout and Snake River steelhead) and other sensitive fish species are present in the reach of the Red River where the mining project is proposed. There is virtually no period of time during the year where the life stage of one of these species might not be adversely impacted by the proposed suction dredge activity. The potential for impact is exacerbated by proposed use of the large 8 inch, 48 HP suction dredge and removal of 3 feet of stream substrate at any time of the year. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement - Genesis Placer Claim, Nez Perce National Forest Red River Ranger District, July 2000 ("DEIS") on file with IDWR summarized a number of potential impacts to fish. Additionally, various stakeholders have implemented projects in recent years at significant expense to restore the Red River upstream from the proposed project location to benefit fish and aquatic habitat. The benefits to those restoration efforts could be compromised by the proposed downstream mining operation.
- iii. The proposed suction dredge activity and removal of stream substrate material will create temporary turbidity, water quality and erosion problems. Dredging can result in suspended sediment and a turbidity plume downstream of the operation which, depending on the stream substrate and water velocity, be carried downstream a significant distance. Comments from the ICL noted studies finding "that high concentrations of sediment can alter survival, growth and behavior of stream biota." Removal and redistribution of 3 feet of stream substrate with larger suction dredge equipment over a limited area could cause significant short term changes to stream morphology and function, and these alterations could cause unknown consequences like increased erosion and head-cuts. In the 2000 DEIS the USFS concluded that the proposed mining project will create temporary or short term turbidity, water quality and erosion problems but such problems are not permanent.
- iv. The Applicants proposed no modification or reasonable alternative solutions which would reduce the disturbance to the stream channel and its environment and/or better accomplish the desired goal of the proposed alteration. No mitigating measures or plans were included or described in the application that would minimize impacts to the stream channel, the fishery, water quality and other aquatic resources. The USFS 2000 DEIS identified a clear mining alternative and a number of mitigating measures that the Applicants potentially could have included for consideration in their Application.
- v. Public safety factors should be considered. There is a public roadway immediately adjacent to the proposed mining location. Mining as proposed could temporarily alter stream morphology and function which could result in some erosion to the adjacent roadway prism unless certain mining practices or mitigating measures are implemented. The proposal to move large boulders requiring the use of a pick-up truck from the roadway raises questions

concerning road and traffic safety that should likely be addressed by local road and law enforcement officials.

13. Based upon IDWR's investigation and the above statutory authorities, IDWR's Administrative Rules for Stream Channel Alteration, the prohibition of dredge and placer mining on the Red River as provided in the State's Water Plan, and the general lack of support for the proposed project among the other state resource agencies, the Director should consider rejecting the Application.

ORDER

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-3805, the Department does HEREBY reject Application for Stream Channel Alteration Permit No. S82-20044.

Dated this 4+4 day of November, 2013.

Tim Luke, Chief

Water Compliance Bureau

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this **4th** day of **November**, **2013**, the above and foregoing document was served on each individual or entity on the service list for this matter on file at the Idaho Department of Water Resources, 322 East Front Street, Boise, Idaho. Each individual or entity on the service list was served by placing a copy of the above and foregoing document in the United States mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed.

Document served: Order In the Matter of Application for Stream Channel Permit No. S82-20044

Sarah Garceau

Technical Records Specialist

Idaho Department of Water Resources

GAY RICHARDSON PO BOX 314 ELK CITY ID 83525 IDFG ATTN DAVE CADWALLADER 3316 16TH ST LEWISTON ID 83501 NEZ PERCE CLEARWATER FORESTS ATTN MEGAN LUCAS 104 AIRPORT RD GRANGEVILLE ID 83530

NEZ PERCE TRIBE, CHAIRMAN BAPTISTE ATTN DAVE JOHNSON & ZOE ANDERSON PO BOX 365 LAPWAI ID 83540

IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE 710 N 6TH ST BOISE ID 83702 ID DEPARTMENT OF LANDS ATTN CRYSTAL DANNAR 913 3rd ST KAMIAH ID 83536

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ATTN CLAY FLETCHER IDAHO STATE OFFICE 1387 S VINNELL WAY STE 368 BOISE ID 83709 NOAA NMFS IDAHO HABITAT OFFICE ATTN DAVID MABE 10095 W EMERALD ST BOISE ID 83704-8901

FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER 116 E 3RD ST MOSCOW ID 83843

MOOSE CREEK MINING DISTRICT ATTN DATE TUSTISON 10811 SANDHURST DR BOISE ID 83709-0264

REPRESENTATIVE PAUL SHEPHERD PO BOX 277 RIGGINS ID 83549

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY A PRELIMINARY ORDER

(To be used in connection with actions when a hearing was **not** held)

(Required by Rule of Procedure 730.02)

The accompanying order or approved document is a "Preliminary Order" issued by the department pursuant to section 67-5243, Idaho Code. <u>It can and will become a final order without further action of the Department of Water Resources ("department") unless a party petitions for reconsideration, files an exception and brief, or requests a hearing as further described below:</u>

PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Any party may file a petition for reconsideration of a preliminary order with the department within fourteen (14) days of the service date of this order. **Note:** the petition must be <u>received</u> by the department within this fourteen (14) day period. The department will act on a petition for reconsideration within twenty-one (21) days of its receipt, or the petition will be considered denied by operation of law. See Section 67-5243(3) Idaho Code.

EXCEPTIONS AND BRIEFS

Within fourteen (14) days after: (a) the service date of a preliminary order, (b) the service date of a denial of a petition for reconsideration from this preliminary order, or (c) the failure within twenty-one (21) days to grant or deny a petition for reconsideration from this preliminary order, any party may in writing support or take exceptions to any part of a preliminary order and may file briefs in support of the party's position on any issue in the proceeding with the Director. Otherwise, this preliminary order will become a final order of the agency.

REQUEST FOR HEARING

An Applicant aggrieved by any decision, determination, order or action of the Director may request a hearing before the Idaho Water Resource Board ("Board") pursuant to Section 42-3805, Idaho Code. A written petition stating the grounds for contesting the action by the director and requesting a hearing shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the denial or conditional approval.

ORAL ARGUMENT

If the Director grants a petition to review the preliminary order, the Director shall allow all parties an opportunity to file briefs in support of or taking exceptions to the preliminary order and may schedule oral argument in the matter before issuing a final order. If oral arguments are to be heard, the Director will within a reasonable time period notify each party of the place, date and hour for the argument of the case. Unless the Director orders otherwise, all oral arguments will be heard in Boise, Idaho.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

All exceptions, briefs, requests for oral argument and any other matters filed with the Director in connection with the preliminary order shall be served on all other parties to the proceedings in accordance with IDAPA Rules 37.01.01302 and 37.01.01303 (Rules of Procedure 302 and 303).

FINAL ORDER

The Director will issue a final order within fifty-six (56) days of receipt of the written briefs, oral argument or response to briefs, whichever is later, unless waived by the parties or for good cause shown. The Director may remand the matter for further evidentiary hearings if further factual development of the record is necessary before issuing a final order. The department will serve a copy of the final order on all parties of record.

Section 67-5246(5), Idaho Code, provides as follows:

Unless a different date is stated in a final order, the order is effective fourteen (14) days after its service date if a party has not filed a petition for reconsideration. If a party has filed a petition for reconsideration with the agency head, the final order becomes effective when:

- (a) The petition for reconsideration is disposed of; or
- (b) The petition is deemed denied because the agency head did not dispose of the petition within twenty-one (21) days.

APPEAL OF FINAL ORDER TO DISTRICT COURT

Pursuant to sections 67-5270 and 67-5272, Idaho Code, if this preliminary order becomes final, any party aggrieved by the final order or orders previously issued in this case may appeal the final order and all previously issued orders in this case to district court by filing a petition in the district court of the county in which:

- i. A hearing was held,
- ii. The final agency action was taken,
- iii. The party seeking review of the order resides, or
- iv. The real property or personal property that was the subject of the agency action is located.

The appeal must be filed within twenty-eight (28) days of this preliminary order becoming final. See section 67-5273, Idaho Code. The filing of an appeal to district court does not itself stay the effectiveness or enforcement of the order under appeal.

MEMO



To: Idaho Water Resource Board

From: Brian W. Patton

Subject: Water Resource Projects Funding Program Status Report

Date: January 12, 2014

As of **November 1st** the IWRB's available and committed balances in the Revolving Development Account, Water Management Account, and the Secondary Aquifer Management Account are as follows.

Revolving Development Account (main fund) Committed but not disbursed Loans for water projects Water storage studies Total committed but not disbursed Loan principal outstanding	\$4,359,176 1,579,783	5,938,959 8,897,539
Uncommitted balance		2,535,648
Estimated revenues next 12 months		2,300,000
Commitments from revenues next 12	2 months	0
Estimated uncommitted funds over i	next 12 months	4,835,648
Rev. Dev. Acct. ESPA Sub-Account		
Committed but not disbursed		
CREP	2,419,581	
Aquifer recharge	343,494	
Bell Rapids	361,620	
Palisades storage	10,000	
Black Canyon Exchange	529,445	
Loan for water project	250,000	
Total committed but not disbursed	230,000	\$3,914,140
Loan principal outstanding		321,316
Uncommitted balance		147,426
Estimated revenues next 12 months		172,000
Commitments from revenues over n	ext 12 months	0
Estimated uncommitted funds over i	mane it is annual	319,426
Estimated uncommitted railes over i	next 12 months	317,120
Rev. Dev. Acct. Bell Rapids Sub-Account		
Committed but not disbursed (finance	ce costs)	\$180,085
Estimated revenues next 12 months	(1)	2,000
Commitments from revenues over ne	ext 12 months	2,000
Estimated uncommitted funds over i	next 12 months	0
Rev. Dev. Acct. Water Supply Bank Sub-Acc	count	
Committed but not disbursed (paym		\$493,034
Estimated revenues next 12 months		1,000
Commitments from revenues over n		493,034
Estimated uncommitted funds over i		1,000
		-,

Total committed but not disbursed Total loan principal outstanding Total uncommitted balance Total estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 month	\$17,729,136 16,346,995 5,053,062 s 8,388,967
Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months	3,223,026
Commitments from revenues over next 12 months	0
Estimated revenues next 12 months	2,507,026 716,000
Committed but not disbursed: Uncommitted balance	\$1,603,124
Secondary Aquifer Management Fund	\$1.602.124
Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months	\$9,867
Commitments from revenues over next 12 months	0
Estimated revenues next 12 months	201
Uncommitted balance	9,666
Loan principal outstanding	201
Water Management Account Committed but not disbursed:	\$111,376
Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months	0
Commitments from revenues over next 12 months	30,000
Estimated revenues next 12 months (4)	30,000
(Upper Salmon flow enhancement/reconnection)	
Rev. Dev. Acct. Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account Committed but not disbursed	\$2,710,094
Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months	0
Commitments from revenues over next 12 months	800,000
Estimated revenues next 12 months	800,000
Uncommitted balance	0
Loan principal outstanding	7,127,940
Total committed but not disbursed	\$1,777,428
	to be transferred to Secondary
Rev. Dev. Acct. Pristine Springs Sub-Account Committed but not disbursed Repair fund \$1,177,428	8
Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months	0
Rev. Dev. Acct. Treasure Valley & Rathdrum Prairie CAMF Committed but not disbursed Estimated revenues next 12 months (5)	Sub-Account \$263,745 200,000
Commitments from revenues over next 12 months Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months	200,000 0
Estimated revenues next 12 months (3)	200,000
Rev. Dev. Acct. Dworshak Hydropower (2) Committed but not disbursed (repair fund, etc.)	\$1,337,151
Rev. Dev. Acct. Dworshak Hydropower (2)	

⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of pass-through payments made by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

⁽²⁾ Excess funds generated by the Dworshak Hydropower Project are deposited into the Revolving Development Account (Main Fund) on a monthly basis. To the date of this report this has totaled \$2,385,338.

⁽³⁾ This line item includes power sales and interest income after removing debt service. Debt service is paid prior to the funds being deposited in the Revolving Development Account.

⁽⁴⁾ Exclusive of project funds provided by Bonneville Power Administration or federal appropriation sources. These funds are provided

At the request of the IWRB's Finance Committee Chairman, Bob Graham, staff has been compiling information about loan interest rates for similar water agencies in other states. A Finance Committee meeting (or teleconference) will be set in the near future to review IWRB's loan interest rates, and possibly make recommendations to the IWRB about changes to the rates.

The following is a list of potential loans that we know about:

Potential Applicant	Potential Project	Preliminary	Comment
5.996.0000	***	Loan	
		Amount	
Raft River Ground Water	Ground water-to-	\$2 million	Project in planning and design.
District	surface water		Applying for NRCS cost share grants.
	conversion pipeline		
Marysville Irrigation	Gravity pipeline	\$1.5 million	Project in planning and design.
Company/North Fremont	system - next phase		Applying for NRCS cost share grants

The following is a list of potential Aquifer Management Projects that we know about:

Walcott Recharge Project in	\$2 Million (Secondary Aquifer	IWRB, A&B, and MVGWD have
cooperation with A&B irrigation	Account)	jointly funded engineering,
District and Magic Valley Ground		environmental and geological
Water District		studies of project. Project would
		provide new diversion from river
		solely for recharge.

IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD Sources and Applications of Funds as of September 30, 2013 REVOLVING DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

\$500,000.00

(\$49,404.45) (\$15,000.00)

\$250,000.00 \$280,700.00 \$500,000.00 (\$249,067.18) \$6,452,235.28 \$1,621,457.41

\$47,640.20 \$1,469,601.45 (\$12,000.00) (\$375.00) \$43,657.93

\$377,000.00 \$48,774.09 (\$3,600.00) \$3,433,035.91 \$200,000.00 \$2,000.00 \$317,253.80 \$500,000.00

\$1,800,000.00 (\$1,221,960.18) (\$1,345,225.70)

riginal Appropriation (1969)egislative Audits	COUNT
VRB Bond Program	
egislative Appropriation FY90-91	
egislative Appropriation FY91-92	•••••
egislative Appropriation FY93-94	
VRB Studies and Projects	
oan Interest	
sterest Earned State Treasury (Transferred)	
iling Fee Balance	
ond Fees	
rbitrage Calculation Fees	
rotest Feeseries 2000 (Caldwell/New York) Pooled Bond Issuers fees	
012 Ground Water District Bond Issuer fees	
ond Issuer fees.	
ttorney fees for Jughandle LID.	
/ater Supply Bank Receipts	
egislative Appropriation FY01	
ierce Well Easement	
ransferred to/from Water Management Account	
egislative Appropriation 2004, HB843	
egislative Appropriation 2009, SB 1511 Sec 2, Teton/Minidoka Studies	
egislative Appropriation 2009, SB 1511 Sec 2, Teton/Minidoka Studies Expenditures	
eiser Galloway Study - US Army Corps of Engineers	
ell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account	
Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392	\$21,300,000.00
Interest Earned State Treasury	\$692,225.55
Bell Rapids Purchase	(\$16,006,558.00)
Bureau of Reclamation Principal Amount Lease Payment Paid	\$8,294,337.54
Bureau of Reclamation Interest Paid	\$179,727.97
Bureau of Reclamation Remaining Amount Lease Payment Paid	\$9,142,649.54
Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids.	(\$1,313,236.00) (\$1,313,236.00)
Third Installment Payment to Bell Rapids	(\$1,313,236.00)
Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids	(\$1,040,431.55)
Interest Credit due to Bureau of Reclamation (Part of Fourth Installment)	(\$19,860.45)
Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids	(\$1,055,000.00)
Transfer to General Fund - Principal	(\$21,300,000.00)
Transfer to General Fund - Interest	(\$772,052.06)
BOR payment for Bell Rapids	\$1,040,431.55
BOR payment for Bell Rapids	\$1,313,236.00
BOR prepayment for Bell Rapids	\$1,302,981.70
BOR prepayment for Bell Rapids	\$1,055,000.00
BOR payment for Alternative Financing Note	\$7,117,971.16
Payment to US Bank for Alternative Financing Note	(\$7,118,125.86)
Commitments	(\$6,740.10)
Ongoing Bell Rapids Finance Costs (trustee fees, etc.)	\$180,084.99
Committed for alternative finance payment	\$0.00
Total Commitments	\$180,084.99
alance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account	(\$0.00)
ristine Springs Project Sub-Account	
Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs	\$10,000,000.00
Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases	\$5,000,000.00
Interest Earned State Treasury	\$32,313.58
Loan Interest	\$1,443,691.29
Transfer from ESP Sub-Account	\$1,000,000.00
Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3)	(\$16,000,000.00)
	\$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00)
	(\$26,246.25)
Appraisal	(\$6,051.00)
AppraisalInsurance	
Appraisal	(\$1.467.81)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment.	(\$1,467.81) (\$3,000.00)
Appraisal	(\$1,467.81) (\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00)
Appraisal	(\$3,000.00)
Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc.	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,000.00) (\$11,326.27)
Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipelline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment.	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,000.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment).	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,000.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip).	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,000.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County).	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,000.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments.	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster.	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46 (\$18,981.97)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments.	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power).	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,000.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46 (\$18,981.97) (\$13,615.09)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipelline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for property maintenance. Travel costs for property maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291).	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,000.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46 (\$18,981.97) (\$13,615.09) (\$20,389.18)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for property maintenance. Travel costs for property maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; SB 1389).	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) (\$6,319.39) (\$1,425,592.46 (\$18,981.97) (\$13,615.09) (\$20,389.18) (\$20,389.18) (\$25,465,300.00) (\$1,232,000.00)
Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for property maintenance. Travel costs for property maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; BB 1389). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2013 Legislature; HB 270).	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46 (\$18,981.97) (\$13,615.09) (\$20,389.18) (\$351.30) (\$2,465,300.00)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for property maintenance. Travel costs for property maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; BB 1389). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2013 Legislature; HB 270). Pristine Springs Hydropower Projects	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46 (\$18,981.97) (\$13,615.09) (\$20,389.18) (\$351.30) (\$2,465,300.00) (\$1,232,000.00) (\$716,000.00)
Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for property maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; BB 1389). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2013 Legislature; HB 270). Pristine Springs Hydropower Projects Net power sales revenues.	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46 (\$18,981.97) (\$13,615.09) (\$20,389.18) (\$351.30) (\$2,465,300.00) (\$1,232,000.00) (\$716,000.00)
Appraisal. Insurance Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for property maintenance. Travel costs for property maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; BB 1389). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2013 Legislature; HB 270). Pristine Springs Hydropower Projects	(\$3,000.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$1,200.00) (\$11,326.27) (\$15,193.92) (\$495.00) (\$2,783.99) (\$6,319.39) \$1,425,592.46 (\$18,981.97) (\$13,615.09) (\$20,389.18) (\$351.30) (\$2,465,300.00) (\$1,232,000.00) (\$716,000.00)

North Snake and Magic Valley Ground Water Districts	\$266,6 \$55 (\$3,0) (\$56 (\$50,000.00 \$70,000.00 \$0.00 \$90,000.00 \$173,7 \$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 (\$44,71 (\$66 (\$8,98 (\$0.00) \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$102,367.55 \$17,581.57 \$16,368.67	\$40,083.53 \$72.34 \$73.11 \$100.00 \$100.00 \$745.45 \$97.65 \$279.26 \$48.68 \$15.10 \$100.00 \$89.23
Funds to RP CAMP & TV CAMP Sub-Account Pristine Springs Revenues into Main Revolving Development Account. Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account Pristine Springs Hydropower and Rental Revenues. Interest Earned State Treasury. Spokane River Forum. Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Committed Funds. Kootenal-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station. Rathdrum Prairie-Spokane Valley Aquifer Pumping Study Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. TOTAL COMMITTED FUNDS Balance Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account. Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account Water Transaction Projects Payment Advances from CBWTP/Accord PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Interest Earned State Treasury. Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. S Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek (DOT LLP). Big Hat Creek. Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). Iron Creek (Phillips). Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	7,940.18 \$266,67 \$266,67 \$56 \$57 \$50,000.00 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$173,76 \$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$(\$44,71 \$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$(\$44,71 \$6,86,96 \$6,96 \$6,96 \$6,96 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$17,581.57 \$16,368.67	\$40,083.53 \$72.34 \$73.11 \$100.00 \$100.00 \$745.45 \$97.65 \$279.26 \$48.68 \$15.10 \$100.00 \$89.23
Funds to RP CAMP & TV CAMP Sub-Account Pristine Springs Revenues into Main Revolving Development Account. Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account Pristine Springs Hydropower and Rental Revenues. Interest Earned State Treasury. Spokane River Forum. Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Committed Funds. Kootenai-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station. Rathdrum Prairie-Spokane Valley Aquifer Pumping Study Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. TOTAL COMMITTED FUNDS Balance Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account. Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account Water Transaction Projects Payment Advances from CBWTP/Accord PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Interest Earned State Treasury. Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. \$ Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek (Boy Leadore Land Partners). \$ Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). \$ Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). Iron Creek (Phillips). \$ Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	\$266,67 \$266,67 \$266,67 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$5	\$40,083.53 \$72.34 \$73.11 \$100.00 \$100.00 \$745.45 \$97.65 \$279.26 \$48.68 \$15.10 \$100.00 \$89.23
Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account Pristine Springs Hydropower and Rental Revenues. Interest Earned State Treasury. Spokane River Forum. Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Committed Funds. Kootenai-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station Rathdrum Prairie-Spokane Valley Aquifer Pumping Study Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. COMMITTED FUNDS Balance Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account. Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account Water Transaction Projects Payment Advances from CBWTP/Accord PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Interest Earned State Treasury. Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. \$ Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek. Beaver Creek (DOT LLP). Big Hat Creek. Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). \$ Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). Iron Creek (Phillips). \$ \$ Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	\$266,6° \$5° (\$3,00° (\$50° :20,000.00° :70,000.00° 90,000.00° \$173,7° \$2,840,9° \$157,2° \$92,8° (\$44,7° (\$66° (\$8,98° (\$337,18° :58,532.38° (\$0.00) 28,92.56° :15,756.01° \$270.85° :29,168.31° :02,367.55° :17,581.57° :16,368.67°	\$40,083.53 \$72.34 \$73.11 \$100.00 \$100.00 \$745.45 \$97.65 \$279.26 \$48.68 \$15.10 \$100.00 \$89.23
Pristine Springs Hydropower and Rental Revenues. Interest Earned State Treasury. Spokane River Forum. Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Committed Funds. Kootenai-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station	\$5; (\$3,0) \$20,000.00 \$70,000.00 \$0.00 \$90,000.00 \$173,7: \$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$(\$44,7) \$(\$60 \$8,98 \$(\$337,18) \$58,532.38 \$(\$0.00) \$28,992.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$102,367.55 \$17,581.57 \$16,368.67	73.11 (00.00) (00.00) (45.45 (997.65 (279.26) (348.68) (150.00) (89.23)
Pristine Springs Hydropower and Rental Revenues. Interest Earned State Treasury. Spokane River Forum. Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Committed Funds. Kootenai-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station	\$5; (\$3,0) \$20,000.00 \$70,000.00 \$0.00 \$90,000.00 \$173,7: \$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$(\$44,7) \$(\$60 \$8,98 \$(\$337,18) \$58,532.38 \$(\$0.00) \$28,992.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$102,367.55 \$17,581.57 \$16,368.67	73.11 (00.00) (00.00) (45.45 (997.65 (279.26) (348.68) (150.00) (89.23)
Interest Earned State Treasury. Spokane River Forum. Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Committed Funds. Kootenai-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station	\$5; (\$3,0) \$20,000.00 \$70,000.00 \$0.00 \$90,000.00 \$173,7: \$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$(\$44,7) \$(\$60 \$8,98 \$(\$337,18) \$58,532.38 \$(\$0.00) \$28,992.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$102,367.55 \$17,581.57 \$16,368.67	73.11 (00.00) (00.00) (45.45 (997.65 (279.26 (348.68 (150) (00.00) (89.23)
Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Committed Funds Kootenai-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station	(\$56) 20,000.00 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$173,70 \$173,70 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$44,71 \$58,532.38 \$0,000 28,992.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$29,168.31 \$17,581.57 \$16,368.67	(45.45 997.65 279.26 348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Committed Funds. Kootenai-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station	\$20,000.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$90,000.00 \$173,74 \$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$94,7 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$337,15 \$8,95 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$29,168.31 \$17,581.57 \$16,368.67	997.65 279.26 348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Kootenai-Shoshone Soin & Water Cons. Dist Agrimet Station	\$20,000.00 \$70,000.00 \$0.00 \$90,000.00 \$173,74 \$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 (\$44,7' (\$60 (\$8,94 (\$337,18) \$58,532.38 (\$0.00) 28,992.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$29,168.31 \$0.00,2367.55 \$17,581.57 \$16,368.67	997.65 279.26 348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account Water Transaction Projects Payment Advances from CBWTP/Accord PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Interest Earned State Treasury. Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. SAlturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek. Beaver Creek (DOT LLP). Big Hat Creek. Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt) Iron Creek (Phillips). S\$Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	\$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$94,8 \$4,7* \$60 \$8,99 \$58,532.38 \$0,00) \$28,992.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$29,168.31 \$202,367.55 \$17,581.57	997.65 279.26 348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account Water Transaction Projects Payment Advances from CBWTP/Accord PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Interest Earned State Treasury. Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. SAlturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek. Beaver Creek (DOT LLP). Big Hat Creek. Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt) Iron Creek (Phillips). S\$Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	\$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 \$94,8 \$4,7* \$60 \$8,99 \$58,532.38 \$0,00) \$28,992.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$29,168.31 \$202,367.55 \$17,581.57	997.65 279.26 348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account Water Transaction Projects Payment Advances from CBWTP/Accord PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Interest Earned State Treasury. Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. \$\text{Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge)}. \$\text{Bayhorse Creek.} \text{\$\text{Breckenridge}}. \$\text{Beaver Creek (DOT LLP)}. \$\text{Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners)}. \$\text{\$\text{Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler)}.} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{S}}} \text{Cunth of July Creek (Vanderbilt)}. \$\text{Iron Creek (Phillips)}. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer)}.} \$\text{	\$2,840,9 \$157,2 \$92,8 (\$44,71 (\$6,6 (\$8,96 (\$337,19 58,532.38 (\$0.00) 28,992.56 (\$15,756.01 \$270.85 129,168.31 102,367.55 117,581.57	997.65 279.26 348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Water Transaction Projects Payment Advances from CBWTP/Accord PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River Interest Earned State Treasury. Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge)	\$157,2 \$92,8 \$94,8 \$44,7 \$66 \$8,96 \$337,18 \$58,532.38 \$0,000 \$92.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$02,367.55 \$117,581.57 \$16,368.67	279.26 348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River	\$157,2 \$92,8 \$94,8 \$44,7 \$66 \$8,96 \$337,18 \$58,532.38 \$0,000 \$92.56 \$15,756.01 \$270.85 \$129,168.31 \$02,367.55 \$117,581.57 \$16,368.67	279.26 348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Interest Earned State Treasury. Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek. Beaver Creek (DOT LLP). Big Hat Creek. Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Scanyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). Iron Creek (Phillips). Stemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	\$92,8 (\$44,71 (\$64,71 (\$6,96 (\$8,96 (\$337,19 (\$0.00) 28,992.56 (\$15,756.01 \$270.85 129,168.31 102,367.55 117,581.57 116,368.67	348.68 15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Transfer to Water Supply Bank. Change of Ownership. Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek. Beaver Creek (DOT LLP). Big Hat Creek. Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). Iron Creek (Phillips). Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder). \$ \$	(\$44,71 (\$60 (\$8,98 (\$337,19 58,532.38 (\$0.00) 28,992.56 315,756.01 \$270.85 329,168.31 302,367.55 317,581.57	15.10) 00.00) 89.23)
Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal. Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River. Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge). Bayhorse Creek. Beaver Creek (DOT LLP). Big Hat Creek Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). Iron Creek (Phillips). Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	(\$6,96,96,96,96,96,96,96,96,96,96,96,96,96	89.23)
Payments for Water Acquisition Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River	(\$337,19 58,532.38 (\$0.00) 28,992.56 315,756.01 \$270.85 129,168.31 102,367.55 117,581.57 116,368.67	
Committed Funds Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River	58,532.38 (\$0.00) 28,992.56 515,756.01 \$270.85 129,168.31 102,367.55 517,581.57	
Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge) Bayhorse Creek. Beaver Creek (DOT LLP) Big Hat Creek Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). Iron Creek (Phillips). Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	(\$0.00) 28,992.56 15,756.01 \$270.85 129,168.31 02,367.55 117,581.57	
Bayhorse Creek. Beaver Creek (DOT LLP). Big Hat Creek Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). Iron Creek (Phillips). Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder).	28,992.56 15,756.01 \$270.85 129,168.31 102,367.55 117,581.57 116,368.67	
Big Hat Creek Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners). \$ Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). \$ Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt) Iron Creek (Phillips). \$ Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). Little Springs Creek (Snyder). \$	\$270.85 29,168.31 02,367.55 17,581.57 16,368.67	
Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners)	129,168.31 102,367.55 517,581.57 116,368.67	
Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler). \$ Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt). \$ Iron Creek (Phillips). \$ Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer). \$ Little Springs Creek (Snyder). \$	02,367.55 617,581.57 916,368.67	
Iron Creek (Phillips) \$ Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer) \$ Little Springs Creek (Snyder) \$	16,368.67	
Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer)		
Little Springs Creek (Snyder)\$	318,827.49	
	51,817.65	
Lower Eighteenmile Creek (Ellsworth Angus Ranch)	\$6,058.63 611,218.29	
Lower Lemhi Thomas (Robert Thomas)	\$2,370.46	
P-9 Bowles (River Valley Ranch)\$	78,581.23	
	618,439.38 220,962.37	
P-9 Elzinga (Elzinga)\$	73,312.38	
	67,848.67	
	612,305.00 179,314.72	
Total Committed Funds\$2,7	10,094.15	
Balance CBWTP Sub-Account	(\$10,46	63.54)
Water Supply Bank Sub-Account		
Payments received from renters for 2013 season		34.03 \$0.00
Interest Earned State Treasury		86.20
Committed Funds: Owners Share	na naw na	
	93,034.03 93,034.03	
Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account		86.20
Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account		
Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392	\$7,200,00	00.00
Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program	\$3,000,00	
Interest Earned State Treasury	\$1,886,10 \$195,70	
Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs		58.00)
First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial)	(\$361,80	00.00)
Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial)	(\$361,80 (\$361,80	
Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial)	(\$614,74	
Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Final)	(\$1,675,03	36.00)
Reimbursement from Commerce & Labor W-Canal		
Transfer to Pristine Springs Sub Account	(\$1,000,00 \$500,00	
Reimbursement from North Snake GWD - Pristine Springs	\$500,00	00.00
Reimbursement from Water District 1 for Recharge	\$159,70	
Palisades (FMC) Storage Costs		(02.39) (81.12
W-Canal Project Costs		
Black Canyon Exchange Project Costs		
Black Canyon Exchange Project Revenues		
2009 Recharge Conveyance Costs		
2010 Recharge Conveyance Costs	(\$484,2	31.62)
Additional recharge projects preliminary development		05.89) (63.81)
Pristine Springs Cost Project Costs Loans and Other Commitments	(\$6,80	63.91)
Commitment - ESPA Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan - CDR Contract		\$0.00
Commitment - North Snake & Magic Valley GWD Loan - Mitigation Pipeline		
Commitment - Remainder of Bell Rapids Water Rights Purchase (1) Commitment - CREP Program (HB392, 2005)		
Commitment - Recharge Conveyance		\$0.00

		700m 200 30 at 21 at	
Commitment - Additional recharge projects preliminary development Commitment - Palasades Storage O&M		\$343,494.11 \$10,000.00	
Commitment - Black Canyon Exchange Project (fund with ongoing revenue	es)	\$529.444.95	
Commitment - W-Canal Aquifer and Recharge Conveyance		\$0.00	
Total Loans and Other Commitments		\$3,914,139.56	
American Falls-Aberdeen GWD (CREP)	\$105,055.70		
Bingham GWD (CREP)	\$0.00		
Bonneville Jefferson GWD (CREP)	\$62,317.68		
Magic Valley GWD (CREP)	\$100,453.62 \$53,488,61		
North Snaké GWD (CREP)	\$321,315.61		
Uncommitted Balance Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account		\$147,425.95	
Dworshak Hydropower Project			
Dworshak Project Revenues	EE 004 000 44		
Power Sales & Other	\$5,964,262.14 471.407.66		
Interest Earned State Treasury		\$6,435,669.80	
Dworshak Project Expenses (2)	0440 540 00		
Transferred to 1st Security Trustee Account Construction not paid through bond issuance	\$148,542.63 \$226,106.83		
1st Security Fees	\$314,443.35		
Operations & Maintenance	\$1,603,850.47		
Powerplant Repairs	\$58,488.80 \$318.366.70		
FERC Payments	\$43.381.35		
Powerplant Repairs. Capital Improvements. FERC Payments Total Dworshak Project Expenses.		(\$2,713,180.22)	
Dworshak Project Committed Funds			
Emergency Repair/Future Replacement Fund FERC Fee Payment Fund	\$1,314,575.00 \$22,576.30		
Total Dworshak Project Committed Funds		\$1,337,151.30	
Excess Dworshak Funds Into Main Revolving Development Account			\$2,385,338.28
TOTAL	Amount	 Principal =	\$17,372,145.37
Loans Outstanding:	Loaned	Outstanding	
Aberdeen-Springfield Canal Company (WRB-491; Diversion structure)	\$329,761	\$176,089.24	
Big Wood Canal Company (23-Jan-09; Thorn Creek Flume)	\$90,000	\$15,311.59	
Boise City Canal Company (WRB-492)18th St Canal Rehab Boise City Canal Company (WRB-492)Grove St Canal Rehab	\$82,362 \$110,618	\$10,712.08 \$42,410.13	
Bonnie Laura Water Corporation (14-Jul-06; Well repairs)	\$71,000	\$31,928.91	
Canyon County Drainage District No. 2 (28-Nov-12; Drain tile pipeline	\$35,000	\$32,054.85	
Carlin Bay Property Owners Association	\$115,609 \$50,000	\$0.00 \$25,843.98	
Chaparral Water Association	\$90,154	\$11,271.74	
Chaparral Water Association (21-Jan-11; Well deepening & Improvement	68,000	\$27,853.56	
Cloverdale Ridge Water Corp. (irrigation system rehab 25-sep-09) Consolidated Irrigation Company (July 20, 2012; pipeline project)	106,400 1,500,000.00	\$72,611.48 \$475,000.00	
Country Club Subdivision Water Association (18-May-07, Well Project).	\$102,000	\$57,568.63	
Cub River Irrigation Company (18-Nov-05; Pipeline project)	\$1,000,000	\$813,111.70	
Cub River Irrigation Company	\$500,000 \$375,088	\$402,731.19 \$0.00	
Deep Creek Property Owners Association	\$25,115	\$0.00	
Enterprise Irrigation District (14-Jul-06; Pipeline project)	\$37,270	\$17,396.11	
Enterprise Irrigation District (North Lateral Pipeline)	\$105,420 \$15,000	\$52,592.14 \$0.00	
Firth, City of	\$112,888	\$38,715.57	
Foothills Ranch Homeowners Association (7-oct-11; well rehab)	\$150,000	\$128,960.06	
Garden Valley Ranchettes Homeowners Association (25-Jan-05) Genesee, City of (Storage tank, 22-Jan-10)	\$2,716 \$250,000	\$1,326.46 \$86,387.30	
Georgetown, City of	\$278,500	\$44,142.45	
Harbor View Water & Sewer District (Combined Loans)	\$602,819	\$0.00	
Harvest Valley Homeowners Association (22-Mar-13; Pump Replaceme Hoyt Bluff Water Association (Rathdrum Prairie Well)	4,500.00 \$273,029	\$4,271.48 \$0.00	
Jefferson Irrigation Company (well deepenings)	\$110,780	\$0.00	
Jefferson Irrigation Company (well deepenings)	\$207,016	\$48,947.11	
Jefferson Irrigation Company (9-May-2008 Well Replacement) Jughandle HOA/Valley County Local Improvement District No. 1 (well p	\$81,000 \$907,552	\$57,168.03 \$755,084.37	
King Hill Irrigation District (24-Sep-10; Pipeline replacement	\$300,000	\$123,313.41	
Lake Reservoir Company (29-July-11; Payette Lake-Lardo Dam Outle	\$594,000	\$308,243.11	
Lakeview Water District Last Chance Canal Company (WRB-497)	\$45,146 \$500,000	\$0.00 \$133,482.81	
Lava Hot Springs, City of	\$347,510	\$165,572.78	
Lindsay Lateral Association (22-Aug-03)	\$9,600	\$2,100.26	
Lindsay Lateral Association (Engineering Design Project & Pipeline Stu Live-More Lake Community (9-Jun-04)	\$19,700 \$42,000	\$18,053.07 \$14,917.63	
Lower Payette Ditch Company (2-Apr-04; Diversion dam replacement)	\$875,000	\$374,320.29	
Marsh Center Irrigation Company (13-May-05; Hawkins Dam)	\$236,141	\$148,277.20	
Marysville Irrigation Company (18-May-07, Pipeline Project Phase 1)	\$625,000	\$331,877.80	
Marysville Irrigation Company (9-May-08, Pipeline Project Phase 2) McGuire Estates Water Users Association (4-Mar-05)	\$1,100,000 \$60,851	\$631,477.52 \$14,610.10	
Meander Point Subdivsion Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comn	\$330,000	\$58,236.25	
Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07)	\$350,000	\$248,719.30 \$0.00	
Monument Ridge Homeowners Association (20-Mar-09; irrigation syst Mores Creek Rim Ranches Water District	\$360,000 \$221,400	\$0.00 \$51,154.62	
New Hope Water Corporation	\$151,460	\$59,973.25	
North Fremont Canal Systems (25-Jan-13; Marysville Project)	\$2,500,000	\$1,541,272.69 \$5,030,12	
Powder Valley-Shadowbrook Homeowners Assoc	\$201,500 48,280.00	\$5,039.12 \$47,382.73	
PPRT Water System	\$70,972	\$29,901.31	

Preston Riverdale & Mink Creek Canal Co	\$400,000 \$800,000 \$185,000 \$24,834 \$350,000 \$188,258 \$750,000 \$92,000 \$48,000 \$92,416 \$104,933 \$500,000 \$90,000 \$399,988 \$225,000	\$0.00 \$159,040.85 \$43,181.96 \$11,232.12 \$174,787.77 \$95,582.38 \$60,852.81 \$47,881.62 \$47,555.59 \$45,328.86 \$0.00 \$376,757.34 \$19,328.88 \$24,875.90 \$53,717.20	\$8,897,538.69
Loans and Other Funding Obligations:			
Senate Bill 1511 - Teton Replacement and Minidoka Enlargement Studies		\$678,161.82	
Boise River Storage Feasibility Study		\$350,000.00	
Weiser-Galloway Study (28-May-10)		\$551,620.87	
Canyon Creek Canal Company (14-Mar-08; Pipeline project)		\$133,599.00	
Canyon County Drainage District No. 2 (28-Nov-12; Drain tile pipeline replacement		\$0.00	
Chaparral Water Association (21-Jan-11; Well deepening & imprevement)		\$18,465.16	
Clearwater Water District - pilot plant (13-jul-07)		\$80,000.00	
Consolidated Irrigation Company (July 20, 2012; pipeline project)		\$1,500,000.00	
Dover, City of (23-Jul-10; Water Intake project)		\$194,063.00	
Evergreen Terrace Water Association (water study; 25-sep-09)		\$1,316.09	
Foothills Ranch Homeowners Association (7-oct-11; well rehab)		\$14,812.24	
Garden Valley Ranchettes Homeowners Association (25-Jan-05)		\$8,183.69	
Harvest Valley Homeowners Association (22-Mar-13; Pump Replacement)		\$228.52	
Lake Reservoir Company (29-July-11; Payette Lake-Lardo Dam Outlet Gates)		\$285,756.89	
Lindsay Lateral Association		\$15,300.00	
North Fremont Canal Systems (25-Jan-13; Marysville Project)		\$958,727.31	
North Snake & Magic Valley GWD Loan - Mitigation Pipeline		\$250,000.00	
North Snake Ground Water District et al (Blue Lakes Pipeline 24-Apr-13)		\$850,000.00	
Point Springs Grazing Association (July 20, 2012; storck water pipeline)		\$48,280.00	
Sunset Heights Water District (17-May-13; Exchange water project)		\$444.41	
TOTAL LOANS AND OTHER FUNDING OBLIGATIONS			\$5,938,959.00
Uncommitted Funds			\$2,535,647.68
TOTAL			\$17,372,145.37

 ⁽¹⁾ Actual amount needed may vary depending on final determination of water actually purchased and interest income received.
 (2) Debt service on the Dworshak Project bonds is paid before the Dworshak monies are deposited into the Revolving Development Account and is therefore not shown on this balance sheet.

Idaho Water Resource Board Sources and Applications of Funds as of September 30, 2013 WATER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

WATER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT		
Original Appropriation (1978)		\$1,000,000.00
Legislative Audits		(\$10,645.45)
IWRB Appraisal Study (Charles Thompson)		(\$5,000.00)
Transfer funds to General Account 1101(HB 130, 1983)		(\$500,000.00)
Legislative Appropriation (6/29/1984)		\$115,800.00
Legislative Appropriation (HB988, 1994)		\$75,000.00
Turned Back to General Account 6/30/95, (HB988, 1994)		(\$35,014.25)
Legislative Appropriation (SB1260, 1995, Aquifer Recharge, Caribou Dam)		\$1,000,000.00
Interest Earned		\$120,427.04
Filing Fee Balance		\$2,633.31
Water Supply Bank Receipts		\$841,803.07
Bond Fees.		\$277,254.94
Funds from DEQ and IDOC for Glenns Ferry Water Study		\$10,000.00
Legislative Appropriation FY01		\$200,000.00
Western States Wate Council Annual Dues		(\$7,500.00)
Tranfer to/from Revolving Development Account		(\$317,253.80)
Legislative Appropriation (SB1239, Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project)		\$60,000.00
Legislative Appropriation (HB 843 Sec 6)		\$520,000.00
Legislative Appropriation (SB1496, 2006, ESP Aquifer Management Plan)		\$300,000.00
Legislative Appropriation (HB 320, 2007, ESP Aquifer Management Plan)		\$849,936.99
TOTAL		\$4,497,441.85
Grants Disbursed:		, ,, ,
Completed Grants	£1 001 110 70	
Arco, City of	\$7,500.00	
Arimo, City of	\$7,500.00	
Bancroft, City of	\$7,000.00	
Bloomington, City of	\$4,254.86	
Boise City Canal Company	\$7,500.00	
Bonners Ferry, City of	\$7,500.00	
Bonneville County Commission	\$3,375.00	
Bovill, City of	\$2,299.42	
Buffalo River Water Association	\$4,007.25	
Butte City, City of	\$3,250.00	
Cave Bay Community Services	\$6,750.00	
Central Shoshone County Water District	\$7,500.01	
Clearwater Regional Water Project Study, City of Orofino et al	\$10,000.00	
Clearwater Water District	\$3,750.00	
Cottonwood Point Water and Sewer Association	\$7,500.00	
Cottonwood, City of	\$5,000.00	
Cougar Ridge Water & Sewer	\$4,661.34	
Curley Creek Water Association	\$2,334.15	
Downey, City of	\$7,500.00	
Fairview Water District	\$7,500.01	
Fish Creek Reservoir Company, Fish Creek Dam Study	\$12,500.00	
Franklin, City of	\$6,750.00	
Grangeville, City of	\$7,500.00	
Greenleaf, City of	\$3,000.00	
Hansen, City of	\$7,450.00	
Hayden Lake Irrigation District	\$7,500.00	
Hulen Meadows Water Company	\$7,500.00	
Iona, City of	\$1,425.64	
Kendrick, City of	\$7,500.00	
Kooskia, City of	\$7,500.00	
Lakeview Water District	\$2,250.00	
Lava Hot Springs, City of	\$7,500.00	
Lindsay Lateral Association	\$7,500.00	
Lower Payette Ditch Company	\$5,500.01	
Maple Grove Estates Homeowners Association	\$5,020.88	
Meander Point Homeowners Association	\$7,500.00	
Moreland Water & Sewer District		
	\$7,500.00	
New Hope Water Corporation	\$2,720.39	
North Lake Water & Sewer District	\$7,500.00	

Northside Estates Homeowners Association		\$4,492.00	
North Tomar Butte Water & Sewer District		\$3,575.18	
North Water & Sewer District		\$3,825.00	
Parkview Water Association		\$4,649.98	
Payette, City of		\$6,579.00	
Pierce, City of		\$7,500.00	
Potlatch, City of		\$6,474.00	
Preston Whitney Irrigation Company		\$7,500.00	
Preston & Whitney Reservoir Company		\$3,606.75	
Preston & Whitney Reservoir Company		\$7,000.00	
Roberts, City of		\$3,750.00	
Round Valley Water		\$3,000.00	
Sagle Valley Water & Sewer District		\$2,117.51	
South Hill Water & Sewer District		\$3,825.00	
St Charles, City of		\$5,632.88	
Swan Valley, City of		\$5,000.01	
Twenty-Mile Creek Water Association		\$2,467.00	
Valley View Water & Sewer District		\$5,000.02	
Victor, City of		\$3,750.00	
Weston, City of		\$6,601.20	
Winder Lateral Association		\$7,000.00	
TOTAL GRANTS DISBURSED			(\$1,632,755.21)
IWRB Expenditures			
Lemhi River Water Right Appraisals		\$31,000.00	
Expenditures Directed by Legislature	***************************************	φ31,000.00	
Obligated 1994 (HB988)		¢20 005 75	
		\$39,985.75	
SB1260, Aquifer Recharge		\$947,000.00	
SB1260, Soda (Caribou) Dam Study		\$53,000.00	
Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project (SB1239)		\$55,953.69	
ESPA Settlement Water Rentals (HB 843 2004)		\$504,000.00	
ESP Aquifer Management Plan (SB1496, 2006)		\$300,000.00	
ESP Aquifer Management Plan (HB320, 2007)	-	\$801,077.75	
TOTAL IWRB AND LEGISLATIVE DIRECTED EXPENDITURES	5		(\$2,732,017.19)
WATER RESOURCE BOARD RECHARGE PROJECTS			(\$11,426.88)
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE			
			<u> </u>
Committed Funds:			
Grants Obligated			
Cottonwood Point Water & Sewer Association		\$0.00	
Preston - Whintey Irrigation Company		\$7,500.00	
Water District No. 1 (Blackfoot Equalizing Reservoir Automa	ation)	\$35,000.00	
Legislative Directed Obligations			
Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project (SB1239)		\$4,046.31	
ESPA Settlement Water Rentals (HB 843, 2004)		\$16,000.00	
ESPA Management Plan (SB 1496, 2006)		\$0.00	
ESP Aquifer Management Plan (HB320, 2007)		\$48,829.24	
TOTAL GRANTS & LOANS OBLIGATED & UNDISBURSED			. \$111,375.55
	Amount	Principal	
Loans Outstanding:	Loaned	Outstanding	
Arco, City of	\$7,500	\$0.00	
Butte City, City of	\$7,425	\$201.04	
Roberts, City of	\$23,750	\$0.00	
Victor, City of		\$0.00	
TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING	\$23,730		\$001.04
Uncommitted Funds			
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$121,242.57

Idaho Water Resource Board Sources and Applications of Funds as of September 30, 2013

SECONDARY AQUIFER PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, & IMPLEMENTATION FUND

Legislative Appropriation (HB 291, Sec 2).....

Legislative Appropriation (HB 291, Sec 2)	\$2,465,300.00		
Legislative Appropriation (SB 1389, Sec 5)	\$1,232,000.00		
Legislative Appropriation (HB270, Sec 3)	\$716,000.00		
Interest Earned State Treasury (Transferred)	\$40,729.74		
Water Users Contributions	\$100.00		
Conversion project (AWEP) measurement device payments	(\$16,455.21)		
Contribution from GWD's for 2011 ESPA Managed Recharge	\$71,893.16		
Contribution from GWD's for Revenue Bond Prep Expenses	\$14,462.50		
American Falls Res. Dist#2 - MP31 Recharge Site Engineering	(\$1,593.75)		
American Falls Res. Dist#2 - MP31 Recharge Site Construction	(\$34,435.44)		
Bond issuer Fees	(\$3,500.00)		
Payments for 2012 Recharge	(\$260,031.02)		
Payments for 2013 Recharge	(\$8,133.00)		
Payment for Recharge	(\$80,000.00)		
Payment for High Country RC&D Cloud Seeding	(\$12,264.62)		
Payment for Idaho Irrigation District	(\$13,200.00)		
Committed Funds			
Measurement devices for AWEP conversion projects	\$183,544.79		
High Country RC&D Cloud Seeding	\$27,735.38		
American Falls Res. Dist#2 - MP31 Recharge Site Engineering	\$4,406.25		
American Falls Res. Dist#2 - MP31 Recharge Site Construction	\$564.56		
Magic Valley GWD and A&B Irrig. Dist Walcott Recharge Engineering	\$85,644.00		
Five-Year Managed Recharge Pilot Program	\$1,231,835.98		
Contribution from GWD's for 2011 ESPA Managed Recharge	(\$8,106.84)		
GWD Bond Prepatory Expenses	\$37,500.00		
Idaho Irrigation District Recharge Phase 1	\$0.00		
Fremont-Madison Irrigation District Egin Recharge	\$40,000,00		
Total Committed Funds	\$1,603,124.12		
	* 1,000,100		
TOTAL UNCOMMITTED FUNDS		\$2,507,748.24	
9 mm 5 p cond 5 cs (170 m) memory (1 To 170 m) 7 (7 5 5 cm) (170 m) 1 (17 5 cm) (17 5			
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE		_	\$4,110,872.36
		•	

\$2,465,300.00



IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor

Roger W. Chase Chairman Pocatello District 4

Peter Van Der Meulen Vice-Chairman Hailey At Large

Bob Graham Secretary Bonners Ferry District 1

Charles "Chuck"
Cuddy
Orofino
At Large

Vince Alberdi Kimberly At Large

Jeff Raybould St. Anthony At Large

Albert Barker Boise District 2

John "Bert" Stevenson Rupert District 3 January 24, 2014

The Honorable C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor Members of the Idaho Legislature Statehouse Boise, ID 83720

Re: Water Resource Funding Program Annual Report

Dear Governor Otter and Idaho Legislators:

The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is pleased to present the Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report on the Board's Water Resource Funding Program. In order to reduce costs, the full report is made available on-line at www.idwr.idaho.gov/waterboard. This program provides assistance to plan, design, construct, improve, and rehabilitate water resource projects that are in the public interest and in compliance with the State Water Plan. Sustainable water availability is perhaps the most important element of maintaining and expanding a strong, stable Idaho economy. The ongoing replacement and improvement of irrigation infrastructure is necessary to ensure continued agricultural production, which provides the economic foundation for the state. Idaho agriculture has now earned record cash receipts for a 3rd consecutive year. The Board works with Idaho's communities to ensure adequate, sustainable, and safe water supplies for their residents and to provide for new businesses, industries, and economic development.

During FY13 more than \$6 million was authorized for 17 projects as described in this report. Significant projects the Board funded around the state include the replacement of the Consolidated Irrigation Company's Canal near Preston with a pressurized pipeline allowing the addition of a 500 kW hydropower plant, construction of the Sunset Heights Water District exchange water delivery system so the District can comply with provisions in its SRBA water right decree, and the construction of the Milepost 31 Managed Aquifer Recharge site in cooperation with the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2.

The IWRB is striving to align its expenditures with state-priority water management objectives laid out in the State Water Plan and its components. These include, among others, stabilization of the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer, the development of new water storage projects, Idaho's Swan Falls Agreement obligation to maintain minimum flows in the Snake River at the Murphy gaging station, and rehabilitation and improvement of existing water storage and delivery systems. All of these serve to sustain Idaho's economy and provide opportunities for future economic development.

The IWRB believes this program is an excellent example of a successful public/private partnership. With funding from the IWRB, private-sector contractors build the projects. When necessary, private-sector engineering consultants provide planning and design services. The IWRB strives to make opportunities available within this program for the services of private-sector financial institutions. When completed, the projects enhance Idaho's water infrastructure and provide lasting, sustainable benefits across the state.

We very much appreciate the Governor and the Legislature for their continued support of the valuable service that the IWRB provides in assisting the planning, construction, and rehabilitation of Idaho's water resources infrastructure.

Respectfully,

Roger Chase Chairman

IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

WATER RESOURCE FUNDING PROGRAM



Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report



Idaho Water Resource Board 322 East Front Street Boise, Idaho 83720 (208) 287-4800

Water Resource Funding Program

Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report

(July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013)

IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

Roger Chase, Chairman
Peter Van Der Meulen, Vice-Chairman
Bob Graham, Secretary
Vince Alberdi
Chuck Cuddy
Jeff Raybould
Albert Barker
John "Bert" Stevenson

Gary Spackman, Director Idaho Department of Water Resources

Prepared by Brian Patton

Cover Photograph: MilePost 31 Recharge Site, located on the Milner-Gooding Canal , developed through a partnership between the Idaho Water Resource Board and the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2.

"There shall be constituted a Water Resource Agency, composed as the Legislature may now or hereafter prescribe, which shall have power to construct and operate water projects; to issue bonds, without state obligation, to be repaid from revenues of projects; to generate and wholesale hydroelectric power at the site of production; to appropriate public waters as trustee for Agency projects; to acquire, transfer and encumber title to real property for water projects and to have control and administrative authority over state lands required for water projects; all under such laws as may be prescribed by the Legislature. Additionally, the State Water Resource Agency shall have power to formulate and implement a state water plan for optimum development of water resources in the public interest ..."

(Idaho Constitution Article XV Section 7)

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INTRODUCTION

The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) provides assistance to plan, design, build, improve, and rehabilitate water projects that are found to be in the public interest and in compliance with the State Water Plan and to promote and achieve the efficient and effective use of Idaho's water resources.

This report, required by Idaho Code § 42-1759, provides an overview of the program and its accomplishments and describes program activities during Fiscal Year 2013.

THE NEED FOR A WATER RESOURCE FUNDING PROGRAM

Idaho, like all of the western states, was settled where water was available. The planning and development of adequate water supplies is an ongoing activity. Systems were built to bring water to farms and cities. Pipelines, dams, and canals were built and rebuilt. Historically, the overwhelming burden of this work fell on private individuals and cooperative groups until the federal government stepped in and assisted in the construction of irrigation, flood control, and rural and municipal drinking water projects. For the past several decades, federal budget deficits, environmental concerns, and other priorities have reduced federal spending for water projects. Thus, by necessity, the western states, including Idaho, have become more involved in the planning, financing, and construction of water projects for a variety of uses.



Photo: Reconstruction on the Blue Lakes Pipeline that delivers water to both Blue Lakes Trout Farm and the Board's Pristine Springs project

The demand for water continues to increase in Idaho, resulting in the need to construct new water systems, rehabilitate and expand existing water systems, and make more efficient use of existing water supplies. Many community water systems around the state were constructed years ago and now need rehabilitation or replacement. The rapid growth of the past several years is forcing many communities to find additional water supplies and upgrade their water systems to meet higher demand levis. Many small community water systems are struggling to comply with the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Because these regulations

often require expensive upgrades or new facilities, most small water systems are finding it difficult to finance the required improvements.

Many irrigation systems around the state were built during pioneer days. Old systems can be inefficient in their conveyance or water. Improving or rebuilding these irrigation systems with current technologies can result in more efficient use of Idaho's water resources.

Opportunities exist for, and the Board encourages, constructing "in-town" irrigation systems for residential lawn and garden irrigation, and the irrigation of parks, schoolyards, and cemeteries. These systems can reduce the demand on municipal water systems. Since most municipal systems provide some level of water treatment, it can be more cost-effective to use untreated surface water for outside irrigation uses and reserve the more expensive treated water for indoor uses.

Many of the dams around the state are approaching or have exceeded 100 years in age and need replacement or major rehabilitation. This can be very costly and often the organizations responsible for the dams have limited ability to pay for the needed repairs.

Devastating floods have occurred in Idaho during some years. Opportunities exist for projects, both structural and nonstructural, to reduce the damages caused be these floods. Some flood control projects can be combined with surface water storage or ground water recharge by diversion of flood flows into recharge basins.

Hydroelectric power production opportunities remain at many existing dams, canal drops, and other water control structures that were built for irrigation, flood control, or other purposes. These hydroelectric projects serve to make Idaho more energy independent, are carbon-neutral, are renewable energy, and may provide revenues to the water users to help offset operation costs.

The water resource funding program provides lasting benefits to Idaho in the areas of irrigation and community water supplies, flood control, and hydroelectric power, greatly enhancing Idaho's economy.



Photo: Canyon County Drainage District No. 2 replaced 1300 feet of failed drainage tile with a \$35,000 loan provided by the Idaho Water Resource Board.

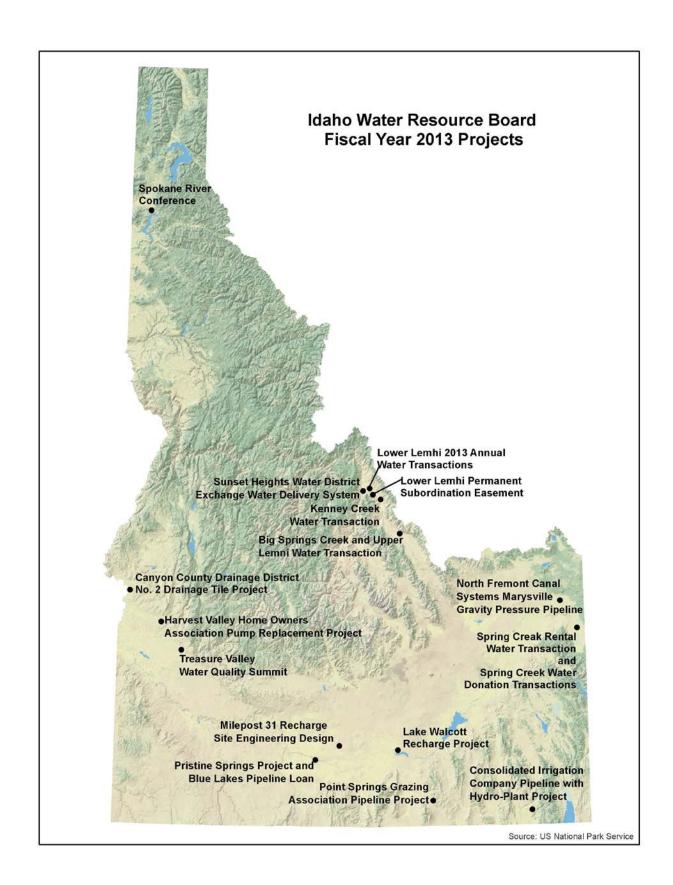
PROJECTS FUNDED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2013

During Fiscal Year 2013, The Idaho Water Resource Board authorized \$6,349,218 in funds for the water projects listed below. More complete descriptions of these projects are included in Appendix A.

Project	Loan	IWRB Project Expenditure
Consolidated Irrigation Co. Pipeline with	\$1,500,000	
Hydro-Plant Project		
Point Springs Grazing Association Pipeline	\$48,277	
Project		
Kenney Creek Water Transaction*		\$10,220
Big Springs Creek and Upper Lemhi Water Transaction*		\$69,439
Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit		\$500
Mile Post 31 Recharge Site		\$35,000
Canyon County Drainage District No. 2	\$35,000	
Drainage Tile Project		
Lower Lemhi 2013 Annual Water Transactions*		\$88,344
Spring Creek Rental Water Transactions*		\$7,463
Spring Creek Water Donation Transactions*		\$3,481
North Fremont Canal System Marysville	\$2,500,000	
Gravity Pressure Pipeline Project-Phase 4		
Spokane River Conference		\$3,000
Harvest Valley HOA Pump Replacement	\$4,500	
Project		
Pristine Springs Project and Blue Lakes Pipeline	\$1,500,000	\$170,000
Loan		
Lower Lemhi Water Transactions*		\$239,850
Sunset Heights Water District Exchange Water	\$48,000	
Delivery System		
Lake Walcott Recharge Project		\$85,644
TOTALS	\$5,635,777	\$712,941

Grand Total: \$6,348,718

^{*} The source of these funds is Bonneville Power Administration



COMPONENTS AND OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM

The Water Resource Funding Program provides financial assistance to plan, design, construct, improve, expand, and rehabilitate the infrastructure necessary to deliver water to the people of Idaho and promote the efficient and effective use of Idaho's water resources. The financial assistance provided is in the form of loans, grants, and Board-issued revenue bonds.

Projects proposed for funding through this program must be in the public interest, be in compliance with the State Water Plan, and be economically feasible, technically viable, and environmentally acceptable. One of the guiding principles of the program is that as much of the work as possible is performed by private-sector engineering and construction firms, helping to

provide employment and economic stimulus throughout the state. Guidance and project oversight is provided by the Board's engineering staff to ensure that the projects are properly designed and constructed, address problems and needs, and ensure the Boards funds are efficiently utilized. Assistance is also provided in determining the scope of a proposed project and determining when the assistance of an engineering consultant is needed. When possible, projects with multiple uses are encouraged. On numerous occasions the Legislature has authorized to Board to undertake projects and studies with regional or statewide significance.



Photo: *IWRB* members examining core drilling investigation work at the proposed Galloway dam site to determine the site's suitability for development of a large dam and reservoir project.

The Water Resource Board Funding Program consists of the Revolving Development Account, Water Management Account, and the Water Resource Development Revenue Bond Program.

REVOLVING DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

The Revolving Development Account was created by the Idaho Legislature in 1969 to support the development of Idaho's water resources through new construction, and through the rehabilitation or expansion of existing water projects. Funds from this account may used by the Water Resource Board for any water project in the public interest or may be loaned to appropriate entities to finance water projects. The Revolving Development Account balance sheet as of June 30, 2013, is included in Appendix B.

WATER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

The Idaho Legislature created the Water Management Account in 1978 to complement the Revolving Development Account. Loans and grants may be awarded to appropriate entities to finance water projects, and the Water Resource Board may expend money from this account to undertake appropriate projects that are in the public interest. Projects funded through the Water Management Account must fall into one of the following categories: reclamation, upstream storage, off-stream storage, aquifer recharge, reservoir site acquisition and protection, water supply, water quality, recreation, or water resource studies. In addition, this account serves as a mechanism for the Legislature to fund specific water projects or studies.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT REVENUE BONDS

The constitutional amendment that created the Idaho Water Resource Board authorizes the Board to issue Water Resource Development Revenue Bonds to finance the construction of water projects. The 1981 Legislature clarified the Board's authority to issue these bonds and loan the proceeds to finance water projects undertaken by local organizations within Idaho such as irrigation districts and water companies. The Board receives the proceeds from the bond sale, and then loans the funds to the project sponsor. The Bonds are issued by the Water Resource Board, usually enabling the project sponsor to obtain the advantages of tax-exempt financing.

The bonds are secured by project revenues. The Board may also issue revenue bonds to finance projects undertaken by the Board. An example is the Board's Dworshak Hydropower Project, a 3 MW power plant on the water supply pipelines that deliver water from Dworshak Reservoir to the Dworshak and Clearwater Fish Hatcheries.

SECONDARY AQUIFER PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, & IMPLEMENTATION FUND

The "Secondary Aquifer Fund" was created by the Legislature in 2010 to fund aquifer management projects statewide. To date, the projects have been focused on efforts to stabilize the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer, including managed recharge.

ONGOING PROJECTS

The Board has responsibility for owning and managing several ongoing water projects on behalf of the State of Idaho.

Dworshak Small Hydropower Plant

This 3 MW hydropower plant is located on twin pipelines that run from Dworshak Dam to supply two federally-constructed fish hatcheries below the dam. The Water Resource Board constructed the plant in 1999 - 2000. The energy is sold to the Bonneville Power Administration. Power sales revenues in excess of debt service, operations and maintenance, and repair and replacement reserve funds are used to finance other water projects around the state.

Bell Rapids Water Rights

As a result of a complex series of negotiations, in 2005 the Legislature directed the Water Resource Board to acquire the water rights from the Bell Rapids irrigation project near Hagerman. The water is leased to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for purposes specified in the Nez Perce Water Rights Agreement.

Pristine Springs Project

In 2008 the Water Resource Board acquired the Pristine Springs facility near Twin Falls. This purchase was undertaken in partnership with the North Snake and Magic Valley Ground Water Districts and the City of Twin Falls in order to resolve water use conflicts in the area and provide water for future municipal growth. The facility consists of a fish hatchery, 200 acres of irrigated pasture, and two small hydroelectric power plants with a combined capacity of 325 kW. Even after execution of the water use agreements with the ground water districts and the City, which reduced its available water supply, the facility still has fish production capability. The hatchery and agricultural ground are leased to the former operators. The energy from the hydropower plants is sold to Idaho Power. The Water Resource Board is currently evaluating long-term options for the facility.

ESPA Recharge

The Legislature has directed the Water Resource Board to undertake a program of aquifer recharge for the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA). The Board owns water rights for recharge from the Snake River and Wood River. In anticipation of recharge playing a central role in the ESPA Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP), the Board has been laying the groundwork for a large-scale, sustainable recharge program on the Eastern Snake Plain. Between 2009 and 2013, approximately 475,000 acre-feet of recharge into the ESPA was accomplished to help begin implementation of the ESPA CAMP. The Board utilized this operational experience, along with hydrologic modeling, to determine how to most effectively undertake recharge to accomplish aquifer stabilization.



Photo: Test Drilling at the Walcott Recharge Site.

Palisades Storage Contract

In 2008, the Water Resource Board purchased a 5,000-acre-foot water storage contract in Palisades Reservoir from the FMC Corporation. Palisades is a large federally-owned and operated reservoir. The Board intends to utilize this storage to help in making additional water available in the eastern Snake Plain area

Upper Salmon Basin

In cooperation with several state and federal agencies over the past several years, the Water Resource Board has entered into several short-term and long-term agreements with water right holders in the Upper Salmon Basin. The purpose of these agreements is to provide stream flows sufficient for endangered species needs while maintaining the agricultural economy of the area. These voluntary agreements may take the form of non-diversion agreements, water leases, conservation easements, and changes in diversion locations. Very few agreements result in actual dry-ups of land. The funding source for these agreements is the Bonneville Power Administration and federal Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery funds.

WATER PROJECTS AND IDAHO'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Water is essential for the stability and continued growth of Idaho's economy. Agriculture is a major part of the state's economy and has traditionally been a stabilizing influence to moderate the boom and bust cycles of the state's mining and timber industries. Idaho's newer high-tech industries are subject to boom and bust cycles, making agriculture's



Photo: Little Springs Creek in the Upper Salmon Basin

stabilizing influence all the more important. By assisting with the reconstruction and improvement of irrigation systems, the Water Resource Board is helping to ensure that the water supply, storage, and delivery infrastructure necessary for agricultural production will be in place for many years to come.

Water is essential for the stability and growth of Idaho's communities. By assisting with the construction and improvement of community water supply, storage, treatment, and delivery projects, the Water Resource Board is helping make the state's communities attractive places to live. These projects foster economic development by providing a stable water supply for business and industry.

A secondary benefit of these projects is the increased employment and material purchases involved in project planning, design, and construction. This helps to provide private-sector employment and economic stimulus throughout the state.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Water Resource Board is assisting the people of Idaho with maintaining and improving the vital infrastructure required to manage the state's water resources. Local governments and cooperatives throughout the state have demonstrated their capability, with state assistance, to develop projects that address local water needs. There may be needs for the construction of state-sponsored projects that provide regional benefits, such as construction of additional above or below-ground water storage to alleviate conflicts and provide for growth. In addition, the Water Resource Board is cooperating with the Department of Water Resources to evaluate the impacts

of climate change on water management in Idaho. Depending on the climate change-related effects on our water resources, modifications to water storage and delivery systems may be necessary, including enlarged surface and ground water storage capacity.

The Water Resource Board is encouraging irrigation system improvements wherever possible, keeping in mind the importance of incidental recharge to our aquifer levels. Dam repair, municipal and community water system projects, and irrigation system improvements are anticipated in Fiscal Year 2014 and 2015. The Eastern Snake Plain Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan, which has been approved by the Legislature and signed into law with the goal of stabilizing the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer, will require the implementation of several aquifer management measures.



Photo: The North Fremont Canal System, Inc. received a \$2,500,000 loan to construct Phase 4 of Marysville project to convert open canals to gravity-pressurized pipelines.

Appendix A: Project Reports

Fiscal Year 2013 Idaho Water Resource Board Funded Projects and Studies

CONSOLIDATED IRRIGATION COMPANY PIPELINE WITH HYDRO-PLANT PROJECT

Project Sponsor: Consolidated Irrigation Company

IWRB Funds: \$1,500,000 (Loan)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Consolidated Irrigation Company requested \$1,500,000 to convert 6 miles of unlined canal to 3.5 miles of pressurized pipeline with a small hydro-plant at the end. Consolidated Irrigation Company delivers water to 456 share holders irrigating 17,000 acres. The Consolidated Irrigation Company loan was approved at 5.5% interest for a term of 20 years, contingent upon the fact that no monies go out until concrete cost estimates and the power sales contract are obtained.

POINT SPRINGS GRAZING ASSOCIATION PIPELINE PROJECT

Project Sponsor: Point Springs Grazing Association

IWRB Funds: \$48,276.62 (Loan)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Point Springs Grazing Association requested \$48,276.62 to replace an existing 6 miles of pipeline. The Association is a group of 6 ranchers that pasture cattle in the Meadow Creek Canyon. It grazes approximately 550 head of cattle during the summer months on 13,000 acres. The Point Springs Grazing Association loan was approved at 5.5% interest for a term of 10 years.

KENNEY CREEK WATER TRANSACTION

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board

IWRB Funds: \$10,219.79 from the Bonneville Power Administration

(Idaho Fish Accord)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Kenney Creek transaction is a 20-year agreement not to divert 0.14 cfs out of Kenney Creek with the Andrews family. The goal of the project is to reduce the diversion that might adversely impact the creek by putting a small pumping station on a wastewater ditch that runs along the Andrews property. Funds for the project come from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Idaho Fish Accord and are used to compensate the irrigator for power costs associated with operating the new pumping system.

BIG SPRINGS CREEK AND UPPER LEMHI WATER TRANSACTION

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board

IWRB Funds: \$69,438.50 from the Bonneville Power Administration

(Idaho Fish Accord)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Big Springs Creek (Upper Lemhi) transaction is a 20-year agreement not to divert 1.36-4.54 cfs out of Big Springs Creek and the Lemhi River with the Beyeler Ranches. In order to increase flows in Big Springs Creek and the Upper Lemhi River, Beyeler Ranches would consolidate some of its Lemhi River water rights and all of its Big Springs water rights into one diversion. Funds for the project come from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Idaho Fish Accord and are used to compensate the irrigator for power costs associated with operating the new pumping system.

TREAUSRE VALLEY WATER QUALITY SUMMIT

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board IWRB Funds: \$500 (Fund Allocation)

Account: Revolving Development Account's Rathdrum Prairie/Treasure Valley

CAMP Subaccount

Project Description: The Treasure Valley Partnership requested \$500 towards funding a Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Matching funds were also requested from other organizations. The Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit supports several actions delineated in the Recommended Treasure Valley Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan, including: coordination and implementation through coordinating with water users and evaluating and addressing environmental issues; partnership among stakeholders to fund activities and leverage programs with CAMP implementation, and overall IWRB efforts to resolve potential conflicts through cooperation and collaboration rather than crisis and litigation. The IWRB approved the allocation of funds to the Treasure Valley Partnership for the Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit.

MILE POST 31 RECHARGE SITE

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board **IWRB Funds:** \$35,000 (Fund Allocation)

Account: Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund

Project Description: The American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 requested to partner with the Board to construct the Mile Post 31 Recharge Site. Managed aquifer recharge is a major water management strategy spelled out in the ESPA CAMP. The Board approved the expenditure of up to \$35,000 to assist the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 with construction of the Mile Post 31 Managed Recharge Site, not to exceed 40% of actual project costs.

CANYON COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 2 DRAINAGE TILE PROJECT

Project Sponsor: Canyon County Drainage District No. 2

IWRB Funds: \$35,000 (Loan)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Canyon County Drainage District No. 2 (CCDD2) requested \$35,000 to replace 1300 feet of failed drainage tile. The CCDD2 was formed in 1918 and services 2300 acres of agriculture and rural development in southwestern Idaho in Payette County and Washington County. The CCDD2 loan was approved at 5.5% interest for a term of 10 years.

LOWER LEMHI 2013 WATER TRANSACTIONS

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board

IWRB Funds: \$88,343.65 from the Bonneville Power Administration

(Idaho Fish Accord)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Lower Lemhi 2013 Annual Transaction was a set of eight annual agreements not to divert out of the Lemhi River to improve stream flow for anadromous and resident fish. The irrigators were paid \$80.65 per cfs for each day that water was not diverted for irrigation use. During the 2013 irrigation season 822 acre-feet was used under these annual agreements to maintain the target flows in the river. The IWRB approved the funding for this project for \$82,343.65 and \$12,800 (\$6,000) to come from the Idaho Fish Accords) to Water District 74 for administration of the easements. However, only \$38,891.86 was actually spent on this project.

SPRING CREEK RENTAL WATER TRANSACTION

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board

IWRB Funds: \$7,463.31 from the Bonneville Power Administration

(Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Spring Creek Rental Water transaction is an agreement between water right owners Richard LaVere Beard and Richard and Ella Beard and the IWRB. The water right owners proposed to lease their rights into the Water Supply Bank for a term of five years. The IWRB could then rent the water rights out for delivery to the Teton River minimum stream flow right. It is in the interest of the State of Idaho to increase stream flow in the Teton River and its tributaries to encourage recovery of Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Funds for the project come from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program.

SPRING CREEK WATER DONATION TRANSACTIONS

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board

IWRB Funds: \$3,480.63 from the Bonneville Power Administration

(Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Spring Creek Water Donation transaction is an agreement between water right owners City of Tetonia and Mitchell Smaellie and the IWRB. The water right owners proposed to donate their rights to the IWRB to put into the Water Supply Bank for a term of five years. The IWRB could then rent the water rights out for delivery to the Teton River minimum stream flow right. It is in the interest of the State of Idaho to increase stream flow in the Teton River and its tributaries to encourage recovery of Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Funds for the project come from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program.

NORTH FREMONT CANAL SYSTEMS MARYSVILLE GRAVITY PRESSURE PIPELINE

PROJECT – PHASE 4

Project Sponsor: North Fremont Canal System, Inc

IWRB Funds: \$2,500,000 (Loan)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The North Fremont Canal System, Inc. requested \$2,500,000 construct Phase 4 of Marysville project to convert open canals to gravity-pressurized pipelines. The estimated cost of the project is around \$9.2 million with the NRCS providing a cost share for the remainder of this project. The portion of the project called Phase 4 will encompass 34 shareholders servicing 4928 acres. The North Fremont Canal Systems loan was approved at 5.5% interest for a term of 15 years.

SPOKANE RIVER CONFERENCE

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board **IWRB Funds:** \$3,000 (Fund Allocation)

Account: Revolving Development Account's Rathdrum Prairie/Treasure Valley

CAMP Subaccount

Project Description: The Spokane River Forum requested \$3,000 to support the Spokane River Conference scheduled for March 26th and 27th, 2013. Matching funds were also requested from other organizations. The Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit supports several RP CAMP objectives including: prevention and resolution of water conflicts, protecting the aquifer through bringing the key agencies in an effort to address overlapping jurisdictions with the goal of improving efficiency and

sharing knowledge, and adaptive management, monitoring and data gathering. The IWRB approved the allocation of funds to the Spokane River Forum for the Spokane River Conference.

HARVEST VALLEY HOME OWNERS ASSOCATION PUMP REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Project Sponsor: Harvest Valley Home Owners Association

IWRB Funds: \$4,500 (Loan)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Harvest Valley Home Owners Association (HOA) requested \$4,500 to their irrigation pump. The Harvest Valley HOA is made up of 81 homes in Phases 1 through 3 with additional homes expected for phases 4 and 5 as the economy improves. The Harvest Valley HOA loan was approved at 6 % interest for a term of 5 years.

PRISTINE SPRINGS PROJECT AND BLUE LAKES PIPELINE LOAN

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board

Various Ground Water/Irrigation Districts

IWRB Funds: \$170,000 (Fund Allocation)

\$1,500,000 (Loan)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The ground water districts and other parties who own the Blue Lakes Trout Farm requested that the Board participate in rebuilding the pipeline that delivers water to both Blue Lakes Trout Farm and the Board's Pristine Springs project. The IWRB approved an expenditure of 10% of the total project cost, not to exceed \$170,000, as well as approved a loan in the amount of \$1.5 million at 4% interest rate with a 5-year term to finance the balance of the pipeline replacement.

LOWER LEMHI WATER TRANSACTIONS

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board

IWRB Funds: \$239, 850 from the Bonneville Power Administration

(Idaho Fish Accord)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: These Lower Lemhi River water transactions are subordination agreements entered into with the current or subsequent water right owners of water rights 74-319B and 74-320 to subordinate their diversions from the Lemhi River to the IWRB's Lemhi River minimum streamflow water right. The goal of these agreements is to maintain a minimum streamflow water right of 35 cfs in the Lower Lemhi River, as directed by the Idaho Legislature. Funds for the project come from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Idaho Fish Accord and are used to compensate the irrigator for power costs associated with operating the new pumping system.

SUNSET HEIGHTS WATER DISTRICT EXCHANGE WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM

Project Sponsor: Sunset Heights Water District

IWRB Funds: \$48,000 (Loan)

Account: Revolving Development Account

Project Description: The Sunset Heights Water District requested \$48,000 to install an irrigation pump and pipeline to supply exchange water as stated in the SRBA. The Sunset Heights Water District has 57 members whose main water source is from a spring which it collects via pipelines and stores in two 20,000 gallon tanks before delivering it to the users. The Sunset Heights Water District loan was approved at 5.5% interest for a term of 10 years.

LAKE WALCOTT RECHARGE PROJECT

Project Sponsor: Idaho Water Resource Board **IWRB Funds:** \$85,644 (Fund Allocation)

Account: Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund

Project Description: The A&B Irrigation District and the Magic Valley Ground Water District (Districts) proposed to partner with the Board to develop the Walcott managed Recharge Site. The Districts proposed to cost share 40%(IWRB):60%(Districts) on the engineering and environmental studies. Managed aquifer recharge is a major water management strategy spelled out in the ESPA CAMP. The Board approved the expenditure of \$85,644 to assist the Districts with engineering studies and environmental studies associated with the Walcott Managed Recharge Site, not to exceed 40% of actual project costs.

Appendix B: Account Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2013

Revolving Development Account

Water Management Account

Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, & Implementation Fund

IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD Sources and Applications of Funds as of June 30, 2013 REVOLVING DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

	OUNT
Original Appropriation (1969).	
Legislative Audits. WRB Bond Program.	
Legislative Appropriation FY90-91	
Legislative Appropriation FY91-92	
egislative Appropriation FY93-94.	
WRB Studies and Projects	
oan Interest	
nterest Earned State Treasury (Transferred).	
Filing Fee Balance.	
Bond Fees	
Arbitrage Calculation Fees	
Protest Fees	
Series 2000 (Caldwell/New York) Pooled Bond Issuers fees	
2012 Ground Water District Bond Issuer fees.	
3ond Issuer fees	
Attorney fees for Jughandle LID	444,4444
Vater Supply Bank Receipts	
egislative Appropriation FY01	
Pierce Well Easement	
ransferred to/from Water Management Account	
egislative Appropriation 2004, HB843.	
egislative Appropriation 2009, SB 1511 Sec 2, Teton/Minidoka Studies	
egislative Appropriation 2009, SB 1511 Sec 2, Teton/Minidoka Studies Expenditures	
Neiser Galloway Study - US Army Corps of Engineers	
Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account	
Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392	\$21,300,000.00
Interest Earned State Treasury	\$692,133.24
Bell Rapids Purchase	(\$16,006,558.00
Bureau of Reclamation Principal Amount Lease Payment Paid	\$8,294,337.54
Bureau of Reclamation Interest Paid	\$179,727.97
Bureau of Reclamation Remaining Amount Lease Payment Paid	\$9,142,649.54
First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids	(\$1,313,236.00
Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids.	(\$1,313,236.00
Third installment Payment to Bell Rapids	(\$1,313,236.00
Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids	(\$1,040,431.55
Interest Credit due to Bureau of Reclamation (Part of Fourth Installment)	(\$19,860.45
Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids	(\$1,055,000.00
Transfer to General Fund - Principal	(\$21,300,000.00
Transfer to General Fund - Interest	(\$772,052.06
BOR payment for Bell Rapids.	\$1,040,431.55
BOR payment for Bell Rapids	\$1,313,236.00
BOR prepayment for Bell Rapids	\$1,302,981.70
BOR prepayment for Bell Rapids	\$1,055,000.00
BOR payment for Alternative Financing Note	\$7,117,971.16
Payment to US Bank for Alternative Financing Note	(\$7,118,125.86
Payment for Ongoing Bell Rapids Finance Costs (trustee fees, water bank, etc.)	(\$6,740.10
Ongoing Bell Rapids Finance Costs (trustee fees, etc.).	\$179,992.68
Committed for alternative finance payment	\$0.00
	\$179,992.68
Total Commitments	
Total Commitments	
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account	(\$0.00
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account	(\$0.00
Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs.	\$10,000,000.00
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest Transfer from ESP Sub-Account	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3).	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 (\$16,000,000.00
Aslance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs.	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 \$1,600,000.00 \$2,872,059.82
Salance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs Appraisal.	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 (\$16,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal. Insurance.	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 \$15,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 \$15,000.00
Aslance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs Appraisal Insurance. Recharge District Assessment.	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 (\$16,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00
lalance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment.	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 (\$16,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00 (\$20,650.00 (\$6,051.00
Salance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Pfants Engineering Certification (Straubhar).	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 (\$16,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00 (\$20,650.00 (\$6,051.00 (\$1,467.81 (\$3,000.00
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Aslance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs Appraisal Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip).	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 (\$16,000,000.00 (\$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00 (\$20,650.00 (\$1,467.81 (\$3,000.00 (\$1,200.00 (\$1,200.00 (\$1,200.00 (\$1,362.27 (\$15,183.92
Aslance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar) Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County).	\$10,000,000,000,000 \$5,000,000,000 \$31,709,76 \$1,443,691,29 \$1,000,000,000 \$16,000,000,000 \$2,872,059,82 (\$15,000,000 (\$20,650,000 (\$1,467,81 (\$3,000,000 (\$1,200,000 (\$1,100,000 (\$1,100,000 (\$1,136,27 (\$15,193,92 (\$495,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$1,400,000 (\$6,319,39)
Aslance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipelline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments.	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 (\$16,000,000.00 (\$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00 (\$20,650.00 (\$0,651.00 (\$1,467.81 (\$3,000.00 (\$1,200.00 (\$1,200.00 (\$1,200.00 (\$1,200.00 (\$1,000.00 (\$1,000.00 (\$1,400.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00 (\$1,300.00
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Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to HMVH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power).	\$10,000,000,000 \$5,000,000,000 \$31,709,76 \$1,443,691,29 \$1,000,000,000 \$16,000,000,000 \$2,872,059,82 (\$15,000,000 (\$20,650,000 (\$1,467,81 (\$3,000,000 (\$1,200,000
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Aslance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for house maintenance.	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 \$16,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 \$15,000.00 \$20,650.00 \$1,467.81 \$3,000.00 \$11,200.00 \$11,326.27 \$15,193.92 \$495.00 \$1,400.00 \$6,319.39 \$1,396,654.32 \$1,400.69 \$1,1006.97 \$4,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41
Aglance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to HMVH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster Utitity Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for house maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291).	\$10,000,000.00 \$10,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 \$16,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00 (\$20,650.00 (\$1,467.81 (\$3,000.00 (\$1,200.00
Appraisal Insurance Rein Point Assessment Water District Assessment Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar) Payment to EHM Engineering Certification (Straubhar) Payment to HM Engineering Certification (Straubhar) Payment to State Treasury Loan Interest Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment from ESP Sub-Account Payment from Hagic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs Appraisal Insurance Recharge District Assessment Water District 130 Annual Assessment Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar) Payment to EHM Engineers for pipelline work Payment to John Root for Easement Survey Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment) Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip) Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County) Rental Payments Payments to Scott Kaster Utility Payments (Idaho Power) Costs for house maintenance Travel costs for property maintenance Travel costs for property maintenance Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; SB 1389)	\$10,000,000.00 \$5,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 \$16,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 \$15,000.00 \$20,650.00 \$1,467.81 \$3,000.00 \$11,200.00 \$11,326.27 \$15,193.92 \$495.00 \$1,400.00 \$6,319.39 \$1,396,654.32 \$1,400.69 \$1,1006.97 \$4,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41 \$3,310.41
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to John Root for Easement Survey. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for house maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; SB 1389). Pristine Springs Hydropower Projects	\$10,000,000,000,000 \$5,000,000,000,000 \$31,709,76 \$1,443,691,29 \$1,000,000,000,000 (\$16,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
Salance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to HM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to HMVH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for house maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; SB 1389). Pristine Springs Hydropower Projects Net power sales revenues.	\$10,000,000.00 \$10,000,000.00 \$31,709.76 \$1,443,691.29 \$1,000,000.00 \$16,000,000.00 \$2,872,059.82 (\$15,000.00 (\$20,650.00 (\$1,467.81 (\$3,000.00 (\$1,200.00
Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account. Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2008, SB1511, Pristine Springs. Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 30 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to Home Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments Payments to Scott Kaster Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for house maintenance. Travel costs for property maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; SB 1389). Pristine Springs Hydropower Projects Net power sales revenues. Pristine Springs Committed Funds	\$10,000,000,000,000 \$5,000,000,000,000 \$31,709,76 \$1,443,691,29 \$1,000,000,000,000 (\$16,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases. Interest Earned State Treasury Loan Interest. Transfer from ESP Sub-Account. Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs (3). Payment from Magic Valley & Northsnake GWD for Pristine Springs. Appraisal. Insurance. Recharge District Assessment. Water District 130 Annual Assessment. Hydro Plants Engineering Certification (Straubhar). Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to Bh Engineers for pipeline work. Payment to MWH Americas Inc. Telemetry Station Equipment. Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment). Standley Trenching (Trac system for communication equip). Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County). Rental Payments. Payments to Scott Kaster. Utility Payments (Idaho Power). Costs for house maintenance. Travel costs for property maintenance. Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2011 Legislature; HB 291). Transferred to Secondary Aquifer Fund (2012 Legislature; SB 1389). Pristine Springs Hydropower Projects Net power sales revenues.	\$10,000,000,000,000 \$5,000,000,000,000 \$31,709,76 \$1,443,691,29 \$1,000,000,000,000 (\$16,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0

Revolving Development Account - June 30, 2013 - Page 1 of 4

\$500,000.00 (\$45,834,45) (\$15,000.00) \$220,700.00 \$220,700.00 \$500,000.00 (\$249,067,18) \$6,352,819.54 \$1,616,848,14 \$47,640.20 \$1,469,601,45 (\$9,000.00) (\$350.00) \$43,657,93 \$377,000.00 \$48,774.09 (\$3,600.00) \$3,433,359,1 \$200,000.00 \$2,000.00 \$317,253,80 \$500.000.00 (\$1,221,960.18) (\$1,221,960.18)

Loans Outstanding North Snake and Magic Valley Ground Water Districts	\$7,127,940.18	
Total Loans Outstanding	\$7,127,940.18	\$000 070 94
Funds to RP CAMP & TV CAMP Sub-Account Pristine Springs Revenues into Main Revolving Development Account		\$266,672.34
Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account Pristine Springs Hydropower and Rental Revenues		\$266,672.34
Interest Earned State Treasury		\$573.11
Spokane River Forum		(\$3,000.00)
Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit		(\$500.00)
Treasure Valley Water Quality Summit. Balance Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account	0.00	
Balance Rathdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account		\$263,745.45
Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account		
Water Transaction Projects Payment Advances from CBWTP/Accord PCSRF Funds for Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi	Dhar	\$2,840,997.65
Interest Earned State Treasury		\$157,279.26 \$91,856.63
Transfer to Water Supply Bank		(\$44,715.10)
Change of Ownership		(\$600.00)
Altura's Lake Creek Appraisal		(\$8,989.23) (\$337,190.65)
Committed Funds		(4007,100.00)
Administration of Non-Diversion Easements on Lemhi River	\$158,532.38	
Alturas Lake Creek (Breckenridge)	(\$0.00)	
Bayhorse Creek Beaver Creek (DOT LLP)	\$28,992.56 \$15,756.01	
Big Hat Creek	\$270.85	
Big Timber Tyler (Leadore Land Partners)	\$429,168.31	
Canyon Creek/Big Timber Creek (Beyeler)	\$402,367.55 \$17,581.57	
Fourth of July Creek (Vanderbilt)	\$216,368.67	
Lemhi River & Little Springs Creek (Kauer)	\$18,827.49	
Little Springs Creek (Snyder)	\$251,817.65	
Lower Eighteenmile Creek (Elisworth Angus Ranch)	\$6,058.63 \$11,218.29	
Lower Lemhi Thomas (Robert Thomas)	\$2,370.46	
P-9 Bowles (River Valley Ranch)	\$278,581.23	
P-9 Chariton (Sydney Dowton)	\$18,439.38	
P-9 Dowton (Jim Dowton Ranch) P-9 Elzinga (Elzinga)	\$220,962.37 \$273,312.38	
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9)	\$167,848.67	
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00	
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners)	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72	
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15	(\$11,455.59)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15	(\$11,455.59)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account	\$167,848.67 \$12,305,00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15	
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15	\$481,545.26
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15	
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15	\$481,545.26 \$0.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15	\$481,545.26 \$0.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Todal Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Loan Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 \$6,558.00 \$361,800.00) \$361,800.00)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds. Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Con Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Third Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial).	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.40 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Third Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial).	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$61,744.00)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.40 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial).	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$514,744.00) (\$1,675,036.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Reimbursement from Commerce & Labor W-Canal. Transfer to Pristine Springs Sub Account.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$1,875,036.00) \$74,709,77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds. Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rap	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$14,744.00) (\$1,675,038.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Reimbursement from Commerce & Labor W-Canal. Transfer to Pristine Springs Sub Account. Reimbursement from Magic Valley GWD - Pristine Springs Reimbursement from Worth Snake GWD - Pristine Springs	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7.200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$1,675,036.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00 \$500,000.00 \$159,764.73
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds. Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$14,744.00) (\$1,675,038.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Reimbursement from Commerce & Labor W-Canal. Transfer to Pristine Springs Sub Account. Reimbursement from Magic Valley GWD - Pristine Springs Reimbursement from Magic Valley GWD - Pristine Springs Reimbursement from Water District 1 for Recharge. Palisades (FMC) Storage Costs. Reimbursement from DR for Palisades Reservoir. W-Canal Project Costs.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$1,675,036.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00 \$159,764.73 (\$3,511,902.39) \$2,381.12 (\$326,834.11)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whitefish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds. Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Irr. Co	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$514,744.00) (\$1,675,036.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00 \$159,764.73 (\$3,511,902.39) \$2,381.12 (\$326,834.11) (\$71,680.00)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Fayment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Fayment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Fayment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Fayment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Fayment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Fayment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Fayment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Fartial). Fifth Installment Fayment from Commerce & Labor W-Canal. Transfer to Pristine Springs Sub Account. Reimbursement from North Snake GWD - Pristine Springs Reimbursement from Water District 1 for Recharge. Palisades (FMC) Storage Costs. Reimbursement from BOR for Palisades Reservoir. W-Canal Project Costs. Black Canyon Exchange Project Revenues.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7.200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$1,675,036.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00 \$500,000.00 \$159,764.73 (\$3,511,902.39) (\$71,680.00) \$2,381.12 (\$326,834.11) (\$71,680.00) \$23,800.00
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds. Cowners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Firth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment To Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment To Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment To Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment To Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment To Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment To Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment To Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$514,744.00) (\$1,675,036.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00 \$159,764.73 (\$3,511,902.39) \$2,381.12 (\$326,834.11) (\$71,680.00)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds: Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Reimbursement from Commerce & Labor W-Canal. Transfer to Pristine Springs Sub Account. Reimbursement from Magic Valley GWD - Pristine Springs Reimbursement from Magic Valley GWD - Pristine Springs Reimbursement from Water District 1 for Recharge Palisades (FMC) Storage Costs. Reimbursement from BOR for Palisades Reservoir. W-Canal Project Costs. Black Canyon Exchange Project Revenues. 2008 Recharge Cornveyance Costs.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$1,675,038.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00 \$500,000.00 \$159,764.73 (\$3,511,902.39) \$2,381.12 (\$326,834.11) (\$71,680.00) \$23,800.00 (\$14,580.00) (\$355,253.00) (\$345,253.00) (\$345,255.300)
Patterson-Big Springs (PBSC9) Sulphur Creek. Whiterish (Leadore Land Partners). Total Committed Funds. Balance CBWTP Sub-Account. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account Payments received from renters for 2013 season. Payments made to owners for 2013 season. Interest Earned State Treasury. Committed Funds. Owners Share. Total Committed Funds. Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account. Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392. Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program. Interest Earned State Treasury. Loan Interest. Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs. First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial). Reimbursement from Commerce & Labor W-Canal. Transfer to Pristine Springs Sub Account. Reimbursement from Magic Valley GWD - Pristine Springs Reimbursement from Water District 1 for Recharge. Palisades (FMC) Storage Costs. Reimbursement from Bork for Palisades Reservoir. W-Canal Project Costs. Black Canyon Exchange Project Costs. Black Canyon Exchange Project Costs. Pristine Springs Cost Project Costs.	\$167,848.67 \$12,305.00 \$179,314.72 \$2,710,094.15 \$481,545.26 \$481,545.26	\$481,545.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$7,200,000.00 \$3,000,000.00 \$1,884,100.09 \$195,705.49 (\$6,558.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$361,800.00) (\$14,744.00) (\$1,675,036.00) \$74,709.77 (\$1,000,000.00) \$500,000.00 \$500,000.00 \$159,764.73 (\$3,511,902.39) \$2,381.12 (\$326,834.11) (\$71,680.00) \$23,800.00 (\$14,580.00) (\$345,580.00) (\$355,253.00)
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Revolving Development Account - June 30, 2013 - Page 2 of 4

\$145,510.04

Total Loans and Other Commitments		\$3,920,645.45	
Loans Outstanding: American Falls-Aberdeen GWD (CREP)	640E 0EE 70		
Bingham GWD (CREP)	\$105,055.70 \$0.00		
Bonneville Jefferson GWD (CREP)	\$62.317.68		
Magic Valley GWD (CREP)	\$100,453,62		
North Snake GWD (CREP)	\$53,488.61		
TOTAL ESP LOANS OUTSTANDING	\$321,315.61		
Uncommitted Balance Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account		\$145,417.11	
Dworshak Hydropower Project			
Dworshak Project Revenues			
Power Sales & Other	\$5,710,719.01		
Interest Earned State Treasury	469,369.30	\$6,180,288.31	
Dworshak Project Expenses (2)		30,100,200.01	
Transferred to 1st Security Trustee Account	\$148.542.63		
Construction not paid through bond issuance	\$226,106.83		
1st Security Fees	\$314,443.35		
Operations & Maintenance	\$1,572,286.95		
Powerplant Repairs	\$58,488.80		
Capital Improvements	\$318,366.79		
Capital Improvements FERC Payments Total Dworshak Project Expenses	330,800.10	(\$2,674,191.51)	
Dworehak Project Committed Funde			
Emergency Repair/Future Replacement Fund	\$1,314,575,00		
FERC Fee Payment Fund	\$30,001.49		
Total Dworshak Project Committed Funds		\$1,344,576.49	
Emergency Repair/Future Replacement Fund			\$2,161,520.31
TOTAL			\$17,156,323.90
Loans Outstanding:	Amount Loaned	Principal ' Outstanding	
Aberdeen-Springfield Canal Company (WRB-491; Diversion structure)	\$329.761	\$176,089.24	
Big Wood Canal Company (23-Jan-09; Thorn Creek Flume)	\$329,761 \$90,000	\$15,311.59	
Boise City Canal Company (WRB-492) 18th St Canal Rehab	\$82,362	\$10,712.08	
Boise City Canal Company (WRB-492) Grove St Canal Rehab	\$110,618	\$42,410.13	
Bonnie Laura Water Corporation (14-Jul-06; Well repairs)	\$71,000	\$31,928.91	
Canyon County Drainage District No. 2 (28-Nov-12; Drain tile pipeline	\$35,000	\$35,000.00	
Carlin Bay Property Owners Association.	\$115,609	\$0.00	
Challis Irrigation Company (28-Nov-07; river gate replacement) Chaparral Water Association	\$50,000	\$25,843.98 \$17,165.69	
Chaparral Water Association (21-Jan-11; Well deepening & imprevement	\$90,154 68,000	\$32,625.39	
Cloverdale Ridge Water Corp. (irrigation system rehab 25-sep-09)	106,400	\$72,611.48	
Consolidated Irrigation Company (July 20, 2012; pipeline project)	1,500,000.00	\$475,000.00	
Country Club Subdivision Water Association (18-May-07, Well Project).	\$102,000	\$57,568.63	
Cub River Irrigation Company (18-Nov-05; Pipeline project)	\$1,000,000	\$813,111.70	
Cub River Irrigation Company	\$500,000	\$402,731.19	
Dalton Water Association (14-Mar-08; Water main replacement)	\$375,088	\$0.00	
Deep Creek Property Owners Association Enterprise Irrigation District (14-Jul-06; Pipeline project)	\$25,115 \$37,270	\$0.00 \$17,396,11	
Enterprise irrigation District (North Lateral Pipeline)	\$105,420	\$52,592.14	
Evergreen Terrace Water Association (water study; 25-sep-09)	\$15,000	\$0.00	
Firth, City of	\$112,888	\$38,715.57	
Foothills Ranch Homeowners Association (7-oct-11; well rehab)	\$150,000	\$135,187.76	
Garden Valley Ranchettes Homeowners Association (25-Jan-05)	\$2,716	\$1,641.85	
Genesee, City of (Storage tank, 22-Jan-10)	\$250,000	\$86,387.30	
Georgetown, City of	\$278,500 \$602,819	\$77,603.92 \$187,051.41	
Harvest Valley Homeowners Association (22-Mar-13; Pump Replaceme	4,500.00	\$3,777.12	
Hoyt Bluff Water Association (Rathdrum Prairie Well)	\$273,029	\$0.00	
Jefferson Irrigation Company (well deepenings)	\$110,780	\$0.00	
Jefferson Irrigation Company (well deepenings)	\$207,016	\$48,947.11	
Jefferson Irrigation Company (9-May-2008 Well Replacement)	\$81,000	\$57,168.03	
Jughandle HOA/Valley County Local Improvement District No. 1 (well p	\$907,552	\$755,084.37	
King Hill Irrigation District (24-Sep-10; Pipeline replacement	\$300,000 \$219,510	\$123,313.41 \$0.00	
Kulleyspell Estates Property Owners Assoc Lake Reservoir Company (29-July-11; Payette Lake-Lardo Dam Outle	\$219,510 \$594,000	\$308,243.11	
Lakeview Water District	\$45,146	\$0.00	
Last Chance Canal Company (WRB-497)	\$500,000	\$133,482.81	
Lava Hot Springs, City of	\$347,510	\$190,259.92	
Lindsay Lateral Association (22-Aug-03)	\$9,600	\$2,100.26	
Lindsay Lateral Association (Engineering Design Project)	\$35,000	\$15,200.00	
Lindsay Lateral Association (Pipeline Study)	\$15,000	\$4,500.00	
Live-More Lake Community (9-Jun-04) Lower Payette Ditch Company (2-Apr-04; Diversion dam replacement)	\$42,000 \$875,000	\$15,187.93 \$374,320.29	
Marsh Center Irrigation Company (13-May-05; Hawkins Dam)	\$236,141	\$148,277.20	
Marysville Irrigation Company (18-May-07, Pipeline Project Phase 1)	\$625,000	\$331,877.80	
Marysville Irrigation Company (9-May-08, Pipeline Project Phase 2)	\$1,100,000	\$631,477.52	
	\$60,851	\$25,725.37	
McGuire Estates Water Users Association (4-Mar-05)		\$82,907.62	
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comm	\$330,000		
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comn Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07)	\$330,000 \$350,000	\$248,719.30	
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comn Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07)	\$330,000 \$350,000 \$360,000	\$248,719.30 \$0.00	
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comm Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07)	\$330,000 \$350,000 \$360,000 \$221,400	\$248,719.30 \$0.00 \$51,154.62	
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comm Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07) Monument Ridge Homeowners Association (20-Mar-09; irrigation syst Mores Creek Rim Ranches Water District New Hope Water Corporation	\$330,000 \$350,000 \$360,000 \$221,400 \$42,000	\$248,719.30 \$0.00 \$51,154.62 \$0.00	
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comn Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07). Monument Ridge Homeowners Association (20-Mar-09; irrigation syst Mores Creek Rim Ranches Water District. New Hope Water Corporation. New Hope Water Corporation.	\$330,000 \$350,000 \$360,000 \$221,400 \$42,000 \$151,460	\$248,719.30 \$0.00 \$51,154.62 \$0.00 \$59,973.25	
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comm Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07) Monument Ridge Homeowners Association (20-Mar-09; irrigation syst Mores Creek Rim Ranches Water District New Hope Water Corporation	\$330,000 \$350,000 \$360,000 \$221,400 \$42,000	\$248,719.30 \$0.00 \$51,154.62 \$0.00	
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comn Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07). Monument Ridge Homeowners Association (20-Mar-09; irrigation syst Mores Creek Rim Ranches Water District. New Hope Water Corporation. New Hope Water Corporation. Oakley Valley Water Company Packsaddle Water Company Packsaddle Water Corporation Picabo Livestock Co (Picabo town water system new well).	\$330,000 \$350,000 \$360,000 \$221,400 \$42,000 \$151,460 \$138,331	\$248,719.30 \$0.00 \$51,154.62 \$0.00 \$59,973.25 \$0.00	
Meander Point Subdivision Homeowners Association (7-Sep-07; comn Meridian Heights Water & Sewer Association (18-May-07)	\$330,000 \$350,000 \$360,000 \$221,400 \$42,000 \$151,460 \$138,331 \$49,600	\$248,719.30 \$0.00 \$51,154.62 \$0.00 \$59,973.25 \$0.00 \$0.00	

Revolving Development Account - June 30, 2013 - Page 3 of 4

OTAL			\$17,156,323,90
Incommitted Funds			\$1,974,007.99
OTAL LOANS AND OTHER FUNDING OBLIGATIONS.			\$7,528,281,64
Sunset Heights Water District (17-May-13; Exchange water ploject)		\$48,000.00	
Point Springs Grazing Association (July 20, 2012; storck water pipeline)		\$48,280.00	
North Snake & Magic Valley GVVD Loan - Miligation Pipeline		\$850,000.00	
North Snake & Magic Valley GWD Loan - Mitigation Pipeline		\$250,000.00	
Lindsay Lateral Association North Fremont Canal Systems (25-Jan-13; Marysville Project)		\$15,300.00 \$2,500,000.00	
Lake Reservoir Company (29-July-11; Payette Lake-Lardo Dam Outlet Gates		\$285,756.89	
Harvest Valley Homeowners Association (22-Mar-13; Pump Replacement)			
Garden Valley Ranchettes Homeowners Association (25-Jan-05)		\$8,183.69 \$722.88	
Foothills Ranch Homeowners Association (7-oct-11; well rehab)		\$14,812.24	
Evergreen Terrace Water Association (water study; 25-sep-09)		\$1,316.09	
Dover, City of (23-Jul-10; Water Intake project)		\$194,063.00	
Consolidated Irrigation Company (July 20, 2012; pipeline project)		\$1,500,000.00	
Clearwater Water District - pilot plant (13-jul-07)	**********	\$80,000.00	
Chaparral Water Association (21-Jan-11; Well deepening & imprevement)		\$18,465.16	
Canyon County Drainage District No. 2 (28-Nov-12; Drain tile pipeline replace		\$0.00	
Canyon Creek Canal Company (14-Mar-08; Pipeline project).		\$133,599.00	
Weiser-Galloway Study (28-May-10)		\$551,620.87	
Boise River Storage Feasibility Study.		\$678,161.82 \$350,000.00	
cans and Other Funding Obligations: Senate Bill 1511 - Teton Replacement and Minidoka Enlargement Studies		\$670 464 80	
and Other Standard Obligations			
OTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING			\$7,654,034.2
Whitney-Nashville Water Company	\$225,000	\$53,717.20	
Twin Lakes-Rathdrum Fld Cont Dist (24-Oct-02; Twin Lakes Dam)	\$399,988	\$24,875.90	
Twin Lakes Canal Company (2-Apr-04)	\$90,000	\$19,328.88	
Twin Lakes Canal Company - Winder Lateral Pipeline Project (13-Jul-0	\$500,000	\$376,757.34	
Twenty-Mile Creek Water Association	\$104,933	\$0.00	
Thunder Canyon Owners Association (6-Feb-04)	\$92,416	\$45,328.86	
Spirit Bend Water Association	\$92,000	\$47,881.62	
Sourdough Point Owners Association (23-Jan-07; water supply & treat	\$750,000	\$60,852.81	
Skin Creek Water Association	\$188,268	\$96,682.38	
Robertson Ditch Co.	\$30,000	\$0.00	
Riverside Independent Water District	\$350,000	\$174,787.77	
Ranch Subdivision Property Owners Assoc.	\$24,834	\$11,232.12	
Producers Irrigation Company (17-Mar-06; well replacements)	\$185,000	\$43,181.96	
Preston-Whitney Irrigation Company (29-May-09; Fairview Lateral Pipe	\$800,000	\$201,801.16	
Preston Riverdale & Mink Creek Canal Co	\$400,000	\$0.00	
PPRT Water System	\$70,972	\$29,901.31	

Actual amount needed may vary depending on final determination of water actually purchased and interest income received.
 Debt service on the Dworshak Project bonds is paid before the Dworshak monies are deposited into the Revolving Development Account and is therefore not shown on this balance sheet.

Idaho Water Resource Board Sources and Applications of Funds as of June 30, 2013 WATER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

WATER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT		
Original Appropriation (1978)		\$1,000
egislative Audits.		(\$1
NRB Appraisal Study (Charles Thompson)		(\$
ransfer funds to General Account 1101(HB 130, 1983)		(\$50
egislative Appropriation (6/29/1984).		\$11
egislative Appropriation (HB988, 1994).		\$7
urned Back to General Account 6/30/95, (HB988, 1994)		(\$3
		\$1,00
nterest Earned		\$12 \$
Vater Supply Bank Receipts		\$84
ond Fees.		\$27
runds from DEQ and IDOC for Glenns Ferry Water Study		\$1
egislative Appropriation FY01		\$20
Vestern States Wate Council Annual Dues		(\$
ranfer to/from Revolving Development Account.		(\$31
egislative Appropriation (SB1239, Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project)		\$6
egislative Appropriation (HB 843 Sec 6)		\$52
egislative Appropriation (AB 040 Sec 0)egislative Appropriation (SB1496, 2006, ESP Aquifer Management Plan)		\$30
egislative Appropriation (SB 1496, 2006, ESP Aquifer Management Plan)egislative Appropriation (HB 320, 2007, ESP Aquifer Management Plan)		
OTAL		\$84 \$4,49
Grants Disbursed:		44,40
Completed Grants.	\$1 291 110 72	
Arco, City of	\$7,500.00	
Armo, City of	\$7,500.00	
Bancroft, City of	\$7,000.00	
Bloomington, City of	\$4,254.86	
Boise City Canal Company	\$7,500.00	
Bonners Ferry, City of	\$7,500.00	
Bonneville County Commission.	\$3,375.00	
Bovill, City of	\$2,299.42	
Buffalo River Water Association.	\$4,007.25	
Butte City, City of.	\$3,250.00	
Cave Bay Community Services.	\$6,750.00	
Central Shoshone County Water District.	\$7,500.01	
Clearwater Regional Water Project Study, City of Orofino et al	\$10,000.00	
Clearwater Water District	\$3,750.00	
Cottonwood Point Water and Sewer Association	\$7,500.00	
Cottonwood, City of	\$5,000.00	
Cougar Ridge Water & Sewer	\$4,661,34	
Curley Creek Water Association.	\$2,334.15	
Downey, City of	\$7,500.00	
Fairview Water District	\$7,500.01	
Fish Creek Reservoir Company, Fish Creek Dam Study	\$12,500.00	
Franklin, City of	\$6,750.00	
Grangeville, City of	\$7,500.00	
Greenleaf, City of	\$3,000.00	
Hansen, City of	\$7,450.00	
Hayden Lake Irrigation District	\$7,500.00	
Hulen Meadows Water Company	\$7,500.00	
lona, City of	\$1,425.64	
Kendrick, City of	\$7,500.00	
Kooskia, City of	\$7,500.00	
Lakeview Water District	\$2,250.00	
Lava Hot Springs, City of	\$7,500.00	
	\$7,500.00	
Lindsay Lateral Association Lower Payette Ditch Company	\$5,500.01	
Lindsay Lateral Association	\$5,020.88	
Lindsay Lateral Association Lower Payette Ditch Company		
Lindsay Lateral Association Lower Payette Ditch Company Maple Grove Estates Homeowners Association	\$5,020.88	

Water Management Account - June 30, 2011 - Page 5 of 2

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE			\$121,242.57
Uncommitted Funds			\$9,665.98
TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING			\$201.04
Victor, City of	\$23,750	\$0.00	
Roberts, City of	\$23,750	\$0.00	
Butte City, City of	\$7,425	\$201.04	
Arco, City of	\$7,500	\$0.00	
Loans Outstanding:	Loaned	Outstanding	
	Amount	Principal	
TOTAL GRANTS & LOANS OBLIGATED & UNDISBURSED			\$111,375.55
ESP Aquifer Management Plan (HB320, 2007)		\$48,829.24	
ESPA Management Plan (SB 1496, 2006)		\$0.00	
ESPA Settlement Water Rentals (HB 843, 2004)		\$16,000.00	
Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project (SB1239)		\$4,046.31	
Legislative Directed Obligations		0404004	
Water District No. 1 (Blackfoot Equalizing Reservoir Auto	mation)	\$35,000.00	
Preston - Whintey Irrigation Company		\$7,500.00	
		\$0.00	
Grants Obligated Cottonwood Point Water & Sewer Association		60.00	
Committed Funds:			
Openseittad Franks			
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE			\$121,242.57
WATER RESOURCE BOARD RECHARGE PROJECTS			(\$11,426.88
TO THE THIRD AND LEGISLATIVE DIRECTED EXPENDITOR	\		(\$2,732,017.19
TOTAL IWRB AND LEGISLATIVE DIRECTED EXPENDITURE			(62 722 047 40
ESP Aquifer Management Plan (SB1496, 2006) ESP Aquifer Management Plan (HB320, 2007)		\$300,000.00 \$801,077.75	
[H. T. S. H.			
ESPA Settlement Water Rentals (HB 843 2004)		\$504,000.00	
Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project (SB1239)		\$55,953.69	
SB1260, Soda (Caribou) Dam Study		\$53,000.00	
SB1260, Aquifer Recharge.		\$947,000.00	
Obligated 1994 (HB988)		\$39.985.75	
Expenditures Directed by Legislature			
Lemhi River Water Right Appraisals		\$31,000.00	
WRB Expenditures			
TOTAL GRANTS DISBURSED			(\$1,632,755.21
Winder Lateral Association		\$7,000.00	(01 000 700 01
Weston, City of		\$6,601.20	
Victor, City of		\$3,750.00	
Valley View Water & Sewer District		\$5,000.02	
Twenty-Mile Creek Water Association		\$2,467.00	
하고 있다면서 하고 생각하는 것도 하면서 다른 하고 있다면 있다. 항상 없이 있어 있어 있어 있어 없어 없어 있어 있어 있다면 하는 것이다. 그렇게 하고 있어?			
Swan Valley, City of		\$5,000.01	
South Hill Water & Sewer District		\$3,825.00 \$5,632.88	
Sagle Valley Water & Sewer District		\$2,117.51	
Round Valley Water & Sower Dietrict		\$3,000.00	
Roberts, City of		\$3,750.00	
Preston & Whitney Reservoir Company		\$7,000.00	
Preston & Whitney Reservoir Company		\$3,606.75	
Preston Whitney Irrigation Company		\$7,500.00	
Potlatch, City of		\$6,474.00	
Pierce, City of		\$7,500.00	
Payette, City of		\$6,579.00	
Parkview Water Association		\$4,649.98	
North Water & Sewer District		\$3.825.00	
North Tomar Butte Water & Sewer District		\$4,492.00 \$3.575.18	

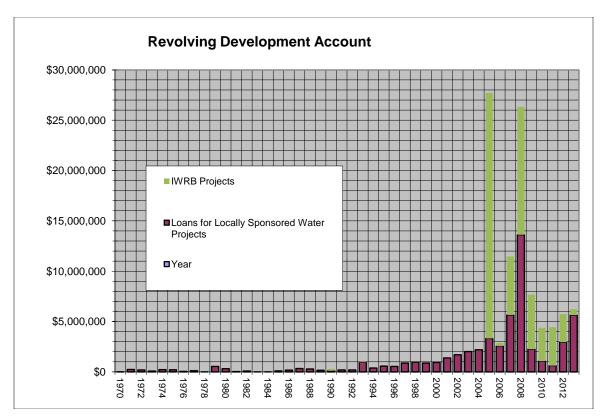
Idaho Water Resource Board Sources and Applications of Funds as of June 30, 2013 SECONDARY AQUIFER PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, & IMPLEMENTATION FUND

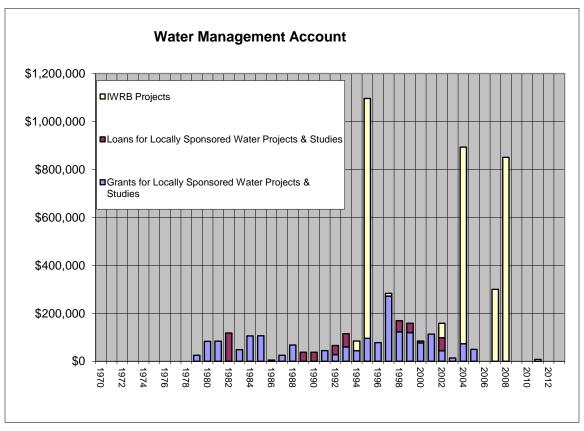
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE.....

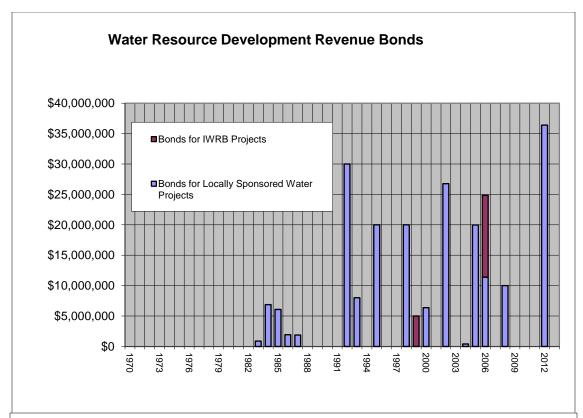
Legislative Appropriation (HB 291, Sec 2)	\$2,465,300.00
Legislative Appropriation (SB 1389, Sec 5)	\$1,232,000.00
Interest Earned State Treasury (Transferred)	\$38,761.03
Water Users Contributions	\$100.00
Conversion project (AWEP) measurement device payments	(\$16,455.21)
Contribution from GWD's for 2011 ESPA Managed Recharge	\$71,893.16
Contribution from GWD's for Revenue Bond Prep Expenses	\$14,462.50
American Falls Res. Dist#2 - MP31 Recharge Site Engineering	(\$1,593.75)
American Falls Res. Dist#2 - MP31 Recharge Site Construction	(\$34,435.44)
Bond issuer Fees	(\$3,500.00)
Payments for 2012 Recharge	(\$260,031.02)
Payments for 2013 Recharge	(\$8,133.00)
Payment for Recharge	(\$80,000.00)
Payment for High Country RC&D Cloud Seeding	(\$12,264.62)
Payment for Idaho Irrigation District	(\$13,200.00)
Committed Funds	
Measurement devices for AWEP conversion projects	\$183,544.79
High Country RC&D Cloud Seeding	\$27,735,38
American Falls Res. Dist#2 - MP31 Recharge Site Engineering	\$4.406.25
American Falls Res. Dist#2 - IMP31 Recharge Site Construction	\$564.56
Magic Valley GWD and A&B Irrig, Dist Walcott Recharge Engineering	\$85,644.00
Five-Year Managed Recharge Pilot Program	\$1,231,835,98
Contribution from GWD's for 2011 ESPA Managed Recharge	(\$8.106.84)
GWD Bond Prepatory Expenses	\$37,500.00
Idaho Irrigation District Recharge Phase 1	\$0.00
[\$40,000,00
Fremont-Madison Irrigation District Egin Recharge	\$1,603,124.12

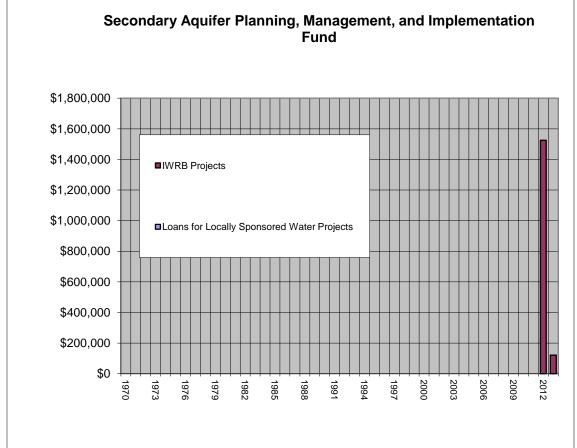
\$3,392,903.65

Appendix C: Year-By-Year Summary of Funds









IWRB FY13 Annual Report 26

MEMO



To:

Idaho Water Resource Board

From:

Brian W. Patton

Subject:

Bear River Bonds – South Liberty Irrigation Company

Date:

January 13, 2014

As you may recall, the IWRB in July of 2013 agreed to provide \$5,000 for the unforeseen need to create the Franklin County Local Improvement District No. 2010-2 as part of the process to issue the Water Resource Pooled Loan Program Revenue Bond (Bear River Bonds). At the time, it was anticipated that the IWRB might need to provide \$5,000 for each of the 4 participants in the Bonds for this purpose.

The South Liberty Irrigation Company (also known as Bear Lake County Local Improvement District No. 2) has requested \$5,000 for this purpose. A resolution modeled after the one passed in July is attached.

BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE)	RESOLUTION
SOUTH LIBERTY IRRIGATION COMPANY)	
and the BEAR LAKE COUNTY LOCAL)	
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT No. 2010-1)	
)	

WHEREAS, in 2009 several canal companies from the Bear River Basin filed loan applications with the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) in order to partially finance canal improvement projects that were also to be partially funded by grants from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; and

WHEREAS, the total amount of loan dollars requested from the canal companies far exceeded the amount of available loan funds in the IWRB's Revolving Development Account; and

WHEREAS, in order to assist the canal companies with financing their improvement projects, and to provide maximum opportunity for Idaho interests to receive federal grant funds, the IWRB proposed issuing revenue bonds through the IWRB and loaning the bond proceeds to the canal companies; and

WHEREAS, the IWRB had never issued a "Pooled Revenue Bond" on behalf of canal companies so the requirements to achieve a marketable credit instrument and the terms of issuance were unknown; and

WHEREAS, during the process it became clear that collateral provided by the canal companies was not adequate security to attract buyers in the bond market, and that Local Improvement Districts (LID's) would be needed to provide the additional security by creating a new lien on the lands within each canal company; and

WHEREAS, the requirement to create LID's resulted in unforeseen costs related to the issuance of the revenue bonds; and

WHEREAS, when the IWRB issues revenue bonds to provide loans to other entities the IWRB policy is that all issuance costs are paid by the borrower; and

WHEREAS, the revenue bonds were issued by the IWRB on October 7, 2011 as the "Water Resource Pooled Loan Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2011A" in the amount of \$2,181,000, with the proceeds loaned to four LID borrowers; and

WHEREAS, the one of the borrowers under the revenue bonds is the Bear Lake County Local Improvement District No 2010-1, which is comprised of the lands served by the South Liberty Irrigation Company; and

WHEREAS, on July 19, 2013, the IWRB passed and approved a resolution approving payment by the IWRB for expenses related to bond issuance for the Franklin County Local Improvement District No. 2010-2 and the Treasureton Irrigation Company because of the unforeseen need and the additional costs required to create the LID, in an amount not to exceed \$5,000; and

WHEREAS, by e-mail dated November 25, 2013, the South Liberty Irrigation Company requested that the IWRB pay for costs related bond issuance, specifically the costs related to the unforeseen need to create the Bear Lake County Local Improvement District No 2010-1.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB hereby approves payment of expenses related to bond issuance for the Bear Lake County Local Improvement District No. 2010-1 because of the unforeseen need and the additional costs required to create the LID, in an amount not to exceed \$5,000, contingent upon South Liberty Irrigation Company executing a release to absolve the IWRB from any and all claims, including a provision not to bring any action in a court of law against the IWRB associated with the Water Resource Pooled Loan program Revenue Bonds, Series 2011A.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this payment shall constitute the full extent of the IWRB's assistance to the Bear Lake County Local Improvement District No. 2010-1 and the South Liberty Irrigation Company for expenses related to the Water Resource Pooled Loan Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2011A.

DAT

ED this 24 th day of January, 2014.		
	ROGER CHASE, Chairman	
	Idaho Water Resource Board	
ATTEST		
BOB GRAHAM, Secretary		

Patton, Brian

From: Sent:

Beck, Wayne -FS [wbeck@fs.fed.us] Monday, November 25, 2013 7:25 PM

To:

Patton, Brian

Subject:

RE: Water Resource Board - meeting in Montpelier

Brain,

I'm sorry that we (South Liberty Irrigation) are so slow in sending this letter. However, as per you attached email we the Board of Directors have met and voted to request the \$5,000 in attorney fees that the Water Resource Board has offered. Our board has asked me to send this letter requesting the funds. At this time we are asking that you start the paper work for the refund/donation. Please send a copy of the agreement to me at the address below so that we can review. Thanks you so much.

Wayne Beck Secretary of South Liberty Irrigation Co.

South Liberty Irrigation Co. C/o Wayne Beck 18721 US HWY 89 Ovid ID, 83254

From: Patton, Brian [mailto:Brian.Patton@idwr.idaho.gov]

Sent: Friday, September 13, 2013 9:36 AM

To: Beck, Wayne -FS

Subject: RE: Water Resource Board - meeting in Montpelier

Wayne,

Thanks. It looks like our schedule for next week is finally coming together. We should be at the Bear Lake Outlet Channel where it crosses highway 89 at about 4 PM on Thursday, so it looks like we will have time to see the Liberty Ditch project if you or someone else is available. We would be at the Liberty Ditch shortly after 4 PM. (its probably 15 minutes or so from the outlet channel to Liberty? It's been a while since I have been in that country). Your idea of looking at the diversion and pipe inlet is a good idea. The Water Board would also like to hear from you or others about how the project is working for them, both good or bad.

As far as who would be along, we are looking at the 8 Water Board members from across the state, and several staff members. We anticipate a couple legislators from that area (Gibbs and Tippets invited), and a staffer from the Governor's Office. We have also invited the Bear River Commissioners.

I understand that it might not be the warmest of receptions given the challenges we had in putting the financing together. Probably the take-away for us is that the LID process is not really user-friendly in rural agricultural settings. Also the LID process, as its designed to provide safeguards for both the landowners and the bondholders, is designed to move extremely slowly leading to a lot of frustration by all.

As to the debt service reserve, I understand Wrigley has addressed, or is addressing this? If not, I want to make sure that happens.

Memorandum

To: Idaho Water Resource Board

From: Morgan Case

Date: January 24, 2014

Re: Water Transactions Program – 2014 Morgan Creek Transaction



The 2004 Snake River Water Rights ("Nez Perce") Agreement commits the state to providing incentives for improving fish habitat which includes improving or protecting flow conditions to augment stream flows. Morgan Creek, a tributary to the Salmon River near Challis, is important for the spawning, migration and rearing of ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout. It also supports the rearing of ESA-listed juvenile Chinook salmon. Morgan Creek typically becomes dewatered below the lowest two diversions (SMC 2-4 and SMC 1) during the irrigation season, blocking access to those fish species. For the past eight years, the IWRB has held agreements not to divert with the two water users on those diversions from Morgan Creek. Rather than divert from Morgan Creek, they left at least 2 cfs in the creek during the low flow periods to maintain adequate flows in Morgan Creek to the confluence with the Salmon River. The water was instead pumped out of a Salmon River ditch that carries existing Salmon River water rights appurtenant to the same ground. In return, the irrigators were compensated based on the cost of pumping water from the Salmon River ditch.

While the agreements have sustained a minimum flow over the past 8 years, the approach to flow restoration over that time has changed. Instead of addressing only flow limitations, Board staff works with Upper Salmon Basin partners to develop transactions that can complement projects addressing all limiting factors, while maintaining the local economy. Morgan Creek has been on a back burner the last 5 years, while work has focused on the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi River Basins. Staff proposes taking a fresh look at the opportunity for meaningful flow restoration in Morgan Creek over the next year. In the mean time, it is important to secure the gains that have already been made.

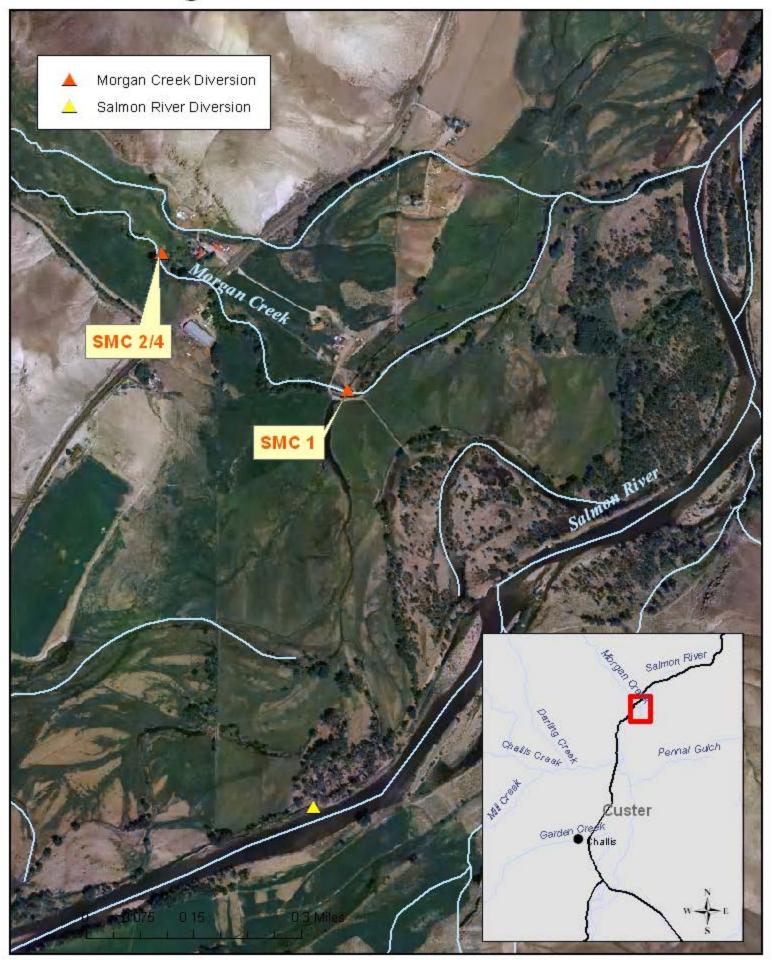
The water users have expressed a willingness to develop another long-term flow restoration transaction and have agreed to enter into a one-year agreement not to divert while those discussions are underway. The proposed one-year agreement would be an extension of the same terms and pricing structure of the previous 5-year agreement. The Morgan Creek water users will be compensated only when they are required to pump to maintain the 2 cfs flow. The maximum payment is based upon a five percent increase from the 2013 payment, with the total not to exceed \$8,000.

On January 10, 2014, the IWRB Streamflow Enhancement and Minimum Streamflow Committee recommended this transaction be approved by the IWRB.

Action Item:

Consideration of the attached funding resolution for \$8,000 to enter into a one-year minimum flow agreement to maintain 2 cfs in Morgan Creek, tributary to the Salmon River. Funds will come through the Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program.

Morgan Creek 2014 Water Transaction



BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

DEFORE THE IDAMO WATE	ER RESOURCE BOARD
IN THE MATTER OF THE) 2014 MORGAN CREEK WATER) TRANSACTION CONTRACT)	A RESOLUTION TO MAKE A FUNDING COMMITMENT
WHEREAS, steelhead, bull trout, and juver is limited by low flow in the lower reaches of Morg	nile Chinook salmon habitat in Morgan Creek an Creek; and
WHEREAS, Morgan Creek provides steelh habitat and the 2004 Snake River Water Rights ("providing incentives for improving fish habitat w conditions to augment stream flows; and	
WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the St encourage recovery of ESA-listed steelhead, bull tro	ate of Idaho to reconnect Morgan Creek to out, and Chinook Salmon; and
WHEREAS, staff has developed a series of Creek at the SMC-2/4 and SMC-1 diversions to resident fish; and	agreements not to divert water from Morgan improve stream flow for anadromous and
WHEREAS, staff has now negotiated one-users not to divert water at the SMC2/4 and SMC 1	year agreement with the Morgan Creek water diversions; and
WHEREAS, a proposal for \$8,000 has be Transactions Program to be used to fund said agree	een submitted to the Columbia Basin Water ments; and
WHEREAS, instead of diverting from Mopump from Salmon River sources that are not f agreements will approximate the power expenses it and	-
WHEREAS, the Morgan Creek transactions with the State Water Plan.	s are in the public interest and in compliance
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED th into contracts with Ronald Jones and Donna Hugh divert out of Morgan Creek using an amount not to	_
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER REcondition that the IWRB receives the request Administration through the Columbia Basin Was \$8,000.	-
DATED this 24th day of January 2014.	
	ROGER CHASE, Chairman Idaho Water Resource Board
ATTEST:	

BOB GRAHAM, Secretary



MEMORANDUM

To: Idaho Water Resource Board

From: Sarah Lien, Friends of the Teton River

Date: January 10, 2014

Re: Water Transactions Program – Teton River Basin – South Leigh Creek Transactions

Action Item: Attached are two expenditure of fund resolutions. The first resolution authorizes the Board to expend \$704.00 to pay for the application and administrative fees associated with the donation of South Leigh Creek water rights for a term of five years. The second resolution authorizes the Board to expend \$3,902.00 to fund the lease of South Leigh Creek water rights for a term of 1 year.

Background and Ecological Significance of South Leigh Creek

South Leigh Creek is a tributary to the Teton River located in the upper Teton Valley. The tributary runs from east to west, originating in the Teton Range and flowing towards the Teton River. The tributary offers excellent fish and wildlife habitat and supports a Yellowstone cutthroat trout (YCT) population.

Currently, irrigation withdraws result in the annual dewatering of the stream, and each year the stream is subject to the futile call doctrine. Pervasive yearly dewatering serves to restrict fish movement and migration, reduce valuable habitat, and elevate stream temperatures. Restoring flow to specific reaches in South Leigh Creek will have a positive impact on the YCT fishery in that tributary, serving to create valuable habitat, allowing for fish passage and migration, decreasing stream temperatures, and ultimately helping to encourage the recovery of YCT populations in the upper Teton Valley.

YCT are currently listed as a "species of greatest concern" for the Teton River Basin in the Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (February 2006), and by consequence garner management priority throughout their historic range, including the Teton Basin. South Leigh Creek is incredibly valuable for YCT. The perennial, mountain section of South Leigh Creek houses a genetically pure population of YCT.

A great deal of effort has been committed to restoring and improving fish habitat, and preventing fish entrainment in irrigation diversions on South Leigh Creek. FTR has conducted three stream restoration projects on South Leigh Creek, restoring and stabilizing over 1,350 feet of stream and re-vegetating over 6,755 square feet of stream bank. Substantial stream restoration work has also been conducted by private landowners. Additionally, FTR worked with irrigators to rebuild the largest diversion on South Leigh Creek, the Hog Canal diversion. The rebuild not only incorporated modern diversion works but solar operated fish screens. Building from the success of that project, FTR is currently working with irrigators to install fish screens on the Desert Canal. The project is tentatively scheduled for construction in the fall of 2014.

South Leigh Creek is listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The stream has been listed for sediment and a TMDL has been developed by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Stream restoration efforts have served to aid in the reduction of sediment transported in stream. Additionally, IDEQ has determined that the stream does not support one of its designated beneficial uses, cold water aquatic life. Flow restoration efforts in South Leigh Creek will help decrease stream temperature and increase available habitat for aquatic species, both of which are important to ensuring that South Leigh Creek once again supports its designated beneficial uses.

Overall, the flow restoration strategy on South Leigh Creek aims to provide additional in stream habitat for native YCT, as flow is the primary limiting factor preventing development of a more robust YCT population in this tributary. However, it is critically important that flow restoration efforts are conducted in such a manner, and in close coordination with IDF&G, to ensure that the genetically pure population of YCT is not jeopardized by non-native fish invasion. It is agreed that the transactions proposed below reach those goals.

Description of Proposed Transactions

A. Dan and Patti Burr

Dan and Patti Burr have two water rights that they propose donating to the Idaho Water Transactions Program for a period of 5 years. If approved, the water rights will be leased into the Idaho Water Supply Bank, to be rented by the IWRB for delivery to the Teton River minimum stream flow right. Through this transaction 6 acres of land will be fallowed throughout the five year term. This transaction will add 0.11 cfs of flow to South Leigh Creek.

These water rights have relatively junior priority dates. Water right number 22-13436 has a priority date of June 10, 1897 and water right number 22-13437 has a priority date of June 1, 1898. It is anticipated that these water rights will be in priority, and therefore deliverable to the Teton River minimum stream flow right, when South Leigh Creek is hydraulically connected to the Teton River. As a consequence, despite this being a futile call stream, leasing these water rights through the Idaho Water Transaction Program should not impact the historic delivery of other water rights on the stream or result in injury to other water right owners, and the leased rights should be conveyed to the Teton River minimum streamflow reach without issue.

A proposal to fund these donations has been submitted to the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program in the amount of \$704.00. The requested funds will be placed into the Board's revolving development water transaction subaccount to pay the fees associated with the lease/rental of water in the Idaho Water Supply Bank, as follows: Water Right Application Fee (\$500.00); 10% Administrative Fee (\$179.00); and Recording Fee (\$25.00).

B. Osagia, LLC

Osagia, LLC has one water right that it proposes to enter into the Idaho Water Transactions Program for a period of 1 year. Through this transaction 36 acres of land will be fallowed during the one year term. This transaction will add 0.74 cfs of flow to South Leigh Creek.

The water right held by Osagia, LLC is one of 5 water rights with an April 1, 1889 priority date. These five water rights are the most senior water rights on South Leigh Creek. As mentioned above, South Leigh Creek has historically been deemed futile on an annual basis, and is therefore subject to the futile call doctrine each year.

The Osagia, LLC water right has historically been diverted at the Desert Canal diversion, which is located near the upper end of the annually dewatered stream reach, also referred to as the futile call reach. (See,

attached map entitled South Leigh Creek Transaction Map.) Because this transaction involves a water right historically diverted at the upper end of a futile call reach, it is proposed that the IWRB enter into an agreement not to divert with Osagia, LLC, formalized in part by leasing the water right into the Water Supply Bank and restricting rental of the water right (as opposed to utilizing the Water Supply Bank to rent the water to the Teton River minimum streamflow reach). This transactional structure will ensure that the water right is legally deliverable to the historic point of diversion, at the Desert Canal, regardless of whether the stream has been deemed futile or not. This structure satisfies the objectives of the Idaho Water Transactions Program by ensuring that South Leigh Creek remains wetted to the Desert Canal diversion and that the Osagia, LLC water right is left in stream, serving to increase available habitat for Yellowstone cutthroat trout.

Bob Loucks valued the water right at \$87.65/acre. The valuation is based upon the historical use of the water rights, which included generating one cutting of hay and then pasturing the aftermath. The valuation was presented to the water right owner and found acceptable. This is the same valuation and pricing structure utilized to value the Spring Creek water transactions and serves to keep pricing consistent in the upper Teton Valley.

Osagia, LLC also has a groundwater right appurtenant to this parcel of land, water right number 22-13815. It is proposed that this water right also be leased into the Idaho Water Supply Bank for a one year term, to protect the water right from claims of forfeiture and ensure that neither ground nor surface water are utilized to irrigate the property. (See, attached email from Tony Olenichak.)

A proposal to fund these transactions has been submitted to the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program in the amount of \$3,902.00. The requested funds will be placed into the Board's revolving development water transaction subaccount which will be used to compensate the water right owner and cover the recording fee, as follows: Water Right Application Fee: (\$500.00); 10% Administrative Fee (\$221.00); Payment to Water Right Holder (\$3,156.00); and Recording Fee (\$25.00).

Monitoring and Contract Compliance

Monitoring and contract compliance will be conducted by the local water district (WD 01) and Friends of the Teton River. It is anticipated that the point of diversion associated with these water rights, as well as all other diversions on the tributary, will be monitored by WD 01 on a weekly basis to ensure that the water rights remain in stream. Ecological and fisheries benefits will be monitored by Friends of the Teton River, in conjunction with Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Letters of Support and Public Outreach

Water District 01: The proposed transactions have been reviewed by Lyle Swank and Tony Olenichak of WD 01. No concerns have been raised with the transactions from either a water delivery or an injury perspective. Correspondence from Mr. Swank and Mr. Olenichak regarding this matter has been attached to this briefing memorandum.

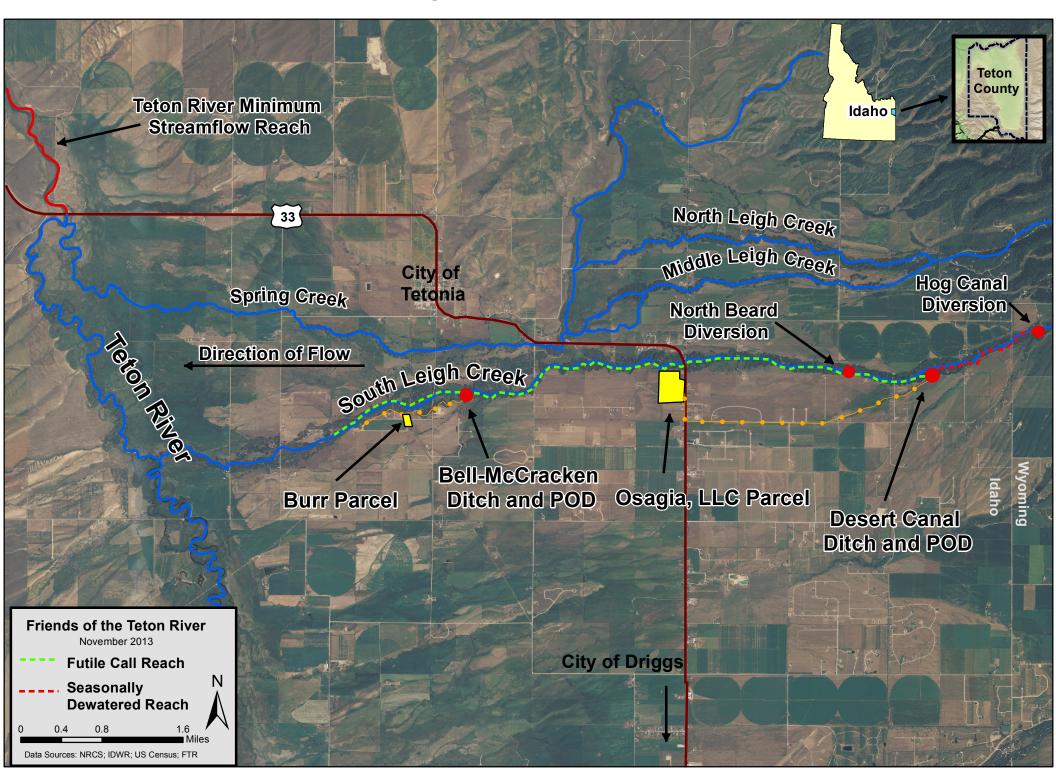
Idaho Fish and Game: Each of the water transactions has been reviewed by Dan Garren, Regional Fisheries Manager for Idaho Fish and Game. Mr. Garren has submitted a letter of support which has been attached to this briefing memorandum.

Informational Open House: FTR hosted an informational open house on Wednesday, December 4, 2013 in Driggs, Idaho at the Driggs City Center to provide members of the public with an opportunity to learn about the proposed water leases discussed in this memorandum. The event was held in an effort to educate the water users and citizens of Teton Valley about the Idaho Water Transaction Program generally, and address any questions or concerns about the South Leigh water leases contemplated in this memorandum. The event was publicized in the Teton Valley Citizen on November 27, 2013. The Teton

Valley Citizen is one of Teton Valley's local newspapers. It is published weekly and made available to the public free of charge at venues throughout Driggs, Victor, and Tetonia. Additionally, the event was publicized in FTR's weekly e-blast on Monday, December 2, 2013. FTR received no inquiries in regard to the South Leigh Creek leases as a result of this outreach.

Streamflow Enhancement and Minimum Stream Flow Committee Recommendation: The Streamflow Enhancement and Minimum Streamflow Committee met on January 10, 2014 to review and make recommendations on several water transactions, including these. The committee recommended both of these transactions for approval.

South Leigh Creek Transaction Map



From: Olenichak, Tony
To: Case, Morgan

Cc: Sarah Rupp; Swank, Lyle

Subject: RE: South Leigh Creek Water Transactions
Date: Thursday, November 07, 2013 5:16:54 PM

Case,

Reviewing the information sent to me by Sarah Rupp indicates the two water rights 22-13436 and 22-13437 currently assigned to the Bell-McCracken Ditch on South Leigh Creek will be deposited into the Idaho Water Supply Bank and then rented by the IWRB for delivery to the Teton River point of diversion described in minimum stream flow right 22-7369. The intent of the transaction appears to be to increase the flow in South Leigh Creek in the reach from the Bell-McCracken Ditch on South Leigh Creek to the point(s) of diversion on the Teton River for water right 22-7369 resulting from not diverting water rights 22-13436 and 22-13437 through the Bell-McCracken Ditch for irrigation when they are in priority. It does not appear that this transaction would interfere with the delivery to other water rights on South Leigh Creek or the Teton River.

Changing the point of diversion for water rights 22-13436 and 22-13437 so that these rights are not delivered to the Bell-McCracken Ditch may result in additional water in the reach from the Bell-McCracken Ditch to the Teton River but does not necessarily guarantee this result. If the flow at the mouth of South Leigh Creek is greater or equal to the flow rates of water rights 22-13436 and 22-13437, it wouldn't be necessary for the Watermaster to curtail any other South Leigh Creek water rights to provide additional water to the lower reach on South Leigh Creek because the IWRB would be receiving its entire amount of South Leigh Creek water delivered to the Teton River for water rights 22-13436 and 22-13437, even if the South Leigh Creek channel was dry at some point between the Bell-McCracken Ditch and the mouth of South Leigh Creek.

The transaction also includes depositing water right 22-13817 into the Idaho Water Supply Bank and then rented by the IWRB for the purpose of changing the nature of use from irrigation to insteam flow without changing the point of diversion. Water right 22-13817 is for diverting South Leigh Creek water for irrigation through the Desert Ditch. The intent of the transaction is to keep the flow rate and priority for water right 22-13817 assigned to the Desert Ditch ensuring that the water right flow rate will be delivered in the South Leigh Creek channel to the point where the Desert Ditch diverts water from the creek, as it has been delivered to that point in the past for irrigation. It does not appear that this transaction would interfere with the delivery to other water rights on South Leigh Creek.

One final thought.....Because the land irrigated by water right 22-13817 is also covered by ground water right 22-13815, and the proposal indicates the owner of the water rights will not irrigate the 36 acres described in both water rights, perhaps both water rights owned by Osagia, LLC for the 36 acres should be included in the transaction.

Tony Olenichak Program Manager Water District #1 From: Case, Morgan

Sent: Tuesday, November 05, 2013 5:13 AM

To: Olenichak, Tony

Subject: South Leigh Creek Water Transactions

Tony,

As you are aware, Friends of the Teton River has been developing water transactions in the Teton River Basin in partnership with the IWRB. Sarah Rupp will be presenting two proposed transactions on South Leigh Creek to the IWRB Streamflow Enhancement and Minimum Stream Flow Committee on November 18th. As a local expert on water administration and delivery in the Upper Snake, I would like to request your opinion on the proposed transactions. I believe that Sarah spoke to you of the transactions in detail, but to refresh your memory...

South Leigh Creek Burr - A five-year lease/rental of 0.11 cfs of water rights irrigating 5 acres.

South Leigh Creek Osagia - A one-year agreement not to divert 0.74 cfs of water rights irrigating 36 acres.

Thank you for your help.

Morgan Case



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

UPPER SNAKE REGION 4279 Commerce Circle Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401 C.L. "Butch" Otter / Governor Virgil Moore / Director

November 6, 2013

Dear Sarah:

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game is charged with the Preservation, Protection, Perpetuation and Management of all of Idaho's fish and wildlife. As such, we are continually trying to increase the abundance of our fish and wildlife resources across the state. We do this through a variety of means, but one key mechanism we implement is the creation and improvement of habitat.

The water transaction project you have proposed on South Leigh Creek should result in more wetted channel within South Leigh, downstream to the Desert Canal diversion. This habitat can then be utilized by the allopatric population of native Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Because South Leigh does not connect to the Teton River consistently, the fish population in South Leigh consists only of native cutthroat trout, and they would be the species that would benefit from this increased habitat.

As your water transaction program grows in the future, it is important to keep in mind that connecting the few allopatric populations of cutthroat in the Teton drainage to the Teton River is not in the best interest of our native fish. However, in-stream programs that improve cutthroat habitat without creating additional connectivity are very worthwhile, and the Department supports additional work like you have outlined in this project.

Please contact me at 208-525-7290 if you have additional thoughts or comments on this. Thank you for your contribution to Idaho's fishery and wildlife resources.

Sincerely,

Dan Garren

Dom

Regional Fisheries Manager

BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE) SOUTH LEIGH CREEK) WATER DONATION AGREEMENT)	A RESOLUTION TO MAKE A FUNDING COMMITMENT
	tributary to the Teton River that provides quality spawning and t and other resident fish, but is flow and passage limited at certain
	State of Idaho to increase stream flow in the Teton River and its tone cutthroat trout, which are currently designated as an Idaho
WHEREAS, staff has developed a fiv stream flow for native fish in South Leigh Cre	ve-year donation agreement with Dan and Patti Burr to improve ek; and
	shall be leased into the Board's Idaho Water Supply Bank, to be WRB) for the beneficial use of instream flow in the Teton River,
submitted to the Columbia Basin Water Trans	Dan and Patti Burr donation in the amount of \$704.00 has been saction Program, to be used to pay the Idaho Water Supply Bank Supply Bank Administrative Fee (\$179.00), and Recording Fee
WHEREAS, staff anticipates the fund for payment to the Idaho Water Supply Bank;	ls being placed into the IWRB Revolving Development Account and
WHEREAS, the South Leigh Creek do the State Water Plan.	onation transaction is in the public interest and in compliance with
	VED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman to enter into a r, and/or their successors for water rights 22-13436 and 22-13437, using an amount not to exceed \$704.00.
	R RESOLVED that this resolution is subject to the condition that m the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program in the amount
DATED this 24th day of January, 2014	1.
	ROGER CHASE, Chairman Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST: _____BOB GRAHAM, Secretary

BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE SOUTH LEIGH CREEK WATER USE AGREEMENT	A RESOLUTION TO MAKE A FUNDING COMMITMENT
<u> </u>	reek is a tributary to the Teton River that provides quality spawning and aroat trout and other resident fish, but is flow and passage limited at certain
	est of the State of Idaho to increase stream flow in the Teton River and its Yellowstone cutthroat trout, which are currently designated as an Idaho ed; and
WHEREAS, staff has develog flow for native fish in South Leigh C	pped a one-year water use agreement with Osagia, LLC to improve stream reek; and
WHEREAS, the water rights one year; and	shall be leased into the Board's Idaho Water Supply Bank, for a period of
been submitted to the Columbia Bas	and the Osagia, LLC water use agreement in the amount of \$3,902.00 has sin Water Transaction Program, to be used to pay the Idaho Water Supply % Administrative Fee (\$221.00), Recording Fee (\$25.00), and payment to ad
WHEREAS, staff anticipates for payment to the water right holders	the funds being placed into the IWRB Revolving Development Account; and
WHEREAS, the South Leigh Water Plan.	Creek transaction is in the public interest and in compliance with the State
	RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman to enter into water use and/or its successors for water rights 22-13815 and 22-13817, using an
	FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is subject to the condition that anding from the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program in the amount
DATED this 24th day of Janu	nary, 2014.
	ROGER CHASE, Chairman Idaho Water Resource Board
ATTEST:	
ROR GRAHAM Secretary	J

Memorandum

To: Idaho Water Resource Board

From: Helen Harrington

Re: Idaho State Water Plan Revision

Date: January 13, 2014



During the 2013 legislative session, some members of the House Resources & Conservation Committee proposed revisions to the Idaho State Water Plan (ISWP) adopted by the IWRB in 2012. The proposals would have revised twelve policies and eliminated two additional policies. The 2012 ISWP became effective during the 2013 legislative session without amendments. On May 17, 2013, the IWRB resolved to review the proposed revisions.

The proposed revisions range from minor edits to more significant changes. The Water Resource Planning Committee met on December 12, 2013 to discuss a strategy for considering the proposed revisions and has recommended the following strategy:

- 1. Review all of the revisions proposed by some members of the House Resources & Conservation Committee.
- 2. Categorize the proposed revisions as follows:
 - A. Reviewed, no revision recommended
 - B. Reviewed and revised (as suggested or other revisions)
 - C. Referred for further review and establish a timeframe for review

The committee recommended conducting its review of all of the proposed revisions as a group and establishing a schedule based upon the nature of any proposed revisions and committee work load. As required by Idaho Code § 42-1734A, any amendments adopted by the IWRB would be published and public hearings would be held with opportunity for the submission of testimony and written comments. The IWRB will then determine whether any amendments should be revised based upon public testimony and comments and submit any final amendments as a group to the legislature.

Memorandum

To: Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB)

From: Neeley Miller, IDWR Planning Bureau

Date: January 9, 2014

RE: WaterSmart Grant Status Report

IDAHO ON RESOURCE

Background

At the January 2013 meeting of the Idaho Water Resources Board (IWRB or Board), Board members were briefed about the creation of Water District 02 (WD02) and a coordinated effort among district water users and both IDWR and IWRB staff to secure cost share funding through a US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) WaterSmart grant to assist with the installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for diversions in the district.

WD02 was created in July, 2012. The district will provide for the administration of water rights from the Snake River between Milner and Swan Falls Dams. Measurement and regulation of diversions in the district is one of a number of tools that the State can employ to help maintain the IWRB's minimum in-stream flow at the Murphy Gage in accordance with the Swan Falls Agreement.

In May 2013 the BOR announced that the IWRB Water Smart proposal for phase-one would receive funding in the amount of \$151,425. In September we finalized the Financial Assistance Agreement with the BOR and all project regulatory compliance was completed under budget. The total budget for phase-one is \$352,152, with \$200,726 coming from water users and \$151,425 coming from the BOR.

This fall cost-reimbursement contracts were put in place with all of the 15 non-federal entities participating in phase-one of the project. Purchasing and installation of measurement devices and telemetry equipment began in November 2013. Installation and calibration of equipment is on-going and will continue through spring/summer 2014.

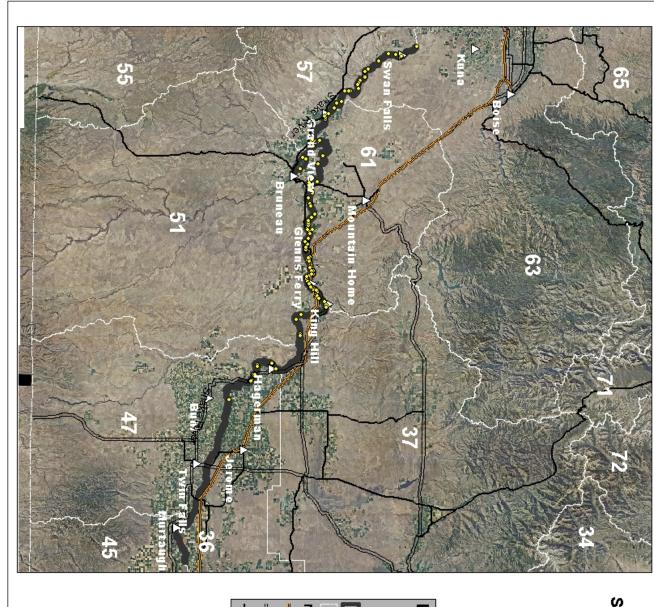
Phase-two

IDWR and Board staff plans to work with the WD02 and BOR to submit one additional grant application (phase-two) in 2014 to address the remaining large diversions in the district. The grant application due date is January 23, 2014.

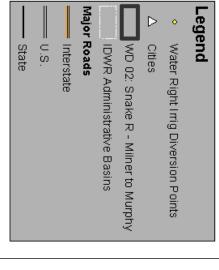
Similar to phase-one, the WaterSmart grant application for phase-two will require a 50+% match by the applicant. If the Board agrees to be the applicant the 50+% share of the cost will be carried by third party water users in WD02. The WaterSmart application will include letters of funding commitment from the water users committing to provide the 50+% match. The WaterSmart application is requesting approximately \$300,000 in federal cost share, with the balance of the costs to be provided by the water users in WD02. The Board will have no financial obligation other than the cost of staff time to file the application and work with WD02 to administer the grant funds.

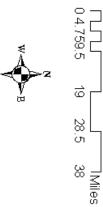
A requirement of the WaterSmart grant application is an official resolution adopted by the applicant's governing body in support of the application.

Attached to this memo are: 1) Map of Water District 02, Snake River from Milner Damn to Murphy Gage, and 2) a resolution for your consideration.



Water District No. 2 Snake River from Milner Dam to Murphy Gage below Swan Falls Dam





Prepared by: IDWR/T Luke/Jan. 2013 Imagery: 2009 NAIP

BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSED)
WATERSMART APPLICATION TO USBOR FOR MEASUREMENT DEVICES IN WATER DISTRICT 02	RESOLUTION)
WHEREAS, the Idaho Department of V 10, 2012 pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-604; and	Water Resources (IDWR) created Water District 02 on July
	n created and held its first annual meeting on January 15, porarily limited to an IDWR employee appointed
WHEREAS, IDWR issued an order in and	2013 requiring the installation of water measuring devices;
evidenced by Policy 1H of the Idaho State Water	stallation of measurement devices in Water District 02 as er Plan adopted by the Board in 2012 which states, ater supply and use is essential for sound water resource nd
	to assist Water District 02 and to apply for federal d assist in the implementation of the Board's policy IH;
	application to the United States Bureau of Reclamation for Igation Flow Measurement and Monitoring project in
WHEREAS, the Board expects the affe	ected water users to provide the remainder of the costs.
Bureau of Reclamation for a WaterSMART gra	TED the Board authorizes application to the United States and for measurement devices in Water District 02 and ment with the Bureau of Reclamation for the WaterSMART
	R RESOLVED that the affected water users shall provide all be no financial obligation from the Board other than the
	R RESOLVED that the WaterSMART grant funds will be ent Account until expended for the measurement devices in
DATED this 24 th day of January, 2014.	
	Roger Chase, Chairman Idaho Water Resource Board
ATTEST	

Bob Graham, Secretary

Irrigation Flow Measurement and Monitoring Project Phase-Two Proposal

Boise, Idaho

Funding Opportunity Announcement No. R14AS00001

PHASE-TWO: To provide irrigation flow measurement devices to delivery points within Water District 02 in an effort to account for and better manage the water supply



Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) 322 East Front Street Boise, Idaho

Neeley Miller, Project Manager
322 East Front Street
PO Box 83720
Boise, Idaho
Neeley.Miller@idwr.idaho.gov
(208) 287-4831

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TOTAL PAGE COUNT)	

^{*}Appendix E: Required Federal Farms (Budget Form, Assurances Form, Application/cover page Form) are not considered in the total page count limit of 75 pages per instructions described on page 22 of Funding Opportunity Announcement No. R14AS00001.

Technical Proposal

Executive Summary

Application Date: January 23, 2014
Applicant: Idaho Water Resource Board

322 East Front Street

PO Box 83720

Boise, ID 83720-0098

The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB or Board) respectfully submits this request for funding under *Task A – Water Conservation* of the WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for FY2014, Funding Opportunity Announcement No. R14AS00001. Grant proceeds would be used to purchase and install advanced water measurement devices and monitoring/telemetry equipment for forty-eight (48) separate irrigation diversions or developments owned and/or operated by forty (40) individual entities located within State Water District Number 02 (Water District 02), the Snake River from Milner Dam to Murphy Gage located below Swan Falls Dam (Milner to Swan Falls reach). This grant application is proposed as Phase Two of the Irrigation Flow Measurement and Monitoring Project for Water District 02.

The IWRB submitted a similar WaterSmart FY2013 Grant application to the US Bureau of Reclamation ("Reclamation") in January, 2013 proposing the purchase and installation of water measuring devices and monitoring equipment for 22 diversions in Water District 02. Reclamation approved that application in May, 2013. Improvements and work described under the FY2013 WaterSmart Grant was proposed as Phase One of the Irrigation Flow Measurement and Monitoring Project for Water District 02. The IWRB limited the scope of Phase One to 22 irrigation diversions due to the limited grant application period and short window of time in which to coordinate with water district water users. Water District 02 was not created by the Idaho Department of Water Resources ("IDWR") until July, 2012.

The primary objective of this FY2014 WaterSmart Grant is to provide remaining water users and diversions in Water District 02 that were not included in the FY2013 grant an opportunity to benefit from Reclamation cost share monies while better improving overall water management in the water district. Phase One of this project is under way with installation of measuring devices and monitoring equipment. Phase Two includes both large and small farms ranging in size from 12 acres up to about 10,000 acres. Measurement and monitoring of water diversions from the Snake River in Water District 02 will improve management and regulation of the resource. Measurement and

monitoring of diversions in this reach of the Snake River is necessary for the following reasons:

- Provide protection to minimum stream flow water rights established on the Snake River pursuant to the Swan Falls Agreement between the State of Idaho ("State") and the Idaho Power Company ("IPC");
- Ensure that diversions are limited to authorized water rights limits, thereby limiting potential for excess diversions or deliveries and providing potential water savings;
- Ensure that authorized water uses in areas of the Snake River basin tributary to the Snake River above Swan Falls are not prematurely curtailed in times of water shortage;
- Provide an overall water budget of all water use within the water district that in turn will maximize the available water within the river reach.
- Provide for protection and improved delivery of water supplies rented from the Upper Snake River Basin (Water District 01Rental Pool) and/or the Idaho Water Supply Bank ("WSB" or "Bank") that are delivered through Water District 02 for downstream purposes.

The IWRB believes that water measurement and monitoring in Water District 02 is of particular interest and importance to Reclamation given that it has been an active renter of storage water from both the WSB and the Water District 01 Rental Pool. Reclamation has been renting 60,000 acre-feet per year of water rights from the WSB and up to 200,000 acre-feet per year from the Water District 01 Rental Pool. These volumes of water are conveyed through the Milner to Swan Falls reach of Water District 02 to meet Reclamation's obligation related to augmentation of Snake River flows for certain endangered anadromous fish species within the Snake and Columbia River basins.

The work proposed under this grant will provide for installation of measuring devices, primarily closed conduit ultrasonic and magnetic flow meters, on 48irrigation diversions in the water district by the 2016 irrigation season. Diversions in the recently created Water District 02 have not historically been regulated. Prior measurement of diversions in this area has been very limited. Accordingly, water users in this reach of the Snake River are not accustomed to water measurement, monitoring or regulation. In addition to installing accurate measuring devices on the selected 48 diversions, the grant also proposes to provide monitoring and telemetry equipment at most of the diversion sites in order to provide real time measurement data and regulation while minimizing the labor necessary to collect frequent measurement data. Equipment installed will include the use of radio repeater type stations in order to retrieve data on a determined time interval. This type of infrastructure and measurement project will be used as a means of demonstration to other water districts and users in Idaho who will need to acquire and install similar equipment for improved water management purposes.

Background Data

Water District 02 is a water district created by the Director of IDWR pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-604. Figure 1 below is a map depicting the general location of the water district. The Final Order Creating Water District 02 was signed by the Director on July 10, 2012. A copy of this order and other documents related to the creation of the district may be found on IDWR's website as follows:

http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/WaterDistricts/Snake_Milner-SwanFalls/default.htm .

Water District 02 held its first annual meeting on January 15, 2013. A district watermaster was elected and an advisory committee selected for 2013. Water District 02 will provide for the administration of water rights from the Snake River between Milner and Swan Falls Dams. Water right administration includes delivery and regulation of water rights, and measuring and reporting of water diversions. Measurement of water diversions is a critical and necessary function of the water district. IDWR issued an order on August 26, 2013 requiring the installation of water measuring devices. The order outlines a phased in requirement with a goal of full compliance by 2016. IDWR measurement orders typically allow for a one year planning period with submittal of plans that are reviewed and approved by the water district watermaster with assistance from IDWR.

IDWR estimates that there are about 150 active irrigation diversions in Water District 02 that serve developments ranging in size from several acres to over 10,000 acres. There are approximately 475 irrigation rights in the water district. Nearly all of the consumptive water use diversions are for irrigation purposes, but there are also a few diversions for municipal, commercial, industrial and stock water uses.

The 48 irrigation developments represented in this grant serve water to over 65,000 irrigated acres and more than 140 water rights. A number of high valued commodity cash crops are harvested from many of these irrigated acres, including potatoes, mint, com, alfalfa hay and sugar beets. All of the diversions are within the Snake River canyon and many are remotely located or difficult to access. All 48 diversions are pumped from the Snake River with most delivering water to a pressurized irrigation system. Six pumping stations incorporate open channel canals in the delivery system and generally have higher water duties than river to farm closed conduit systems.

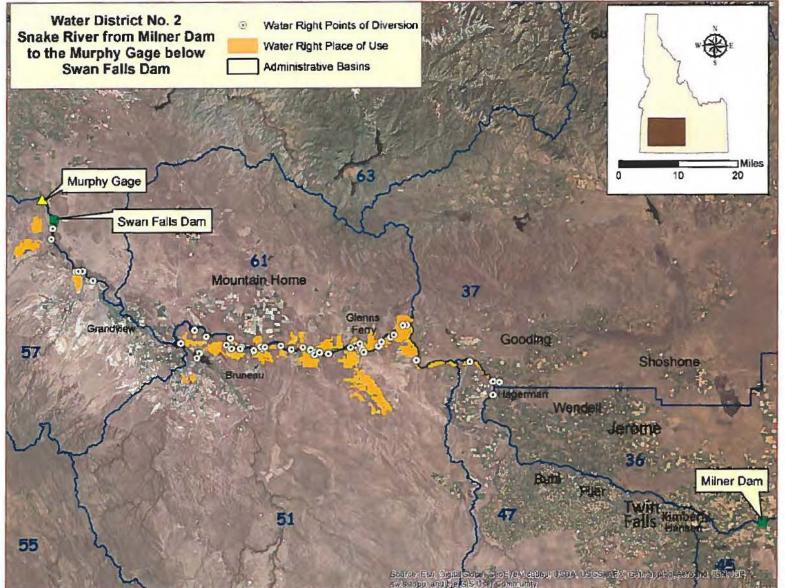


Figure 1: Map of Water District 02, Snake River from Milner Damn to Murphy Gage

The closed conduit pressurized river pump systems serve between several hundred acres to over 10,000 acres, with rates of diversion ranging from several cfs to over 100 cfs per diversion. The number of irrigated acres associated with each of the 40 irrigation entities included in this grant proposal is shown in Table 1. Some of these pump diversions are high lift pump stations which consist of several large river pumping plants that lift water through one or more large diameter pipelines to open ditches and irrigated lands above the canyon rim. High lift pump stations may lift water from over 100 feet up to 900 feet. A list of water rights associated with these 48 diversions is provided in Attachment C of this grant proposal.

Non-Federal Irrigation Entities	Project Acres
Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Co	13,432
2. King Hill Irrigation District	11,573
3. MAN Farms & ATN Holdings	4,389
4. SV Ranch LLC	2,136
5. Dale Van Es	2,495
6. Murphy Flats Water Company	4,882
7. Sherwin Sunberg	243
8. Murphy Land Company LLC (4 POD)	3,634
9. Leland Shetler	359
10. Young, Lampman, Gingerich, Atkins	2,940
11. Verlin Gingerich	36.4
12. Frank Tiegs LLC	1,338
13. Wilson & Wilson Co Inc.	1,110
14. Blanksma Land & Storage (2 POD)	1753
15. West Indian Cove Water Co.	714
16. Dale Hooley (2 POD)	776
17. James Wolfe	242
18. William R Wolfe	260
19. Eagle Creek NW	681
20. Rocking S Ranch	143
21. Walker Plow	400
22. Edgewater Ranch LLC	153
23. Alonzo Leavell	107
24. Garndner Brown	18
25. Louis Jeffery	17
26. Merrill Brown	100
27. David Ayarra Jr. Trust	25

28. Donald Schiermeier	1667
29. Quey Johns	517
30. Gingerich Brothers Farms	1324.5
31. Robert J Meyers	1205.7
32. Midnight Sun VIII LLC	4128
33. Rivendale LLC	334
34. TR Investments	28.4
35. Thomas Conrad	180
36. Deruyter Properties LP	1232
37. Greg Mellum	64.2
38. Peter Sturdivant	20
39. Bob Bledose	560
40. City of Glenns Ferry (Municipal)	0
Total	65,217

Table 1: Non-Federal irrigation project entities/owners and associated irrigated acres

Fifteen of the 48 irrigation diversions are diversions used on large irrigation developments, or projects greater than 1,000 acres. There are about 30 irrigation developments total in Water District 02 that are greater than 1,000 acres. The 15 large irrigation diversions included in this water measurement and monitoring grant proposal represent half of the large irrigation developments in the district. The remaining 15 large irrigation diversions in the water district were included in Phase One of the project and the FY2013 WaterSmart Grant.

The water measurement and monitoring proposed in this grant will result in improved management and regulation of water use in the Snake River between Milner and Swan Falls. This improved management and regulation is expected to reduce some excess water diversions and improve tracking or delivery of water rented from the WSB and Water District 01 Rental Pool. Additionally, water measurement and monitoring may result in some opportunity for owners of high lift pump stations to identify potential energy efficiencies or savings. For example, good irrigation management requires knowing the total amount of water delivered to the irrigation system and irrigated crop area. Regular monitoring of total water system diversion rates over time along with electrical pump demand on high lift pump systems provides an opportunity to monitor pump performance which may result in better management of pump and motor maintenance, improved irrigation scheduling, and minimizing water waste, all of which can improve energy system efficiency and provide overall energy and operator cost savings.

The IWRB has chosen to apply for this grant because it aligns with specific policies, goals and strategies adopted by the Board in its 2012 Sate Water Plan. The Board recognizes that measurement, monitoring and regulation of diversions in the Snake River is one component of a management strategy to maintain Snake River minimum stream flows, including the minimum flows established by the Swan Falls Agreement between the State and the IPC. The 2012 State Water Plan includes the policy goals and implementation strategies outlined below.

Policy Goal: Quantification and Measurement of Water Resources

Quantification and measurement of Idaho's water supply and use is essential for sound water resource planning, management, and administration.

Implementation strategies:

- Assess existing measurement network and facilities and develop plan for improving data collection and reporting.
- Prioritize projects for conversion to automated electronic data collection and reporting systems.
- Provide technical assistance and participate in securing funding for improved measurement and reporting systems.

(Idaho State Water Plan, November, 2012, p. 14-15)

Policy Goal: Snake River minimum stream flows (including Milner & Murphy):

Milner: 0 cfs

Murphy: 3,900 cfs from 4/1 through 10/31 5,600 cfs from 11/1 through 3/31

These minimum stream flows provide the management framework for the optimum development of the Snake River Basin. The minimum stream flow water rights shall be administered in priority with other water rights.

Implementation Strategies:

- Develop a monitoring program by 2014 to account for fluctuations resulting from the operation of Idaho Power Company's hydropower facilities in the calculation of the Murphy minimum average daily flow.
- Develop tools to predict Snake River flows at the Murphy Gage based on ESPA ground water level trends, precipitation patterns, new appropriations, and changes in conservation practices.
- Develop by 2014 management scenarios to ensure that Snake River flows at the Murphy and Weiser Gages remain above established minimum stream flow levels. (ibid. p. 43-46)

Measuring diversions within Water District 02 is an important component of the monitoring program to account for fluctuations resulting from the operation of IPC's hydropower facilities in the calculation of the Murphy minimum average daily flow. IDWR estimates that peak irrigation season diversions in the Milner-Murphy reach may

exceed 1,700 cfs (based on prior diversion measurements made by the United States Geological Survey between 1985 and 1995).

The IWRB and IDWR have a long working relationship with Reclamation concerning Snake River water management and administration issues. Specifically, the IWRB has collaborated with Reclamation on the various policies adopted by the Board in the 2012 State Water Plan, as well as past versions of the state plan. The IWRB, which administers the WSB and adopts rules for State water district rental pools, has actively worked with Reclamation on securing water rentals to assist with meeting Reclamation's Snake River flow augmentation goals. About one-half or more of Reclamation's augmentation flow water rentals from Idaho are conveyed through the Snake River between Milner and Murphy. The IWRB and IDWR have in the past either entered into contracts or coordinated with Reclamation on various water management issues and projects such as managed recharge, Easter Snake Plain Aguifer (ESPA) modeling and conjunctive administration, Comprehensive Aquifer Management (CAMP) for the ESPA, Rathdrum and Treasure Valley areas, and projects related to improved water measurement and reporting in Idaho. The State, IWRB and IDWR have worked extensively with Reclamation in the Upper Salmon River basin on various water conservation and management projects to improve water supplies and habitat for listed endangered fish species.

Technical Project Description

Technical Project Description

Flow meters:

The Swan Falls Agreement negotiated by the State and IPC resolved litigation concerning IPC's senior rights at Swan Falls (1916 priority). The settlement subordinated IPC's hydropower rights at Swan Falls and other locations upstream of Swan Falls to junior priority surface and ground water rights tributary to the Snake River between Milner and Swan Falls Dams, thereby affording protection to many junior priority water rights on the Snake River in Water District 02 and other areas of the Snake River basin. The Swan Falls Agreement also produced the Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA) which commenced in 1987 and is anticipated to be finished in 2014. The SRBA, with adjudication of over 145,000 water rights, is the largest basin wide general adjudication of water rights successfully completed in the Western United States.

The irrigation metering project proposed for Water District 02 is a continued effort to improve the overall quality of measured flow data in Idaho, and to better manage and regulate water use within the Snake River. A number of diversions from the Snake River in the Milner to Swan Falls reach were measured by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) from about 1985 to 1996 using funds that were made available from the Swan Falls Agreement. Due to gradual funding reductions and inflationary costs, measurement of nearly all diversions in the Milner –Swan Falls reach was discontinued by about 1995.

Pressurized pump diversions in the district utilize vertical and centrifugal motors with rated horsepower (HP) as small as 5 Hp to as large as 2000 HP. The larger irrigation diversions have multiple large HP motors/pumps to overcome 400 feet or more of head out of the Snake River Canyon. Large river stations in the water district generally have conveyance systems with large penstock(s) that can be difficult to measure with traditional mechanical flow meters due to high maintenance requirements and locations of pipe on steep canyon walls. Water lifted above the canyon rim via the penstocks or pipes from some river pump stations is discharged to open ditches or booster stations that pressurize irrigation systems above the canyon rim. Measurement of open channels using traditional rated sections or measuring devices is often difficult and typically more expensive over time due to moss and aquatic growth which can cause significant rating curve shift adjustments. Other river pump stations and conveyance systems in the district are completely closed pressurized systems that can accommodate closed conduit flow meters.

Measurement of high lift pump and closed conduit systems will be accomplished by installation of ultrasonic clamp-on meters or electromagnetic flow meters that are flanged into the piping system. For project budgeting purposes, proposed ultrasonic meters include General Electric (GE) Panametric AT868 units with a transducer frequency of either 0.5 or 1 Mega Hertz. The GE flow meter can be used on small diameter pipes (14"-20") and very large pipes (up to 96"diameter) connected to river station pump within Water District 02. These systems will be installed and programmed by a GE representative and guaranteed to comply with ±2% IDWR water measurement accuracy standards for ultrasonic flow meters. This meter met third party accuracy testing by the Utah Water Research Laboratory (UWRL) in Logan Utah in April, 2012 across flows ranging from 5,500 gallons per minute up to 93,000 gallons per minute in a 48" diameter pipe. Stated manufacturer accuracy for the GE ultrasonic meter listed is ±1-2%. The ultrasonic unit can measure up to two pipes at a time with one processing unit and an additional set of transducers. This approach will be used to minimize costs to end users and will also give proper discharge of the diversions to a secondary data

logging device using either pulse output or a 4-20 milliamp signal to be used by the watermaster of the district for regulatory purposes.

For purposes of project budgeting, IDWR proposes using the Badger M-2000 electromagnetic flow meter. The M-2000 is built in sizes ranging in diameter from ¼" to 96" and will cover flows ranging from 0.1 to 39 feet per second. The M-2000 exceeds IDWR's ±2% adopted accuracy standards. This meter was third party tested and verified for accuracy by the (UWRL) in Logan Utah in April of 2011. Stated manufacturer accuracy for the M-2000 meter is ±0.25%. A remote mounted set of electronics will be installed for the M-2000 and housed in a waterproof rated enclosure. This flow meter option will include the submersible option of the flow tube to protect from vandalism and the elements of varying weather and temperature throughout the year. Upon installation of magnetic flow meters, water district staff will verify the installed accuracy of the meters using portable ultrasonic flow meters.

Piping systems for diversions within Water District 02 and the 48 diversions identified in this grant proposal vary in size from 6" to 48" diameter. The larger diameter pipes typically have a poured in place concrete liner less than 5/8" in thickness. These liners help to protect the inside wall of the pipe and help assure that a clean ultrasonic sound wave is present when using ultrasonic flow meter technology. Installation of flow meters for this project will require approximately 1 day for each set up, including on-site excavation and fabrication to properly protect valuable flow measuring equipment and achieve the overall objective of high quality flow data collection.

Telemetry:

This project will include the option of remote telemetry and data retrieval. This will include the use of Campbell Scientific CR1000 data loggers (up to 5 channel input) coupled with Campbell 900 MHz radios (line of site range of up to 65 miles) to send and receive information according to the specific needs of the district. This will require the proper infrastructure and frame work (computer network) to accommodate data used for water management within this river section. This network would dove tail into the already existing IDWR telemetry system used to monitor spring discharges and return flows within Water Districts 01 and 02, and within the ESPA. These data would be retrieved at a designated time interval to assist the watermaster in delivery of water in Water District 02 on a daily basis. Additionally the structure of the system will allow water users feedback about their diversions and provide opportunities for better water management. Each site within the network will be built to be both a primary and slave type station in which other water measurement data may be transmitted or passed through as a means to retrieving data from difficult or remote locations within the system. This option will be a big help to the watermaster in managing diversion data

collection. It provides a daily tool to manage district staff time in acquiring necessary data for proper water distribution, and it will also provide an annual report generating tool with consistent file structure and processing protocol for collected data.

The telemetry budget also includes costs associated with repeater type stations to help in boosting hard to access sites and insuring the remote sensing system is adequate to cover the entire district. These repeater towers will include a 50 foot self standing tower fitted with an 8 decibel radio antenna, 10 watt solar panel, 12 DC volt battery array and a Campbell RF 900 Mega Hertz radio. The location of these sites will be determined or optimized at a future date as more topographic data are collected and analyzed using available computer software.

Water use accounting will be improved by daily diversion record keeping using a network of data loggers and telemetry equipment. This part of the project will provide additional transparency to other water users in this reach of the Snake River and will ultimately lead to records being available to the general public in the future through an online application hosted by IDWR.

The water district watermaster, with some assistance from IDWR staff, will be involved with installation of telemetry equipment and will provide routine and on-going equipment maintenance, including any equipment replacement if necessary. Funds necessary for watermaster time and labor associated with equipment maintenance will come from future water district assessments. Diversion owners or operators will need to cooperate with funding costs for equipment replacement and upgrades.

Upon completion of the project and the measurement of all diversions water managers will be able to:

- · Regulate water in this reach based on authorized water right rate of flow;
- Conserve water diversions (approximately 2% of all water diverted), and keep water savings in the Snake River;
- Curtail water being applied to acres not authorized by water rights;
- Help to better identify hydro-power production influence on river reach natural flows due to reservoir operation fluctuations; and
- Provide for improved delivery and accountability of augmented river flows, much of which are facilitated by Reclamation through rental of water from the WSB and Water District 01 Rental Pool.

Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Criterion A: Water Conservation (28 points)

Quantifiable Water Savings (20 points)

Table 2 shows the total water supply and estimated water savings for the 40 irrigation entities and 48 diversions serving the 65,200 plus acres. Total available water supply for these diversions was determined to be about 222,000 acre-feet per year based on the following water measurement data and calculations:

- A. Daily water measurement data for seventeen (17) United States Geologic Survey (USGS) gauging stations was evaluated from a 1989 USGS Water Resource Data report. Published data were available and used for Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal, West Indian Cove Water Company, Man Farms and ATN Holdings (gauge site name of Sailor Creek), King Hill Irrigation District, Dale Van Es (Sinker Butte Canal), Murphy Flats Canal, Blanksma Land & Storage (Chalk Flats and Sand Dunes sites), Wilson & Wilson (Eagle Cove site), Frank Tiegs LLC (Triple C site), Young et el (Roger Young site), Donald Schiermeier (Basin Mutual site), Gingerich Brothers Farms (River Ranch site), Quey Johns (Ken Johns site), and Midnight Sun VIII (Danskin Cattle site).
- B. Water supply for the remaining diversions in Table 2 were estimated using water duties derived from 1989 USGS measured data and project acres for similar type projects in item a. above.

The 1989 USGS measurement data were used because the greatest numbers of diversions in the Milner to Murphy reach were measured at that time. Additionally, SRBA water right claims, recommendations and partial decrees were based on beneficial use or number of acres irrigated as of 1987.

Estimated water savings shown in Table 2 for the 17 diversions in item A. above are based on comparison of authorized water right diversion limits with 1989 USGS measured data. Specifically, excess daily diversion rates were identified where reported daily diversions exceeded the authorized water right diversion rates. Any excess diversions found were summed and converted to annual volume water savings. Using this approach, savings were estimated for 2 separate irrigation diversions totaling 1,051 acre-feet. Using this same approach, no savings (0 acre-feet) were found for the remaining 15 diversions having measured data from 1989.

Potential water savings could not be identified for the remaining 30 diversions due to the lack of any published measurement data or records.

No water savings were determined for King Hill Irrigation District ("KHID") using the approach described above but KHID's water duty was found to be 5.8 acre-feet per acre ("afa"). This is a high water duty compared to most other diversions listed in Table 2

although not unexpected given the amount of open channel canals and laterals throughout KHID. However, a majority of the farms in KHID use pressurized irrigation systems including many center pivot systems where individual farm efficiencies should be 70 percent or higher. Given the relative high KHID water duty but fairly efficient onfarm systems, it is assumed that KHID's conveyance system is rather inefficient and could be improved. Installation of measuring devices on the main pumping systems as proposed under this grant, coupled with additional site measurements throughout KHID by the Water District 02 watermaster and KHID staff may confirm conveyance system inefficiencies and identify potential water savings opportunities. Therefore, an alternative approach was taken to estimate KHID water savings as follows:

- The 5.8 afa water duty is determined using the 1989 USGS measurement data from four (4) KHID pumping stations over the full 11,573 acres authorized under KHID's water rights;
- An irrigation requirement (no effective precipitation) of 3.6 afa is estimated using average ET values for alfalfa hay from the Glenns Ferry Agrimet station;
- A conveyance system efficiency of 62 percent is estimated using the irrigation requirement - water duty ratio (3.6 afa / 5.8 afa);
- Assume a five (5) percent gain in irrigation system efficiency from improved water measurement and management practices on all KHID river pump stations and conveyance systems. Apply 5 percent efficiency gain on all 11,573 KHID acres (0.05 afa efficiency x 11,573 acres = 3,356 af).

Support for KHID water savings is also discussed in Section E; Evaluation of Criterion, Other Contributions to Water Supply Sustainability.

General water savings in Water District 02 can be realized through the combination of accurate water measurement, telemetry monitoring and regulation by the water district watermaster. As previously explained in this document, water right administration and water diversion regulation has not previously been implemented in this reach of the Snake River. The creation and future operation of Water District 02 will place the Milner to Swan Falls reach on an administrative and regulatory level that is comparable to Water District 01(Upper Snake River above Milner) where diversions are frequently regulated or curtailed to authorized water right diversion limits.

Currently, excess water diversions are used as follows:

- Irrigation of crops on lands authorized by existing water rights;
- Irrigation of crops on lands not authorized by water rights;
- Return flows to Snake River; and
- Return flows to channels and drains that are not directly tributary to the Snake River or that sink to the ground before reaching other surface water channels.

The estimated 4,386 acre-feet of conserved water or potential water savings shown in Table 2 and outlined in this analysis would not be diverted from the Snake River but

remain in the river channel to provide potential increased flows at Murphy and other downstream Snake River reaches and gage stations.

Non-Federal Irrigation Entities	Project Acres	Total Water Supply (AF)	Estimated Water Savings (AF)	Water Duty	Comment
1. Grindstone Butte Mutual					Rate overages on
Canal Co	13,432	32,809	162	2.4	daily averages
2. King Hill Irrigation District*	11,573	66,700	3335.0	5.8	Savings estimated by assuming increased delivery efficiency of 5% over current 62% delivery efficiency.
3. MAN Farms & ATN Holdings	4,389	13,825	0	3.1	
4. SV Ranch LLC	2,136	7,476	0	3.5	Water right limit of 4.5 AFA
5. Dale Van Es	2,495	5,364	0	2.15	
6. Murphy Flats Water Company	4882	11583	0	2.4	
7. Sherwin Sunberg	243	850.5	0	3.5	total use estimated using 3.5 AFA
8. Murphy Land Company LLC (4 POD)	3,634	12,719	0	3.5	total use estimated using 3.5 AFA
9. Leland Shetler	359	1615.5	0	4.5	total use estimated using 4.5 AFA due to open canal system
Young, Lampman, Gingerich, Atkins	2,940	5,932	0	2.0	
11. Verlin Gingerich	36.4	145.6	0	4.0	total use estimated using 4 AFA
12. Frank Tiegs LLC	1,338	3,416	0	2.6	
13. Wilson & Wilson Co Inc.	1,110	2,859	0	2.6	
14. Blanksma Land & Storage (2 POD)	1753	3,727	0	2,1	
15. West Indian Cove Water Co.	714	3,932	889	5.5	Rate overages on daily averages
16. Dale Hooley (2 POD)	776	3,104	0	4.0	total use estimated using water right limit of 4 AFA

17. James Wolfe	242	968	0	4.0	total use estimated at 4 AFA
18. William R Wolfe	260	1040	0	4.0	total use estimated at 4 AFA
10. Eagle Creek NW	681	2417.55	0	3.6	total use estimated at 3.5 AFA
19. Eagle Creek NW	001	2417.00	- 0	3.0	total use estimated
20. Rocking S Ranch	143	500.5	0	3.5	at 3.5 AFA
					Some open
100 Table 100 Ta	2000-2000	W1.08.097000000			system, estimated
21. Walker Plow	400	1600	0	4.0	using 4 AFA
					total use estimated
00 Ed D	450		•	4.0	using water right
22. Edgewater Ranch LLC	153	612	0	4.0	limit of 4 AFA total use estimated
					using water right
23. Alonzo Leavell	107	428	0	40	limit of 4 AFA
20. Alonzo Leaven	107	720		7.0	total use estimated
24. Garndner Brown	18	63	0	3.5	
2 ii danana bidiii	.,				total use estimated
25. Louis Jeffery	17	59.5	0	3.5	
		N STATE OF THE STA			Some open
					system, estimated
26. Merrill Brown	100	400	0	4.0	using 4 AFA
	1011				total use estimated
27. David Ayarra Jr. Trust	25	87.5	0	3.5	
					Some open
00 5 1101:	4007	2000	_	١	system, estimated
28. Donald Schiermeier	1667	6668	0	4.0	
29. Quey Johns	517	1125	0	2.2	measured values
30. Gingerich Brothers	10015	0057		0.0	
Farms	1324.5	2657	0	2.0	
					Some open system, estimated
31. Robert J Meyers	1205.7	4822.8	0	4.0	10
31. Hobert & Weyers	1203.7	7022.0		7.0	total use estimated
32. Midnight Sun VIII LLC	4128	14448	0	3.5	using 3.5 AFA
oz. mangr. oan m		77110		0.0	total use estimated
33. Rivendale LLC	334	1169	0	3.5	
					total use estimated
34. TR Investments	28.4	99.4	0	3.5	using 3.5 AFA
					total use estimated
35. Thomas Conrad	180	630	0	3.5	
					total use estimated
36. Deruyter Properties LP	1232	4312	0	3.5	using 3.5 AFA

37. Greg Mellum	64.2	224.7	0	3.5	total use estimated using 3.5 AFA
38. Peter Sturdivant	20	70	0	3.5	total use estimated using 3.5 AFA
39. Bob Bledsoe	560	1880	0	3.36	
40. City of Glenns Ferry					
Total	65,217	222,340	4,386		

Table 2. Water Savings calculations. *These data are estimates using ET and delivery system efficiencies to determine potential savings.

Upon completion of the proposed project, all water savings will be verified through collection and reporting of measured data, and watermaster regulation of diversions. Data collected via telemetry equipment, which will be installed on most diversions, will populate a computer data base maintained by IDWR. Telemetry data will allow real-time access by the watermaster and ultimately be served to a web-based application for viewing by both water users and the public. Real time telemetry data collection will enable the watermaster to monitor diversions and make immediate diversion adjustments when necessary. Several of the smaller diversions will not have telemetry equipment but will be measured using magnetic flow meters with volume totalizers and rate of flow displays. These meters will be read by the watermaster on a weekly basis during peak irrigation periods and somewhat less frequently in the early and late periods of the irrigation season. Annual watermaster reporting should demonstrate that diversions are kept within the authorized water right limits.

The IWRB's approved FY2013 WaterSmart Grant for Phase One of the Water District 02 flow measurement and monitoring project projected water savings of about 5,000 acre feet. The number of irrigated acres under the FY2014 Phase Two application, about 65,000 acres, is similar to the total irrigated acres under the Phase One grant (approximately 58,000 acres) but includes mostly closed conduit conveyance and application systems. These systems do not typically exceed authorized water right rate of diversion and annual volume limits but analysis included in this grant proposal did show that some systems may exceed authorized flow rates during peak periods of the irrigation season. Water savings under existing rights being held to maximum water right rates will contribute to more water staying in the river and minimizing the impacts to other right holders such as the minimum in stream flow right held at Swan Falls. The two open channel systems (Grindstone Butte and West Indian Cove) make up the quantifiable water savings based on water right limits and potential over diversions during peak periods. Other savings, although more difficult to quantify, may been seen as more systems are measured using high quality measuring devices in the future. Combined potential water savings estimates under Phases One and Two may be as high as 10,000 acre-feet.

Improved Water Management (5 points)

Since there has been no prior management, regulation or administration of water diversions and water rights from this reach of the Snake River, the IWRB expects that Water District 02 will better manage all (or 100%) of the available water supply associated with the diversions outlined in this grant proposal.

Percentage of Total Water Supply (4 points)

As explained in the Quantifiable Water Savings section and as shown in Table 2, the estimated water savings for the diversions included in this proposal is 4,386 acre-feet. The estimated percentage of total annual water supply conserved therefore is as follows:

Reasonableness of Costs (4 points)

As shown in the Budget section of this grant proposal, the total cost of the project is about \$661,691. The flow meters identified in this proposal are estimated to have a life of 15 years. Telemetry equipment has a life expectancy of 15 to 20 years. Reasonableness of costs therefore is as follows:

Evaluation Criterion C: Benefits to Endangered Species (12 points)

The proposed project will provide some benefits to certain Snake River salmon and steelhead species that have been listed under the Endangered Species Act ("ESA").. Although these species do not inhabit Snake River Water District 02 area, Reclamation has acquired water supplies from within Water District 02 and from the upstream Water District 01 Rental Pool to meet Reclamation's downstream flow augmentation requirements established by the Federal Government for the benefit of ESA listed species.

Pursuant to the terms of the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement (commonly called the Nez Perce Agreement) that was approved by the State of Idaho and the United States, Reclamation is authorized to provide up to 427,000 acre-feet of storage water and 60,000 acre-feet of natural flow water for downstream flow augmentation to benefit the downstream salmon and steelhead. Reclamation entered into a \$21 million, 30-year agreement with IWRB to lease 60,000 acre-feet from the "Bell Rapids" water rights owned by the Board. The Bell Rapids water rights originate within Water District 02. Reclamation also acquires up to 205,000 acre-feet of storage annually from the Water District 1 Rental Pool, located upstream of Water District 02. Per the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement, the rental cost for this storage will be \$17/acre-foot in 2014.

The State of Idaho has committed to ensuring that water supplies acquired by Reclamation for downstream flow augmentation are delivered through this reach. This is, in fact, one of the reasons for creating Water District 02. The installation of measurement devices on the major diversions in this reach will make it easier and more certain to ensure these water supplies are delivered downstream for the benefit of ESA listed species.

Evaluation Criterion D: Water Marketing (12 points)

Establishing a water market is not part of this request because a market already exists - the Idaho Water Supply Bank ("WSB" or "Bank"). The project proposed under this WaterSmart grant will assist with improved management and regulation of Bank transactions within Water District 02. The WSB is a water exchange market operated by the IWRB to encourage the highest beneficial use of water and to provide a source of adequate water supplies to benefit new and supplemental water uses, particularly in areas of the state where there are moratoriums on new appropriations of water, including Water District 02.

The WSB includes water rights from surface water and ground water sources throughout Idaho. Water rights may be leased to the Bank, if not currently in use, and rights may be rented from the Bank for beneficial uses such as irrigation, municipal, commercial or industrial. IDWR manages the Bank for the IWRB in accordance with Idaho Code §§ 42-1761 through 42-1766 and the WSB Rules (IDAPA 37.02.03). Under these rules, the IWRB has also established local rental pools in water districts that include storage reservoirs and authorized water district advisory committees to operate the pools. Water right holders can put storage water in rental pools or lease unused natural flow surface water rights or ground water rights (or portions thereof) to the Bank and those water rights or storage supplies can be rented to others who do not have adequate water or water rights to meet their needs.

Water District 02 is an active area for WSB transactions. Currently in Water District 02 there is about 570 cfs of water leased to the WSB and about 320 cfs rented from the Bank. Reclamation rents about 60 percent of this 320 cfs in Water District 02 each year to augment Snake River flows for the benefit of ESA listed salmonid fish species in the Snake and Columbia River basins. The Reclamation rental comes from several water rights associated with the former Bell Rapids irrigation project near Hagerman, Idaho. The Bell Rapids project and lands were purchased by the State of Idaho. The appurtenant project water rights, consisting of 415 cfs and over 98,000 acre-feet, were leased to the Bank in part to assist with Reclamation's Snake River flow augmentation requirements. The lease and rental of the Bell Rapids water rights in Water District 02 lessens Reclamation's demand of water from the Water District 01 Upper Snake River rental pool and keeps that water in the rental pool for users in Water District 01 or as a source of water to mitigate for the impacts of depletions to the Snake River by junior priority ground water pumpers in the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer.

In addition to the Bell Rapids WSB rental, Reclamation also rents up to 205,000 acrefeet per year of water from the Water District 01 rental pool to meet its Snake River flow augmentation requirements. Additionally, IPC may also lease water from the Water District 01 rental pool to meet peak hydropower loads at IPC dams in Water District 02 and downstream.

Significant portions of other water rights in Water District 02 are leased and rented to the Bank. In addition to the Bell Rapids water rights, there is about 115 cfs of water leased to the Bank and about 66 cfs of water, or more than 14,000 acre-feet, rented from the Bank for irrigation of over 3,300 acres within the water district. Under the WSB rules, right holders who lease all or portions of their water rights to the Bank agree not to use those rights or portions thereof while they are in the Bank. Similarly, users who rent water from the Bank are limited to the authorized rates of diversions under the rented rights at new or existing points of diversion. As a result, the authorized water rights rates for all diversions associated with WSB leases and rentals must adjust according to the amounts leased and rented.

Accurate measurement of diversions in Water District 02 is important to verify that diversions benefitting from WSB leases and rentals align with the adjusted authorized rates of diversion, thereby assuring that diversions are not exceeding their authorized water right rates, volumes and acreage limits. Moreover, high quality measurement of all diversions in Water District 02 will enable the watermaster to account for water rentals by Reclamation and IPC that must be delivered through the district.

Evaluation Criterion E: Other Contributions to Water Supply Sustainability (14 points) – Other Benefits

On-Farm Irrigation Improvements

As discussed in the Water Savings section of this grant proposal, IWRB believes that on-farm irrigation improvements can be identified within the KHID project. The analysis for KHID provided in the Water Savings section shows an estimated system wide water duty of 5.8 afa and efficiency of 62 percent over the 11,573 irrigated acres in the district. This efficiency seems low despite the fact that a majority of the on-farm irrigation application systems consist of pressurized irrigation sprinkler systems, including center pivots. The KHID manager confirmed that this estimated water duty is reasonable and that nearly all of the 11,573 water right acres in the project are irrigated¹.

The KHID system includes six separate river pumping stations that lift water in closed conduits from the river to open canals above the Snake River canyon rim. The water is then delivered down the main canals and laterals to individual farm head gates where water is typically pressurized to irrigation sprinkler systems. Four of the KHID pumping stations are large stations, with the largest station having 8 pumps totaling about 2,500 HP that lift water in a closed 48 inch penstock some 270 feet to an open canal system. Two of the pumping stations are small, with each limited to just several pumps totaling about 800 HP with lifts under 100 feet. KHID has already installed measuring devices on two of the four large pump stations. This grant application seeks funding assistance to install measuring devices on the remaining four pump stations (two large, two small), plus monitoring and telemetry equipment on the four large pump stations.

As previously explained, high quality daily measurement and monitoring of the four large or main KHID river pump stations and additional measurements of the KHID open channel and conveyance systems by Water District 02 and KHID staff will likely identify significant seepage losses or conveyance system inefficiencies. A mere five percent increase in the KHID system efficiency may conserve over 3,300 acre-feet per year. The efficiency gain may be realized through lining or piping of canals or laterals, and better management of deliveries through additional measurement and controls of delivery through the system.

The Water Savings section of this grant proposal showed some saving for the West Indian Cove Water Company ("WIC") based on regulating the WIC diversion to authorized water right rates of flow as determined by the measuring device and monitoring equipment installed on the pump station as proposed herein. Table 2 also showed that the overall WIC system water duty is about 5.5 afa, which is considerably higher than most other irrigation diversion systems in Water District 02 but again not

¹ Personal communication with Cliff Lisle, KHID Manager, January 18, 2014.

entirely unexpected given that the conveyance system includes about two miles of open ditch. WIC uses two regulating ponds in the system and applies water via pressurized wheel and hand line sprinkler systems. WIC has communicated to the Water District 02 watermaster an interest to replace its open channel ditch system with a pipe line and make improvements to its' pumping plant. A pipe line installation and/or pump station improvement project could potentially be cost shared with the NRCS through an Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) grant. A ten to twenty percent efficiency gain would result in water savings of about 400 to 800 acre-feet year and likely eliminate need to regulate excessive rate of flow diversions during the peak irrigation season.

The KHID and West Indian Cove pumping stations and irrigated places of use are shown in the place of use maps included in Appendix D of this proposal.

Other Benefits to Water Supply Sustainability

A. Will the project market water to other users?

The proposed project will not directly market water to other users, but as discussed in Criterion D – Water Marketing, the project will facilitate better regulation, delivery and management of water that is leased to and rented from the Idaho WSB and Water District 01 Rental Pool. See Criterion D – Water Marketing for more detailed discussion.

B. Will the project generally make more water available in the basin where the proposed work is located?

This project, or Phase Two of the Irrigation Flow Measurement and Monitoring Project for Water District 02, may result in potential water savings of about 3,300 to 5,200 acrefeet per year. Phases One and Two combined may result in savings of up to 10,000 acrefeet per year. All of the water saved would stay in the Snake River between Milner and Swan Falls, or Water District 02. This benefit is further discussed in the Background Information summary and Evaluation Criterion A – Water Conservation section of this grant proposal.

C. Does the project promote and encourage collaboration among parties?

This project and Phase One of the project enjoys widespread support from the water right holders and water users in Water District 02 as evidenced by the numerous project

commitment letters. The State of Idaho, IWRB, IDWR, IPC and the USGS support accurate measurement and monitoring of diversions in the Milner to Swan Falls reach of the Snake River. These parties are currently working together to develop a protocol for measuring, monitoring, and reporting average daily flows at the Snake River stream flow gage near Murphy for the purpose of distribution of water to IPC's hydropower water rights and the State of Idaho's minimum stream flow rights.

Minimum stream flows at Swan Falls (measured at the Murphy gage) and hydropower water rights held by IPC have been the subject of litigation and negotiated settlements between the State of Idaho and IPC dating back to 1976. The Swan Falls Settlement resolved an ongoing controversy over how to balance water users for agriculture and water needs for hydropower generation in the Snake River Basin. The State and IPC reaffirmed the settlement and minimum flows in 2009. Through the Swan Falls Agreement the State of Idaho and IPC are committed to meeting the minimum stream flow at the Murphy gage which established minimum average daily flows of 3,900 cfs during the irrigation season and 5,600 cfs during the non-irrigation season. The minimum stream flow at the Murphy gage serves as a management constraint to insure that minimum flow levels of Snake River water will be available for hydropower, fish, wildlife and recreational purposes.

The SRBA decrees issued for the State's minimum flow rights require that the calculation of the average daily flow at the Murphy gage be based on actual flow conditions as adjusted to account for fluctuations resulting from the operation of eight IPC facilities located within Water District 02. The State and IPC have also committed to developing tools to predict Snake River flows at the Murphy Gage, and to ensure that flows remain above established minimum stream flows. One of the methods being considered to meet this objective is a Flow Measurement Method that includes a number of river reach measurement components, including the measurement of diversions².

One of the reasons for creating Water District 02 is the requirement that measurement devices be installed on all the major diversions throughout the district. Water District 02 is directly upstream of the Murphy gage. The installation of these measurement devices in the reach of the Snake River above the Murphy gage will make it easier to meet the minimum stream flows at Murphy gage by ensuring no over-diversions are occurring that may cause flows to fall below those obligations. Measurement of diversions may also assist with determination of actual average daily flow calculations at Murphy.

² Swan Falls Technical Working Group, "Streamflow Measurement and Monitoring Plan", Draft June 22, 2013.

If minimum flow rights at Murphy cannot be maintained, then the State must proceed to curtail water right holders in the Snake River Basin tributary to the Snake River between Milner and Murphy whose rights are junior to the State's minimum flow priority rights at Murphy (July 1, 1985 is the most junior minimum flow right). It is likely that other junior right holders in the basin will resist potential curtailment or future mitigation efforts unless the Snake River irrigation diversions in Water District 02 and immediately upstream of the Murphy gage are properly measured and accounted.

Performance Measures

Projects with Quantifiable Water Savings Performance Measure No. A.2. Measuring Devices – b. Irrigation Metering

As previously described in this proposal, and as shown in the Budget section, 48 irrigation diversions of various sizes will be measured using high precision devices including ultrasonic and magnetic flow meters for closed conduit pipe lines.

The installed measuring devices, coupled with reporting of measured data with the aid of data loggers, meter totalizers and telemetry equipment, will provide the following benefits:

- Water diversion accountability and transparency;
- Accurate measurement and real time data collection via telemetry, coupled with water district watermaster regulation, will assure that diversions are limited to authorized water right diversion rates and provide equitable distribution of water within Water District 02;
- Remote monitoring of diversions will reduce watermaster travel time and watermaster/water district expenses;
- Accurate measurement and recording will also provide a basis for fair and accurate water district assessments since such assessments are based on annual water deliveries: and
- The types of high accurate measuring devices and accompanying telemetry data provides an opportunity in which other technologies can be leveraged for water management and diversion system enhancements such as canal gate automation, pump system alarms and flow controls.

Pre-project estimation of baseline data:

Pre-project flows for the 48 diversions in this proposal are estimated and depicted in Table 2 of this proposal. Pre-project flow measurements and estimates were identified in the Water Conservation Evaluation Criterion A section of this proposal. Pre-project flows for the 48 diversions were estimated to be over 222,340 acre-feet per year.

Post-project methods for quantifying the benefits of projects to install measuring devices:

Post-project benefits will be measured based on the following methods:

- Compare pre-project baseline flow measurements and estimates with actual post-project measured data; and
- Demonstrate, through annual water district reporting, that diversions are limited to authorized water right rates of diversion.

Performance Measure No. A.3. – SCADA and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

The SCADA or telemetry equipment proposed for this project is described in further detail in both the Technical Project Description and Budget sections. Additionally, IDWR and a number of state water districts rely heavily on GIS which enables comparison of water rights place of use locations with actual water use locations and crop patterns from annually updated aerial and remote sensing imagery. Using GIS to construct maps, IDWR found a number of irrigated acres served by Water District 02 Snake River diversions that are not covered by valid water rights. Further investigation of these irrigated lands may result in some water diversion regulation or curtailment if the irrigated lands in question are unauthorized enlargements of existing water rights. Such investigations could also result in moving water rights to the locations in question from other areas of Water District 02 through water right transfers or WSB rental transactions.

Pre-project estimation of baseline data:

Pre-project baseline water use or water supply data have been measured or estimated (see prior sections for explanation). Although some of the 48 diversions were measured by the USGS 15 to 25 years ago further measured data helps to support water use within the district over that time. Measurement data collected via telemetry will reduce overall mileage travel to diversions by the water district watermaster. No baseline watermaster travel/mileage data are available through the first year of the districts operation but indications of high mileage requirements are noted due to the distance and difficulty of accessing diversion sites within this district. However, it is estimated that a telemetry network will eliminate at least 20 visits per diversion per year, or a total of about 540 site visits for the diversions with acreages 500 acres and larger.

Available NAIP aerial imagery from 2013, Landsat imagery from 2013 and current water right place of use GIS layers on record with IDWR form the pre-project baseline GIS data.

Post-project methods for quantifying benefits of SCADA or SCADA/GIS system projects:

Post project methodology includes:

- Daily water measurement collected via SCADA or telemetry equipment will provide high resolution data that have either been limited in the past or discontinued, or not previously available for many diversions in this reach of the Snake River.
- Upon installation of measuring devices and operating telemetry equipment, the
 water district watermaster will track time, mileage and diversion site visits related
 to data collection and equipment maintenance. These records can be compared
 to estimated number of visits that would be required to collect similar resolution
 data without telemetry equipment.
- Water District 02 and IDWR can track water right place of use problems and
 potential violations using GIS. Place of use locations and associated diversions
 can be reviewed with measurement data to determine if any necessary place of
 use regulation results in water diversion reductions. The water district can use
 GIS to verify that additional water rights are moved to the places of use and
 associated points of diversion in question via water right transfers or WSB
 rentals. The district and IDWR will generally use GIS on some annual or periodic
 basis to assure that irrigated places of use are in compliance with existing water
 rights.

Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance

The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB or Board) does not anticipate any probable environmental or cultural impacts associated with this project. Water measurement devices are frequently installed throughout Water District 02 and there have been no known impacts associated with those tasks. Nevertheless, we have included a line item for potential environmental compliance item in our budget proposal that is equal to approximately 1.5% of anticipated total project costs (\$9,778.69).

There are 48 irrigation diversions represented in this grant proposal. All of the diversions are within the Snake River canyon and many are remotely located or difficult to access. All of these 48 diversions all are pumped from the Snake River with most delivering water to a pressurized irrigation system. Six pumping stations do incorporate open channel canals in the delivery system. Some of these pump diversions are high lift pump stations which consist of several large river pumping plants that lift water through one or more large diameter pipelines to open ditches and irrigated lands above the canyon rim.

The Board does not expect construction associated with this project to affect the air, water, or animal habitat in the project area. The Board is not aware of any species listed or proposed to be listed as a Federal threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat in the project area. There are no known wetlands or other surface waters inside the project boundaries that potentially fall under CWA jurisdiction. The project will not result in any modification of or effects to individual features of an irrigations system (e.g. headgates, canals, or flumes). Installations of measurement devices will involve installing flow sensors on canal diversions, or alternatively the clamping-on of a measurement device to an existing canal structure. For those diversions that are pressurized pipelines, installation would involve cutting pipe and inserting devices into the pipe structure.

The delivery systems for the project area were originally constructed between 1904 and 1986 according to a review of the associated water right priority dates. A small portion of the lands were developed prior to 1950 while the bulk of these lands were developed for irrigation in the period between 1960 and 1980. The Board is not aware of any structures or buildings that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Board is not aware of any archeological sites in the proposed project area. It is not anticipated that this project will have any impact on low income or minority populations. This project will not limit access to any known Indian sacred sites, or result in any impacts to tribal lands.

This project will not contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species in the project area.

Required permits or approvals

No permits or approvals are expected to be needed to complete this work.

Official resolution

The members of the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) will be asked to adopt by official resolution support for this grant at their board meeting on January 24th, 2014. The Board supports and encourages the goal of installing irrigation measurement devices on diversions from the Snake River in Water District 02. A copy of the draft resolution expected to be passed at the January Board meeting is included in Appendix

A. Following the January 24th 2014 board meeting an official resolution will be submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Letters of project support

The letters of funding commitment from third party funding sources that we received by the application due date are included in Appendix B. The remainder of the letters of funding commitment will be submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation within 30 days of the application deadline. The funding commitment letters will be included in the package with the adopted resolution from the IWRB. The proposed funding commitments will be discussed in the funding plan.

Project Budget

Funding plan and letters of commitment

Total cost of this proposal is \$661,691. Reclamation's share would be \$297,761 and the non-Federal entities' share is \$363,930. The non-Federal water user entities listed in Table 3 are willing to commit these funds given the importance of the project and the understanding of these entities that there is a need to be accountable for their water use. Letters of commitment for 41 entities have been secured with a sample of those signed letters submitted under this application. The sample of letters is under Appendix B. We anticipate receiving letters of funding commitment from all non-Federal water user entities by February 7, 2014. At that time, we will submit these letters of commitment to the Bureau of Reclamation. Table 4 summarizes the overall budget costs with total percentage and amounts attributed to recipient funding (irrigation entities/owners) and BOR funding. Federal Budget form included in Appendix E.

Funding Sources	Funding Amount	Project Acres	
Non-Federal Irrigation Entities		17	
1. Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Co	\$11,970.00	13,432	
2. King Hill Irrigation District	\$20,686.00	11,573	
3. MAN Farms & ATN Holdings	\$5,830.00	4,389	
4. SV Ranch LLC	\$26,922.00	2,136	
5. Dale Van Es	\$7,634.00	2,495	
6. Murphy Flats Water Company	\$8,040.00	4,882	
7. Sherwin Sunberg	\$5,907.00	243	
8. Murphy Land Company LLC (4 POD)	\$36,398.00	3,634	
9. Leland Shetler	\$5,927.00	359	

	20 20 20	
10. Young, Lampman, Gingerich, Atkins	\$7,710.00	2,940
11. Verlin Gingerich	\$3,678.00	36.4
12. Frank Tiegs LLC	\$7,437.00	1,338
13. Wilson & Wilson Co. Inc.	\$7,398.00	1,110
14. Blanksma Land & Storage (2 POD)	\$14,717.00	1753
15. West Indian Cove Water Co.	\$7,330.00	714
16. Dale Hooley (2 POD)	\$13,207.00	776
17. James Wolfe	\$15,091.00	242
18. William R Wolfe	\$9,852.00	260
19. Eagle Creek NW	\$7,325.00	681
20. Rocking 5 Ranch	\$5,016.00	143
21. Walker Plow	\$9,781.00	400
22. Edgewater Ranch LLC	\$5,461.00	153
23. Alonzo Leavell	\$4,391.00	107
24. Garndner Brown	\$3,674.00	18
25. Louis Jeffery	\$3,389.00	17
26. Merrill Brown	\$5,009.00	100
27. David Ayarra Jr. Trust	\$3,676.00	25
28. Donald Schiermeier	\$7,493.00	1667
29. Quey Johns	\$7,297.00	517
30. Gingerich Brothers Farms	\$7,435.00	1324.5
31. Robert J Meyers	\$17,985.00	1205.7
32. Midnight Sun VIII LLC	\$7,912.00	4128
33. Rivendale LLC	\$5,049.00	334
34. TR Investments	\$3,391.00	28.4
35. Thomas Conrad	\$5,896.00	180
36. Deruyter Properties LP	\$7,419.00	1232
37. Greg Mellum	\$4,827.00	64.2
38. Peter Sturdivant	\$3,946.00	20
39. Bob Bledsoe	\$7,304.00	\$60
40. City of Glenns Ferry	\$2,629.00	NA
Other Non Federal Entities		
1. Idaho Department of Water Resources	\$4,504.00	
Non-Federal Subtotal	363,930	65,217
Requested Reclamation Funding		
Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Co	\$9,794.00	*

2. King Hill Irrigation District	\$16,924.91	<u> </u>
3. MAN Farms & ATN Holdings	\$4,770.00	3
4. SV Ranch LLC	\$22,027.09	
5. Dale Van Es	\$6,246.00	
6. Murphy Flats Water Company	\$6,578.18	
7. Sherwin Sunberg	\$4,833.00	225
8. Murphy Land Company LLC (4 POD)	\$29,780.18	
9. Leland Shetler	\$4,849.36	
10. Young, Lampman, Gingerich, Atkins	\$6,308.18	
11. Verlin Gingerich	\$3,009.27	
12. Frank Tiegs LLC	\$6,084.82	
13. Wilson & Wilson Co. Inc.	\$6,052.91	*
14. Blanksma Land & Storage (2 POD)	\$12,041.18	
15. West Indian Cove Water Co.	\$5,997.27	
16. Dale Hooley (2 POD)	\$10,805.73	
17. James Wolfe	\$12,347.18	-
18. William R Wolfe	\$8,060.73	
19. Eagle Creek NW	\$5,993.18	
20. Rocking S Ranch	\$4,104.00	
21. Walker Plow	\$8,002.64	S.
22. Edgewater Ranch LLC	\$4,468.09	****
23. Alonzo Leavell	\$3,592.64	-
24. Garndner Brown	\$3,006.00	9.5
25. Louis Jeffery	\$2,772.82	6460
26. Merrill Brown	\$4,098.27	*
27. David Ayarra Jr. Trust	\$3,007.64	- 83
28. Donald Schiermeier	\$6,130.64	
29. Quey Johns	\$5,970.27	×.
30. Gingerich Brothers Farms	\$6,083.18	
31. Robert J Meyers	\$14,715.00	
32. Midnight Sun VIII LLC	\$6,473.45	
33. Rivendale LLC	\$4,131.00	
34. TR Investments	\$2,774.45	2000
35. Thomas Conrad	\$4,824.00	**
36. Deruyter Properties LP	\$6,070.09	
37. Greg Mellum	\$3,949.36	* -
38. Peter Sturdivant	\$3,228.55	y
39. Bob Bledsoe	\$5,976.00	

40. City of Glenns Ferry	\$2,151,00	
Other Non Federal Entities		
1. Idaho Department of Water Resources	\$3,685.09	
Total Reclamation Funding	\$297,761.00	
Total Project Funding	\$661,691.00	

Table 3: List of third party non-Federal Entities

Funding Sources	% of Total Project Cost	Total Cost by Source		
Recipient Funding	55%	\$363,930.13		
Reclamation Funding	45%	\$297,761.02		
Other Federal Funding		\$ -		
TOTALS	100%	\$661,691.15		

Table 4: Funding Sources

Budget Proposal

The Idaho Water Resource Board anticipates the following costs for this project (see below in Table 5):

Budget Item Description	COMPUTATION		7	TO	TAL COST
	\$/Unit	Quantity	Qua	ntity Type (naurs/(lays)
Salaries And Wages				1	
Employees	\$26.00	315	8	\$	8,190.00
Fringe Benefits					
Full-Time Employees	NA	NA	NA		
Part-Time Employees	NA	NA	NA		
Travel					
No travel costs proposed. Travel costs for contractual labor are built in to contract costs. IWRB and WD02 will cover eny travel costs as in-kind contribution.	NA	NA	NA		
Equipment				1	_

A. Ultrasonic Flow Meters					
Dual Channel	\$3,115.00	1		\$	3,115.00
Single channel meter	\$2,220.00	23		\$	51,060.00
Transducers for Single and Dual Channel meters	\$1,120.00	25		\$	28,000.00
B. Magnetic Flow Meters (includes grounding rings, remote mount kit & 30 feet of	of cable)				
1. 6" OD	\$2,604.50	3		\$	7,813.50
2. 8" OD	\$3,037.50	5		\$	15,187.50
3. 10" OD	\$3,447.50	10		\$	34,475.00
4. 12" OD	\$4,917.50	13		\$	63,927.50
5. 14" OD	\$5,497.50	4		\$	21,990.00
C. Enclosure	23.02			_	
Equipment/Materials (includes 6% sales tax)	\$1,018.00	58		\$	59,044.00
2. Labor (2 men at 6/hr/site each)	\$384.00	58	12 hrs/site \$32/hr	\$	22,272.00
Enclosure Sub-total (from Quote R & M Welding)	\$1,402.00				
D. Full Telemetry					
Campbell CR1000 dataloggers	\$1,440.00	27		\$	38,880.00
2. Campbell 900 Mhz radio	\$1,100.00	27		\$	29,700.00
3. Antenna & cable	\$250.00	27		\$	6,750.00
Antenna surge protector kit	\$120.00	27		\$	3,240.00
5. Signal conditioner	\$190.00	27		\$	5,130.00
6. Steel enclosure	\$395.00	27		\$	10,665.00
7. Grounding rod kit	\$54.00	27		\$	1,458.00
8. 12 volt AC to DC power supply	\$190.00	27		\$	5,130.00
Support pole/hardware/concrete	\$70.88	27		\$	1,913.76
Full Telemetry Sub-total	\$3,809.88	3:			
E. Partial Telemetry					
Campbell CR800 dataloggers	\$1,100.00	15		\$	16,500.00
2. 10 watt solar panel	\$200.00	15		\$	3,000.00
3. Solar converter	\$55.00	15		\$	825.00
4. 12 volt DC battery source	\$95.00	15		\$	1,425.00
5. Fiberglass enclosure	\$170.00	15		\$	2,550.00
6. Signal conditioner	\$190.00	15		\$	2,850.00

7. Support pole/hardware/concrete	\$70.88	15		\$ 1,063.20
Partial Telemetry Sub-total	\$1,880.88			
F. Telemetry Repeater Sites				
1. Campbell RF900 MHz radio	\$1,100.00	3		\$ 3,300.00
2. 10 watt solar panel	\$200.00	3		\$ 600.00
3. Solar converter	\$55.00	3		\$ 165.00
4. 12 volt DC battery source	\$95.00	3		\$ 285.00
5. 8 decibel antenna	\$270.00	3		\$ 810.00
6. Antenna cable (50 feet)	\$160.00	3		\$ 480.00
7. Grounding rod kit	\$54.00	3		\$ 162.00
8. 50 foot tower	\$3,850.00	3		\$ 11,550.00
9. Steel Enclosure	\$395.00	3		\$ 1,185.00
10. Concrete	\$400.00	3		\$ 1,200.00
11. Padlock and Hardware for install	\$30.00	3		\$ 90.00
Telemetry Repeater Sub-total	\$6,609.00			
G. Electrical				
Equipment & Materials/Supplies	\$233.50	59		\$ 13,776.50
2. Labor 1 - electrical	\$234.00	59	4.5 hrs/site \$52/hr	\$ 13,806.00
3. Labor 2 - electrical	\$157.50	59	4.5 hrs/site \$35/hr	\$ 9,292.50
4. Labor - trenching	\$70.00	59	2 hrs/site \$35/hr	\$ 4,130.00
5. 3/4" PVC conduit	\$102.00	59		\$ 6,018.00
Electrical Sub-total (from Quote Freedom Irrigation)	\$797.00			
G-1. 110 Volt tie in for Grindstone Butte M	utual Canal Compan	у		
500 feet 3/4" PVC and 20 amp circuit and receptacle box with weather covr	\$422.00	1		\$ 422.00
2. Labor 1 - electrical	\$520.00	1	10 hrs- \$52/hr	\$ 520.00
3. Labor 2 - Trenching	\$350.00	1	10 hrs- \$35/hr	\$ 350.00
4. Labor 2 - Trenching	\$175.00	1	Trencher rental	\$ 175.00
Electrical Sub-total (from Quote Freedom Irrigation)	\$1,467.00	-		

Supplies/Materials				
GE ultrasonic cables (\$2.90*200 feet) & transducer brackets	\$1,015.00	25		\$ 25,375.00
Contractual/Construction				
Excavation (for CMP enclosure (Quote from Fisher Excavation)	\$950.00	59	\$190/hr 5 hrs per enclosure	\$ 56,050.00
Installation (for ultrasonic meters, 23 single channel and 1 dual channel)	\$1,600.00	24	\$1,500/da y per site	\$ 38,400.00
Installation/Welding (for 6" mag flow meters)	\$312.00	3	\$312/mete r	\$ 936.00
Installation/Welding (for 8" mag flow meters)	\$390.00	5	\$390/mete r	\$ 1,950.00
Installation/Welding (for 10" mag flow meters)	\$465.00	10	\$465/mete r	\$ 4,650.00
Installation/Welding (for 12" mag flow meters)	\$560.00	13	\$560/mete r	\$ 7,280.00
Installation/Welding (for 14" mag flow meters)	\$700.00	4	\$700/mete r	\$ 2,800.00
Other				-
Reporting (provided by IWRB as in-kind service)	NA	NA		
Total Direct Costs				\$ 651,912.46
Indirect Costs%	NA	NA		
Environmental Study 1.5% of Project		6		\$ 9,778.69
Total Project Costs				\$ 661,691.15

Table 5. Budget Proposal- Aggregated

Budget Narrative

The grant budget proposes to address costs for acquisition and installation of measuring devices for forty-eight (48) separate irrigation diversions or developments located within Water District 02. The 48 diversions are owned or operated by forty (40) separate entities. The budget also includes costs for acquisition and installation of monitoring and telemetry equipment for diversion with 100 acres or greater on the water rights. The irrigation diversions and developments vary in size and types of diversion. The 40 irrigation entities are listed in Table 3 of this section. The table lists irrigation projects by irrigation entity owner. These owners constitute the non-Federal funding sources or entities under the proposed WaterSmart Grant budget. Each entity proposes to fund 55 percent (55%) of the total cost for measuring device/telemetry equipment acquisition and installation for each respective diversion project, with the BOR providing

a 45% cost share for each diversion project. Table 3 shows the 55% funding amount provided by each entity as well as the 45% BOR funding amount by diversion project/entity. Table 4 summarizes the overall budget costs with total percentage and amounts attributed to recipient funding (irrigation entities/owners) and BOR funding.

Table 5 is the Budget Proposal Form showing itemized costs for each irrigation entity/owner project. Costs are provided for equipment acquisition and construction/installation and shown below in the Equipment and Contractual Labor/Construction sections of this budget narrative.

Salaries and Wages

The designated program manager for this grant will be Neeley Miller, Senior Water Planner for the IWRB. In addition, Corbin Knowles, the elected and appointed watermaster for Water District 02 and Technical Hydrologist for IDWR, will be designated a field project coordinator who will work directly with the non-Federal water user entities on equipment acquisition and field installation scheduling for the individual irrigation diversion sites. Salaries under the application reflect a portion of time designated for field project coordinator with the matching funds provided by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. The amount budgeted is hourly rate for one staff person with no fringe or additional costs being incurred under the project.

All measuring device and telemetry equipment installation will be contracted with private vendors and all will be closed conduit measurements. Contractual labor costs are estimated based on quotes from contractors for this proposed project. These labor costs are built into the Budget Proposal Form in Table 5. Labor costs are also detailed below under the Equipment and Contractual Labor/Construction sections of this budget narrative. The explanations of costs provided in these following sections are used in the Budget Proposal Form in Table 5.

Fringe Benefits

No fringe benefits are included in the budget proposal for this project.

Travel

No travel is required for this project.

Equipment, and Materials and Supplies

Equipment items and Materials and Supplies items are combined under one category for purposes of this grant proposal. Flow meters, measuring devices, telemetry equipment and related materials are all included under the Equipment category in Table 5. Equipment enclosures, including contractual labor associated with enclosure installations are included as a separate Equipment budget item in Table 5. Telemetry equipment is not included for diversions less than 100 acres in size. Diversions

between 100-499 acres will be equipped with data-loggers, but no radio equipment. This equipment will provide the necessary resolution in data collection needed for diversions of this size.

Equipment

- 1. Flow meters
 - A. Ultrasonic clamp on meters for larger diameter closed conduit pipelines
 - Single Channel GE AT868 \$2,220.00
 - Dual Channel GE AT868 (measure two pipes with one unit) \$3,115.00
 - 1 Mhz set of clamp on transducers \$2,135.00 (comes with 200 feet of cable and clamping fixture)
 - B. Magnetic Flow meters flanged meters, typically for smaller diameter pipelines
 - Badger M-2000 includes remote mount and cable kit
 - 6 inch diameter \$2,604
 - 8 inch diameter \$3,307.50
 - 10 inch diameter \$3,447.50
 - 12 inch diameter \$4,917.50
 - 14 inch diameter \$5,497.50
 - Will require welder to install flanges to properly fit meter in the pipe
 - Electrical is the same as the ultrasonic
- 2. Full Telemetry Package (Greater than 500 acre diversion)
 - Campbell CR1000 datalogger \$1440.00
 - Campbell 900 Mhz radio \$1100.00
 - Antenna and cable- \$250.00
 - Solar panels for DC option telemetry-\$200.00
 - Antenna surge protector kit \$120.00
 - Steel enclosure-\$395.00
 - Grounding rod kit- \$54.00
 - 12 volt DC power supply-\$190.00
 - Support pole/hardware/concrete- \$70.88
- 3. Partial Telemetry Package (100-499 acre diversions)
 - Campbell CR800 datalogger-\$1,100.00
 - 10 watt solar panel- \$200.00
 - Solar converter- \$55.00
 - 12 volt DC battery source- \$95.00
 - Fiberglass enclosure- \$170.00
 - Signal conditioner- \$190.00
 - Support pole/hardware/concrete- \$70.88

- 4. Telemetry Repeater (up to 3)
 - Campbell RF 900 MHz radio- \$1,100.00
 - 10 watt solar panel- \$200.00
 - Solar converter- \$55.00
 - 12 volt DC battery source- \$95.00
 - 8 dB antenna- \$270.00
 - Antenna cable- \$160.00
 - Grounding rod kit- \$54.00
 - 50 foot self standing tower-\$3,850.00
 - Steel enclosure- \$395.00
 - Concrete- \$400.00
 - Padlock and Hardware to install-\$30.00
- Enclosure: Unit cost is \$1,400 per enclosure. Typically one enclosure per site but some diversion sites may require multiple enclosures if multiple pump stations or pipes/penstock exist
 - 60" diameter corrugated metal pipe \$65.00/ft spec at 6 foot length \$390.00
 - 10 gauge plate for lid \$125.24
 - Piano Hinge for lid \$12.08
 - Labor to fabricate on site and fit over pipe 6 hours at 72.50/hr \$435.00
 - Labor to help cut and set enclosure 12 hours (2 helpers at 6 hours each) \$32.00/hr \$384.00
 - 1" X 1" X 0.083" square tubing for ladder 20 feet \$1.20/ft \$24.00

Contractual Labor/Construction

- 1. Excavation
 - 5 hours by excavator to expose waterline and use equipment to set 60" CMP enclosure \$950.00
- 2. Electrical: Unit cost is \$800 to \$2,275 per site or pumping station. The cost includes the following items:
 - Weather proof box for housing electronics \$110.00
 - AC/DC 110 volt transformer- \$45.58
 - Misc Fittings, wire, fuses elbows \$56.35
 - Labor 4.5 hrs per site at \$52.00/hr \$234.00
 - Labor (helper) 4.5 hrs at \$32.00/hr \$144.00
 - Trenching conduit between enclosure and meter up to 200 feet-2 hours at \$35.00/hr-\$70.00
 - 200 feet of ¾ inch schedule 80 conduit \$0.48/ft -\$96.00
 - Additional \$175 for conduit for second or additional pipeline
 - 120 volt breaker panel, 120 volt receptacle and weather cover and box, 20 amp \$422.00
 - circuit ran up to 500 feet- \$1,045.00

Installation/Welding

- GE Ultrasonic meter installation, set-up and programming completed by GE personnel - \$1,600 per day.
- Magnetic flow meters: cut pipe, install flanges and flanged meter spool, and initial meter set-up. Cost is pipe diameter dependent, ranges from \$312 per meter for 6 inch pipe, \$390 per meter for 8 inch pipe, \$465 per meter for 10 inch pipe, \$560 per meter for 12 inch pipe and \$700 per meter for 14 inch pipe

IDWR project management

315 hours at \$26.00/hr- \$8,190.00

Budgeted items are based on quotes from local vendors who have provided estimates of cost associated with this project. Cost quotes for this project are not included in the original WaterSmart grant application submitted by the IWRB, but are available upon request.

Indirect Costs

No indirect costs are budgeted.

Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Costs

No costs are anticipated with respect to environmental and regulatory compliance issues, and no regulatory permits should be required for this project. However, one and one half percent (1.5%) of the total project costs for equipment and construction/installation has been estimated and added to the total proposed grant budget in the event that there are some unforeseen environmental or regulatory requirements. Any questions or issues concerning environmental or regulatory matters will be directed to the program manager, Neeley Miller of the IWRB, or to the project field manager and Water District 02 watermaster, Corbin Knowles of IDWR.

Reporting

All required reporting will be provided by the program manager, Neeley Miller, and/or the project field manager and Water District 02 watermaster, Corbin Knowles. In an effort to maximize grant dollars for measuring device and telemetry installations, no program manger or other staff costs will be charged to the grant for any reporting requirements.

Other Expenses

No other expenses or price contingencies are included or provided in this budget. The participating non-Federal entities will pay for any unforeseen equipment or material price increases to the extent such increases result in costs that exceed the overall amounts proposed in this budget.

Total Costs

Total cost of this proposal is \$661,691. Reclamation's share would be \$297,761 and the non-Federal entities' share is \$363,930. The non-Federal water user entities listed in Table 3 are willing to commit these funds given the importance of the project and the understanding of these entities that there is a need to be accountable for their water use. Letters of commitment have been secured from each non-Federal water user although only a sample of commitment letters are included in the application all signed commitment letters will be made available within 30 days of the application deadline.

Appendix A: IWRB Draft Resolution

BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

Appendix B: Letters of Commitment

January 10, 2014

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098 PECEIVE LAN 15 2014

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

Dale Hooley holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 776 acres. Dale Hooley understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

Dale Hooley further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. Dale Hooley is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. Dale Hooley is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). Dale Hooley will fund his cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

Dale Hooley and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 2 diversion(s) is approximately \$24,013 dollars (\$24,013). Dale Hooley commits to providing approximately \$13,207 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by ________, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. Dale Hooley will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and Dale Hooley's cost share) provided that Dale Hooley is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$10,806 dollars) BOR cost-share.

Dale Hooley appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely,

January 10, 2014

JAN 16 2814 DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

Roger Young, Jacob & Clay Atkins, Gingegrich Brothers Farms and Bruce Lampman (Young et al) hold waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 2,940 acres. Young et al understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

Young et al further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. Young et al is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. Young et al is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). Young et al will fund their cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

Young et al and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 1 diversion(s) is approximately \$14,018 dollars (\$14,018). Young et al commits to providing approximately \$7,710 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by JULY 15, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. Young et al will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and Young et al's cost share) provided that Young et al is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$6,308 dollars) BOR cost-share.

Young et al appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely,

JAN 16 28%

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

January 10, 2014

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

Donna and Emma Bledsoe holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 560 acres. Donna and Emma Bledsoe understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

Donna and Emma Bledsoe further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. Donna and Emma Bledsoe is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. Donna and Emma Bledsoe is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). Donna and Emma Bledsoe will fund their cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

Donna and Emma Bledsoe appreciate the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely,

Esta Betze aurun (Title)

46

JAN 16 2014

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

January 10, 2014

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment - Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

The Rocking S Ranch (RSR) holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 260 acres. The RSR understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

The RSR further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. The RSR is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. The RSR is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). The RSR will fund its cost share requirement with inkind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

The RSR and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 1 diversion(s) is approximately \$9120 dollars (\$9,120). The RSR commits to providing approximately \$5,016 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds Oec., 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. The RSR will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and the RSR's cost share) provided that the RSR is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$4,104 dollars) BOR cost-share.

The RSR appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant. Sincerely, John Solorall

January 10, 2014

JAN 16 2014 DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

Gardner Brown holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 18 acres. Gardner Brown understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

Gardner Brown further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. Gardner Brown is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. Gardner Brown is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). Gardner Brown will fund his cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

Gardner Brown and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 1 diversion(s) is approximately \$6,680 dollars (\$6,680). Gardner Brown commits to providing approximately \$3674 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by <u>Dec ander</u>, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. Gardner Brown will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and Gardner Brown's cost share) provided that Gardner Brown is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$3,006 dollars) BOR cost-share.

Gardner Brown appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely.

48

January 10, 2014

JAN 16 2014
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

The Blanksma Land & Storage (BLS) holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 1,753 acres. BLS understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

The BLS further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. The BLS is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. The BLS is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). The BLS will fund its cost share requirement with inkind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

The BLS and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 2 diversion(s) is approximately \$26,758 dollars (\$26,758). The BLS commits to providing approximately \$14,717 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by Jan. 31..., 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. The BLS will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and the BLS's cost share) provided that the BLS is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$12,041 dollars) BOR cost-share.

The BLS appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely,

Merry France

JAN 16 2014

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

January 10, 2014

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

Robert Meyer holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 1206 acres. Robert Meyer understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

Robert Meyer further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. Robert Meyer is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. Robert Meyer is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). Robert Meyer will fund his cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

Robert Meyer and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 1 diversion(s) is approximately \$32,700 dollars (\$32,700). Robert Meyer commits to providing approximately \$17,985 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by 15 February, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. Robert Meyer will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and Robert Meyer's cost share) provided that Robert Meyer is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$14,715 dollars) BOR cost-share.

Robert Meyer appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely.

Robert Mayer

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

The West Indian Cove Water Company (WICW) holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 714 acres. WICW understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

WICW further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. WICW is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. WICW is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). WICW will fund its cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

WICW and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 1 diversion(s) is approximately \$13,328 dollars (\$13,328). WICW commits to providing approximately \$7,330 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by <u>Dec</u>, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. WICW will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and WICW's cost share) provided that WICW is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$5,998 dollars) BOR cost-share.

WICW appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely,

Milton Landis Sect.

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members.

Dale Hooley holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 776 acres. Dale Hooley understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

Dale Hooley further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. Dale Hooley is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. Dale Hooley is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). Dale Hooley will fund his cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

Dale Hooley and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 2 diversion(s) is approximately \$24,013 dollars (\$24,013). Dale Hooley commits to providing approximately \$13,207 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by _______, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. Dale Hooley will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and Dale Hooley's cost share) provided that Dale Hooley is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$10,806 dollars) BOR cost-share.

Dale Hooley appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

The Eagle Creek North West LLC (ECNW) holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 260 acres. The ECNW understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

The ECNW further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. The ECNW is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. The ECNW is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). The ECNW will fund its cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

The ECNW and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 1 diversion(s) is approximately \$13,318 dollars (\$13,318). The ECNW commits to providing approximately \$7,325 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by 31, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. The ECNW will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and the ECNW's cost share) provided that the ECNW is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$5,993 dollars) BOR cost-share.

The ECNW appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely,

(Title) Vici Prasivist W. BRYAN, JA

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment - Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

The Midnight Sum VIII LLC (MSVIII) holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 4128 acres. The MSVIII understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

The MSVIII further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. The MSVIII is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. The MSVIII is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). The MSVIII will fund its cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

The MSVIII appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely,

(Title) Vici PRASIDANT

JAN 17 2014
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

January 10, 2014

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

The King Hill Irrigation District (KHID) holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 11,573 acres. The KHID understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

The KHID further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. The KHID is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. The KHID is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). The KHID will fund its cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

The KHID appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely

Cliff Lial.
Manager
(Title)

JAN 17 2014
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

January 10, 2014

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

Merrill Brown holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 100 acres. Merrill Brown understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

Merrill Brown further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. Merrill Brown is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. Merrill Brown is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). Merrill Brown will fund his cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

Merrill Brown and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 1 diversion(s) is approximately \$9,107 dollars (\$9,107). Merrill Brown commits to providing approximately \$5,009 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by <u>Dea, 3/</u>, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. Merrill Brown will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and Merrill Brown's cost share) provided that Merrill Brown is reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$4,098 dollars) BOR cost-share.

Merrill Brown appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

Sincerely, Brown (Title) Brown

JAN 17 2014

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

January 10, 2014

Idaho Water Resource Board 322 E Front St. PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Letter of Commitment – Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant, Idaho Water Resource Board Application for Water District 02 Water Diversion Measurement and Telemetry

Dear Board Members,

Peter Sturdivant holds waters rights authorizing the diversion of water from the Snake River within Water District 02, Milner Dam to Murphy Gage, for the irrigation of approximately 20 acres. Peter Sturdivant understands that the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is making application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for a WaterSMART Grant on behalf of Water District 02 and a number of interested water delivery entities and water right holders in the water district. The grant application seeks assistance with acquisition and installation of water diversion measuring devices and telemetry equipment.

Peter Sturdivant further understands that the BOR WaterSMART grant requires at least a 50 percent cost share commitment from third party funding sources. Peter Sturdivant is an interested third party funding source and water user that will benefit from this grant. Peter Sturdivant is committed to providing 55% of all costs associated with the acquisition and installation of measuring devices and telemetry equipment for its Water District 02 Snake River diversion(s). Peter Sturdivant will fund his cost share requirement with in-kind contributions and cash as needed to complete the project.

Peter Sturdivant and the IWRB estimate that the total cost for acquisition and installation of measuring and telemetry equipment for the 1 diversion(s) is approximately \$7,174 dollars (\$7,174). Peter Sturdivant commits to providing approximately \$3,946 of the total cost (55 percent) and will provide the necessary funds by \$5 \text{REQVIRED}, 2014 or at any time necessary within the approved grant period, which is anticipated to extend to approximately December 31, 2015. Peter Sturdivant will pay all of the costs up front (both BOR's cost share and Peter Sturdivant's cost share) provided that Peter Sturdivant reimbursed for the remaining 45 percent (approximately \$3,228 dollars) BOR cost-share.

Peter Sturdivant appreciates the opportunity to work with the IWRB as a third party funding source for the Water District 02 WaterSMART grant.

,

OWNER / MEMBER

Appendix C: Water Right List within project area

Diversion Name	IrrAcres	Rate_cfs	Current Owner	new WaterUses	SourceTable	Water Right Number
Tieg	630	12	FRANK TIEGS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2159
Tieg:	630	0.6	FRANK TIEGS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2354
Tieg	187	3.74	FRANK TIEGS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2398
Tieg	350	7	FRANK TIEGS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7184
Tiegs	50	1	FRANK TIEGS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7229
Tieg	121	2.46	FRANK TIEGS LLC	IRRIGATION, STO	Water Right	02-7284
Jeffery Pump	17	0.34	JEFFREY, LOUIS D	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-16B
Johns Pump	477	2.1	JOHNS, KENNETH H; JOHNS, C	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10296
Johns Pump	477	3.2	JOHNS, BARBARA M; JOHNS, I	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2136
Johns Pump	477	4.24	JOHNS, BARBARA M; JOHNS, F	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2174
MBrown Pump	100	2	BROWN, MERRILL J; BROWN,	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2163
RockingS Pump	141	1.8	ROCKIN S RANCH INC	DOMESTIC, IRRIG	Water Right	02-2040
RockingS Pump	141	0.9	ROCKIN S RANCH INC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2041
TR Pump	2.3	0.043	T R INVESTMENTS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10359
TR Pump	5.9	0.109	T R INVESTMENTS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10360
Deruyter river station	1232	23.67	DERUYTER PROPERTIES LP	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2379
Chalk Flats	835	14.48	BLANKSMA LAND & STORAGE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7063A
Wolfe Pump 1	31	0.62	WOLFE, JAMES D	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10444
Wolfe Pump 1	111.3	2.226	WOLFE, JAMES D	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10446
Bruneau Arm	271	5.42	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7021
Leavell Pump	107	0.42	CANYON BEND RANCH LTD; LE	IRRIGATION, STO	Water Right	02-10277
Leavell Pump	107	0.32	CANYON BEND RANCH LTD; LE	IRRIGATION, STO	Water Right	02-10279
Leavell Pump	153	0.48	EDGEWATER RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION, STO	Water Right	02-10280
Walker Pump	100	2	WALKER PLOW LLP	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2018
Walker Pump	191	3.88	WALKER PLOW LLP	IRRIGATION, STO	Water Right	02-7057
Walker Pump	109	2.16	WALKER PLOW LLP	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7280
Meyers	1205.7	1.79	MEYERS, ROBERT J	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10290
Meyers	1205.7	3.54	MEYERS, ROBERT J	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2281
Meyers	1205.7	3.38	MEYERS, ROBERT J	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2282
Meyers	1205.7	3.84	MEYERS, ROBERT J	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2284A
Meyers	1205.7	5.68	MEYERS, ROBERT J	HILLIAN CO.	Water Right	02-2285
Gingrich	9.5	0.19	GINGERICH, COLLEEN MARTIN		Water Right	02-10289
Gingrich	1315	1	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	

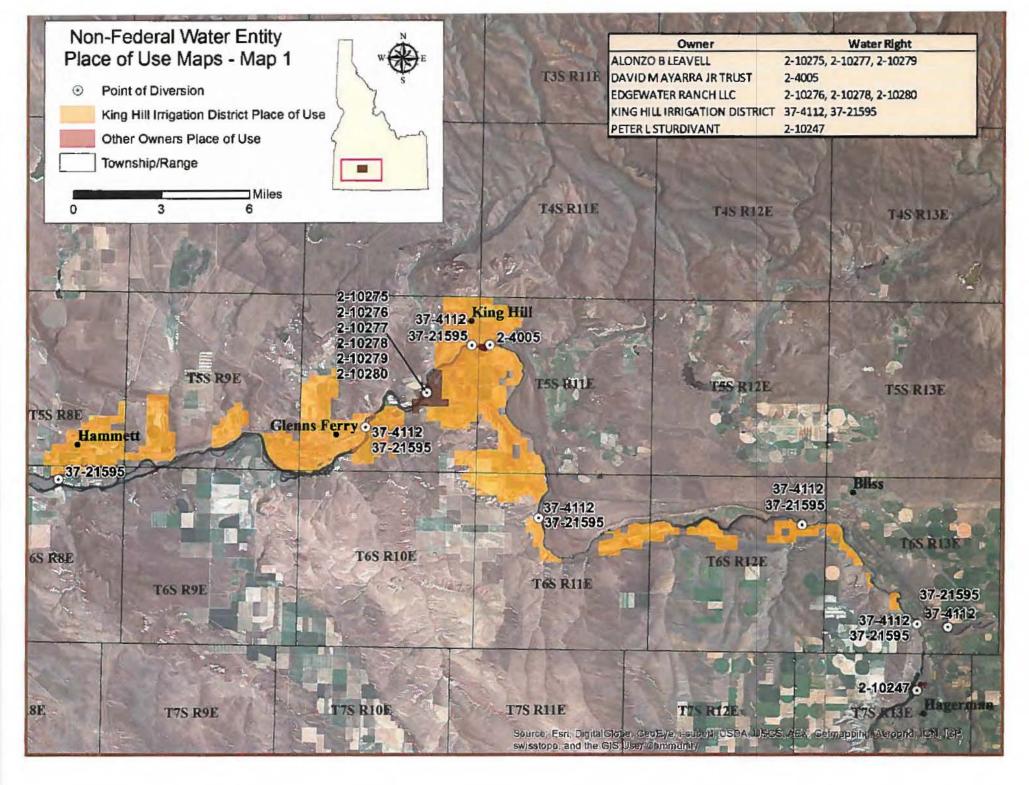
Diversion Name	IrrAcres	Rate_cfs	Current Owner	new WaterUses	SourceTable	Water Right Number
Gingrich	1315	3.51	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2094B
Gingrich	1315	5.8	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2181
Gingrich	1315	3.76	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2182B
Gingrich	1315	6.06	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2183
Gingrich	1315	1.24	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2284B
Gingrich	1315	4.26	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2375B
Ayarra Pump	15	0.3	DAVID M AYARRA JR TRUST	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-4005
Wolfe Pump 2	31	0.62	WOLFE, JAMES D	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10444
Wolfe Pump 2	111.3	2.226	WOLFE, JAMES D	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10446
Wolfe Pump 3	31	0.62	WOLFE, JAMES D	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10444
Wolfe Pump 3	111.3	2.226	WOLFE, JAMES D	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10446
Slick Ranch 1	681	13.64	EAGLE CREEK NORTHWEST LL	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10445
Slick Ranch 2	681	13.64	EAGLE CREEK NORTHWEST LL	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10445
Slick Ranch 3	681	13.64	EAGLE CREEK NORTHWEST LL	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10445
Slick Ranch 4	681	13.64	EAGLE CREEK NORTHWEST LL	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10445
COGF Springs		2.4	CITY OF GLENNS FERRY	MUNICIPAL	Water Right	X2-2209E
COGF River		2.4	CITY OF GLENNS FERRY	MUNICIPAL	Water Right	X2-2209E
Sturdivant Pump		0.26	STURDIVANT, PETER L	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10247
Sinker Butte Cana	2720	29	VAN ES, DALE ; VAN ES, JACKII	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10017
Sinker Butte Cana	2720	6.08	VAN ES, DALE ; VAN ES, JACKIE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2251
Murphy Flats Cana	4540	66.04	MURPHY FLATS WATER COMF	DIVERSION TO ST	Water Right	02-10020
Murphy Flats Cana	4429	66.04	MURPHY FLATS WATER COMF	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2361
Murphy Flats Cana	80	1.6	MURPHY FLATS WATER COMF	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2370
Murphy Flats Cana	4603	66.04	MURPHY FLATS WATER COMF	DIVERSION TO ST	Water Right	02-7001
Sailor Creek Diversion	240	4.8	MAN FARMS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10032
Sailor Creek Diversion	869	17.38	ATN HOLDINGS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10034
Sailor Creek Diversion	1424	28.48	ATN HOLDINGS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10035
Sailor Creek Diversion	308	6.16	ATN HOLDING5 LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2186
Sailor Creek Diversion	400	8	MAN FARMS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2371
Sailor Creek Diversion	904	18.08	ATN HOLDINGS LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	X2-10477
Cove Arm Pumps	200	3.54	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2129
Cove Arm Pumps	200	3.42	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2130
Cove Arm Pumps	304	4.12	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2406

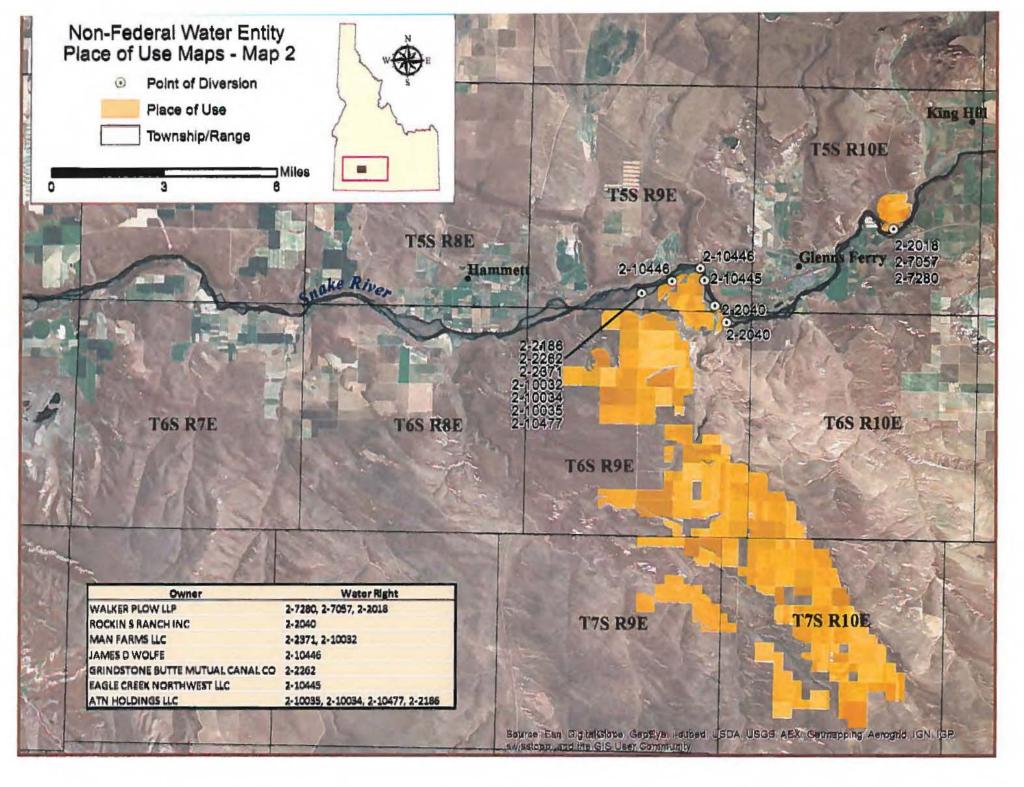
Diversion Name	IrrAcres	Rate_cfs	Current Owner	new WaterUses	SourceTable	Water Right Number
Cove Arm Pumps	528	4	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7025
Cove Arm Pumps	91	1	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7350
Strike Diversion	322	6.44	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7036
Strike Diversion	320	6.4	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7037
Strike Diversion	200	4	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7038
Strike Diversion	547	10.94	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7127
, Crystal Springs Smal	290	6.2	MURPHY LAND COMPANY LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7028
Cottonwood Pump	500	10	SCHIERMEIR, DONALD L; SCHI	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10236
Cottonwood Pump	860	17.2	SCHIERMEIER, DONALD L; SCH	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10237
Cottonwood Pump	307	6.14	SCHIERMEIR, DONALD L; SCHI	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7132
Mellum Pump	32.1	1.4	MELLUM, GREG; MELLUM, NA	DIVERSION TO 5T	Water Right	02-2134
Hammett Pumps	3	0.06	SEYEDBAGHERI, KATHLEEN AN	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7172A
Hammett Pumps	3	0.06	CROSBY, JULIANNE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7172B
Hammett Pumps	3	0.06	NEWTON, GARY A; NEWTON,	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7172C
Hammett Pumps	3	0.06	BURNS, WARREN	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7172D
Hammett Pumps	3	0.06	MALONEY III, JAMES E; MALO	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7172H
Leavell Pump	107	1.4	CANYON BEND RANCH LTD; LE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10275
Leavell Pump	153	2	EDGEWATER RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10276
Leavell Pump	153	0.58	EDGEWATER RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION, 5TO	Water Right	02-10278
West Indian Cove	714	2.37	WEST INDIAN COVE WATER C	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10008
West Indian Cove	714	1.24	WEST INDIAN COVE WATER C	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10010
West Indian Cove	714	3.74	WEST INDIAN COVE WATER CO	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2044
West Indian Cove	714	10	WEST INDIAN COVE WATER C	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2055
West Indian Cove	714	0.12	WEST INDIAN COVE WATER C	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2097B
West Indian Cove	714	0.96	WEST INDIAN COVE WATER C	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2128
West Indian Cove	714	1.71	WEST INDIAN COVE WATER C	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-4015
West Indian Cove	714	1.3	WEST INDIAN COVE WATER C	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7133
Sundberg	243	4.86	SUNDBERG, ANITA G; SUNDBE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2126
Bledsoe	568.8	0.16	BLEDSOE, EMMA L; BLEDSOE,	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10301
Bledsoe	568.8	10.03	BLEDSOE, EMMA L; BLEDSOE,	IRRIGATION	Recommendation	02-7075
Danskin Cattle Pump	4128	6	MIDNIGHT SUN INC VIII	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2260
Danskin Cattle Pump	4128	5.14	MIDNIGHT SUN INC VIII	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7019B
Danskin Cattle Pump	4128	0.39	MIDNIGHT SUN INC VIII	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7019D

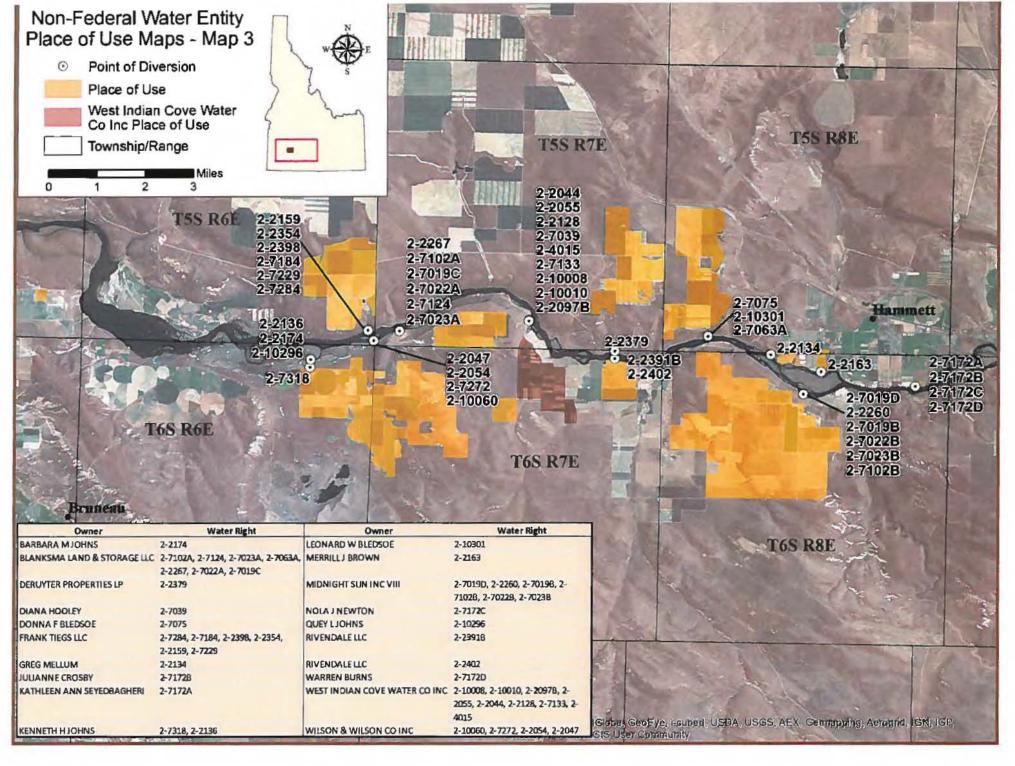
Diversion Name	IrrAcres	Rate_cfs	Current Owner	new WaterUses	SourceTable	Water Right Number
Danskin Cattle Pump	4128	1.51	MIDNIGHT SUN INC VIII	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7022B
Danskin Cattle Pump	4128	1.77	MIDNIGHT SUN INC VIII	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7023B
Danskin Cattle Pump	4128	0.5	MIDNIGHT SUN INC VIII	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7102B
GBrown Pump	18	0.75	BROWN, GARDNER I; BROWN	IRRIGATION, STO	Water Right	02-4006B
Grindstone Butte	13432	181	GRINDSTONE BUTTE MUTUAL	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2262
Billy Wolfe	227	4.54	WOLFE, VICTORIA R; WOLFE, V	IRRIGATION	Water Right	X2-7113
Billy Wolfe	33	0.56	WOLFE, VICTORIA R; WOLFE, Y	IRRIGATION	Water Right	X2-10329
SV Ranch 3	508.4	0.68	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10470
SV Ranch 3	508.4	2.8	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2100A
SV Ranch 3	508.4	4.64	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7086
Young	16	0.3	LAMPMAN, BRUCE; LAMPMAI	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10317
Young	291	5.55	ATKINS, A CLAY; ATKINS, JACC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10318
Young	20	0.4	STATE OF IDAHO; YOUNG, RO	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10426
Young	138	2.1	YOUNG, ROGER G	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10427
Young	138	0.5	YOUNG, ROGER G	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10432
Young	315	5.79	ATKINS, A CLAY; ATKINS, JACC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2156
Young	233	4.273	ATKINS, A CLAY; ATKINS, JACC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2245A
Young	40	0.8	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2245B
Young	317	5.83	YOUNG, ROGER G	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2298
Young	256	5.06	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2356
Young	308	5.66	YOUNG, ROGER G	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2376
Young	296	5.83	ATKINS, A CLAY; ATKINS, JACC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7055
Young	320	6.4	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7071
Young	152	3.017	ATKINS, A CLAY; ATKINS, JACC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7112A
Young	80	1.6	GINGERICH BROTHERS FARMS	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7112B
Young	40	0.8	YOUNG, ROGER G	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7222
SV New Diversion	2178	0.8	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10235
SV New Diversion	2178	5.19	5V RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10244
SV New Diversion	2178	0.95	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10396
SV New Diversion	2178	20.51	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10469
SV New Diversion	508.4	0.68	5V RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10470
SV New Diversion	508.4	2.8	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2100A
SV New Diversion	2178	6	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2173

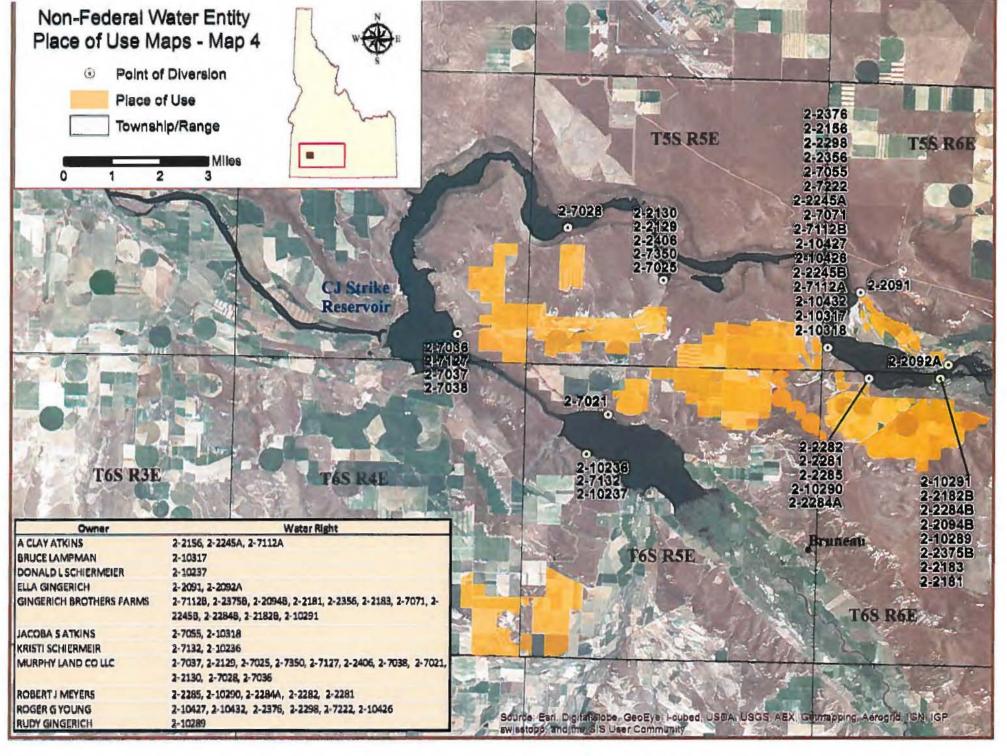
Diversion Name	IrrAcres	Rate_cfs	Current Owner	new WaterUses	SourceTable	Water Right Number
SV New Diversion	2178	2	SV RANCH LLC	DIVERSION TO ST	Water Right	02-2357A
SV New Diversion	2178	1.8	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2357B
SV New Diversion	2178	2.82	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7046E
SV New Diversion	508.4	4.64	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7086
Rattlesnake Diversion	355	7.18	GINGERICH, ELLA; GINGERICH	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2091
Gingrich Substation	36.4	0.72	GINGERICH, ELLA; GINGERICH	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2092A
Sand Dunes	918	5.2	BLANKSMA LAND & STORAGE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2267
Sand Dunes	918	3.64	BLANKSMA LAND & STORAGE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7019C
Sand Dunes	918	1.27	BLANKSMA LAND & STORAGE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7022A
Sand Dunes	918	3.8	BLANKSMA LAND & STORAGE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7023A
Sand Dunes	918	0.86	BLANKSMA LAND & STORAGE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7102A
Sand Dunes	918	3	BLANKSMA LAND & STORAGE	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7124
Wilson	1110.1	0.69	WILSON & WILSON CO INC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10060
Wilson	1110.1	10.26	WILSON & WILSON CO INC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2047
Wilson	1110.1	3.66	WILSON & WILSON CO INC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2054
Wilson	1110.1	17.82	WILSON & WILSON CO INC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7272
Hooley	628	11.7	HOOLEY, DALE; HOOLEY, DIAN	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7039
SV Upper	508.4	0.68	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-10470
SV Upper	508.4	2.8	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2100A
SV Upper	508.4	4.64	SV RANCH LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-7086
Rivendale LLC	334	2.01	RIVENDALE LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2391B
Rivendale LLC	334	1.66	RIVENDALE LLC	IRRIGATION	Water Right	02-2402
COGF River	0	1	CITY OF GLENNS FERRY	MUNICIPAL	Water Permit	02-7470
COGF Springs	0	3	CITY OF GLENNS FERRY	MUNICIPAL	Water Permit	02-7471
King Hill ID Pumps	11573	300	KING HILL IRRIGATION DIST	IRRIGATION	Water Right	37-21595
King Hill ID Pumps	11573	70	KING HILL IRRIGATION DIST	IRRIGATION	Water Right	37-4112

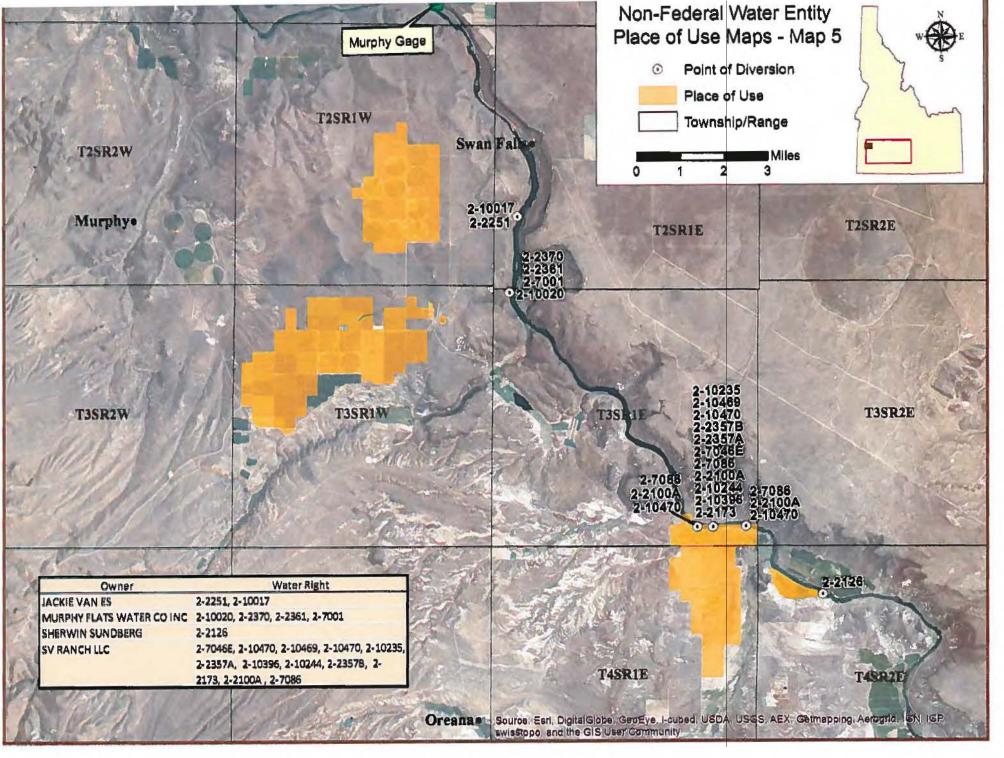
Appendix D: Non-Federal Water Entity Place of use Maps











Appendix E: Required Federal Budget form, Assurances Form, Application Form (NOT CONSIDERED IN TOTAL PAGE COUNT)

OMB Number: 4040-0008 Expiration Date: 06/30/2014

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs							
COST CLASSIFICATION	NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation COST CLASSIFICATION a. Total Cost b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation						
Administrative and legal expenses	\$	\$	\$				
Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$	\$	\$				
Relocation expenses and payments	\$	s	\$				
Architectural and engineering fees	\$	\$	\$				
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$ 120,256.00	s	\$ 120,256.00				
6. Project inspection fees	\$	\$	\$				
7. Site work	\$	\$	\$				
Demolition and removal	\$	\$	\$				
9. Construction	\$	\$	\$				
10. Equipment	\$ 531,656.46	\$	\$ 531,656.46				
11. Miscellaneous Environmental Compliance	\$ 9,778.69	\$	\$ 9,778.69				
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$ 661,691.15	\$	\$ 661,691.15				
13. Contingencies	\$	\$	\$				
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 661,691.15	\$	\$ 661,691.15				
15. Project (program) income	\$	5	\$				
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 661,691.15	\$	\$ 661,691.15				
	FEDERAL FUNDIN	vG					
7. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 45 % Enter the resulting Federal share.							

Application f	or Federal Assistance S	F-424		
16. Congressio	nal Districts Of:	03		
* a Applicant			* b. Program/Project	
Attach an addition	nal list of Program/Project Con-	pressional Districts if needed.		
		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment Vie	w Attachment
17. Proposed P	roject:			
* a Start Date:			* b. End Date:	
18. Estimated F	unding (\$):			
* a. Federal		297,761.02		
* b. Applicant		363,930.13		
* c State				
* d. Local				
e. Other				
f. Program Inco	ome			
*g. TOTAL		661,691.15		
SOUTH THE BOST A		tate Under Executive Order 12372		
Yes If "Yes", provide 21. *By signing nerein are true comply with an subject me to c ** I AGREE	No e explanation and attach this application, I certify (1), complete and accurate to y resulting terms if I accept riminal, civil, or administrations and assurances, or	Add Attachment Add Attachment) to the statements contained in the best of my knowledge. I all an award. I am aware that any fals live penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218) an internet site where you may obto	the list of certifications** and (2) so provide the required assurance, fictitious, or fraudulent statems, Section 1001)	nces** and agree to nents or claims may
Authorized Rep	presentative:			
Prefix:		* First Name: Neeley		
Middle Name:				
Last Name:	Miller			
Suffix.				
Title: Wat	ter Resource Planner,	Senior	1	
Telephone Nun	nber: (208) 287-4831		Fax Number: (208) 287-6700	
Email: Neele	y.Miller@idwr.idaho.g	OV		
	thorized Representative.	Merly Mill		* Date Signed: 01/20/2014

OMB Number 4040-0004 Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424							
*1. Type of Submission: Preapplication Application Changed/Corrected Application	New Continuation	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): * Other (Specify):					
*3. Date Received:	3. Date Received: 4. Applicant identifier:						
5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	5a. Federal Entity Identifier: 5b. Federal Award Identifier:						
State Use Only:							
6. Date Received by State:	7. State Application	Identifier;					
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:							
*a. Legal Name: Idaho Water I	esource Board (IWRB)						
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification	Number (EIN/TIN):	* c. Organizational DUNS:					
800368944		B250174030000					
d. Address:							
* Street1: 322 East Fr	ont Street						
Street2: PO BOX 8372	0						
* City: Boise							
County/Parish:							
* State:		ID: Idaho					
Province:							
* Country:		USA: UNITED STATES					
* Zip / Postal Code: 83720-0098							
e. Organizational Unit:							
Department Name:		Division Name:					
f. Name and contact information of	f person to be contacted on m	natters involving this application:					
Prefix: Mr.	* First Nam	e: Neeley					
Middle Name:							
* Last Name: Miller							
Suffix:							
Title: Water Resource Planne	r, Senior						
Organizational Affiliation:							
Staff fpr Idaho Water Res	ource Board						
* Telephone Number: (208) 287-	1831	Fax Number: (208) 287-6700					
*Email: Neeley.Miller@idwr.idaho.gov							

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424
* 9. Type of Appilcant 1: Select Applicant Type:
A: State Government
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:
* Other (specify):
* 10. Name of Federal Agency:
WaterSMART: WEEG grant application to Bureau of Reclamation
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:
CFDA Title:
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:
R14AS00001
* Title:
WaterSMART: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants for FY 2014
13. Competition Identification Number:
Title:
Tiue.
14. Areas Affected by Project (Citles, Countles, States, etc.):
Add Attachment Delete Attachment View Attachment
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:
Phase-Two: To provide irrigation flow measurement devices to delivery points within Water District 02 in an effort to account for and better manage the water supply
the difference to account for and better manage the water suppry
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.
Add Attachments Delete Attachments View Attachments

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009 Expiration Date: 06/30/2014

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

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NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant:, I certify that the applicant:

- Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
- Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General
 of the United States and, if appropriate, the State,
 the right to examine all records, books, papers, or
 documents related to the assistance; and will establish
 a proper accounting system in accordance with
 generally accepted accounting standards or agency
 directives.
- 3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
- Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
- 5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
- Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
- Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

- Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
- Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
- 10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29) U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statue(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statue(s) which may apply to the application.

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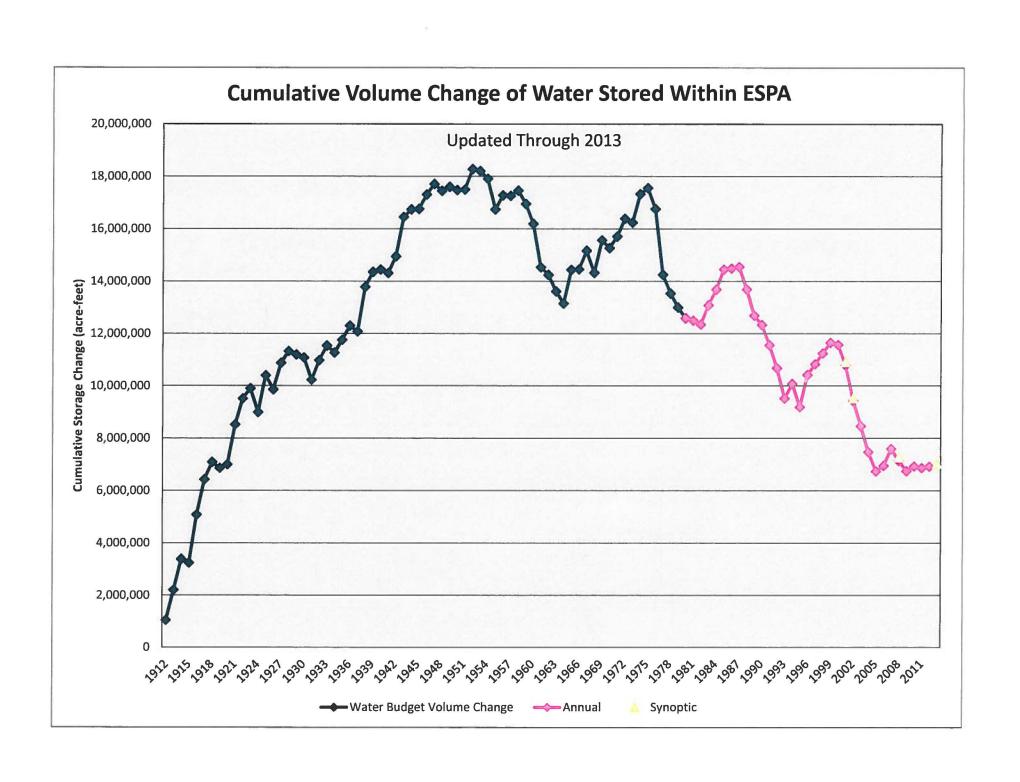
Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-97) Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

- 11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
- Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds
- Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
- 14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
- Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating fecilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of

- Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205)
- Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
- Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq)
- 18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
- Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
- 20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
Huly Miller	Water Resource Planner, Senior
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
Idaho Water Resource Board	01/20/2014

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back



Abbreviated Meeting Notes

Water District 01

Upper Snake River Advisory Committee Meeting, October 10, 2013 (Teleconference Meeting)

3:05 PM – Introductions were made and an attendance list was circulated. The following people were in attendance:

Mike Beus (USBR)
Roland Springer (USBR)
Jon Bowling (Idaho Power)
Brian Olmstead (TFCC)
Dale Swenson (FMID)
John Simpson (BRS)
Brian Patton (IWRB)
Mat Weaver (IWRB)
Liz Cresto (IDWR)
Lyle Swank (WD01)

Peter Anderson (TU)

Tony Olenichak (WD01)

Travis Thompson (BRS)
Roger Chase (IWRB)
Norm Semanko (IWUA)

Chuck Brockway, Jr. (Brockway Eng.)

ORAF

Ken Fletcher (AFRD2)

Travis Blacker (Idaho Potato Com.)

Lanna ???

Randy Bingham (BID)
Dan Temple (A&B)
Rob Harris (HKHC)
Jerry Rigby (RAR)

3:06 PM – Mat Weaver with the Idaho Department of Water Resource (IDWR or Department) outlined the agenda, which included:

- Introduction and Attendance
- Water Supply Update Mike Beus (listed as cancelled but Mike Beus was able to attend and report)
- WD01 Briefing Lyle Swank
 - o WD01 Rental Pool Recap and Overview
- Idaho Power Company Operations Update John Bowling
- Snake River Natural Flow Forecasting Chuck Brockway, Jr.
- Reach Gains Review Liz Cresto
- New Business

3:11 PM - Mike Beus with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR or Bureau) gave a brief

<u>presentation</u> on the state of the reservoirs and the water supply. Mike started by presenting the Bureau's Hydromet – Reservoir Storage "Teacup" Diagrams for the Upper Snake. Mike noted that a wet September with cold temperatures "wound down" the irrigation season. He also noted that observed runoff was very close to the April Forecast; indicating that 2007 was a very similar year although not quite as "good" as 2013.

In reporting on American Falls Reservoir (AFR) Mike indicated the Bureau tried to keep storage content above 100K acre-feet, but "it was not meant to be". In the end, total storage content was slightly above

50K acre-feet. Usually when AFR content is kept above 50K acre-feet, problems with turbidity due to the mobilization of fine sediments from the reservoir floor are avoided. Unfortunately, this year, even at 50K acre-feet, a large amount of fines were stirred up. However, because water temperatures stayed low, it was not as detrimental to the trout as it might have been. Never the less, because of the storage content levels and the turbidity levels, there was a lot of outcry from the public. As a result Mike indicated the Bureau increased their monitoring and coordination with the public.

Regarding Palisades Reservoir Mike reported that they "nailed" the spring freshet and because AFR was not full, they were able to make releases out of Palisades that mimicked a spring freshet below the dam. Mike also indicated that storage content peaked in Palisades in April at 48% content, or approximately 576K acre-feet (unlike 2007 where storage peaked at a content of 1.1 million acre-feet). Continuing with the comparison, Mike noted that unlike this year, Palisades had yet to start storing water by this time in 2007.

Mike next displayed a storage hydrograph of Jackson Lake. He noted the inflow peak for Jackson matched Palisades. He described considerations regarding the use and safety of marinas on Jackson Lake that informed Bureau operations early in the year. He indicated that the Bureau was targeting a winter release rate out of Jackson of approximately 280 cfs.

Mike reiterated the similarities between 2007 and 2013 water years. Indicating that system wide there was less water in 2013, however the minimum content and the timing of minimum content were very close. Mike ended his remarks by indicating that winter releases out of AFR were being set for approximately 350 cfs and that to fill AFR good winter-time reach gains would be needed.

3:29 PM – Lyle Swank, Watermaster of Water District 01 (WD01), gave a brief recap of upper Snake River water supply conditions from his perspective. He started by describing precipitation in SE Idaho indicating that February to August precipitation was well below average. Because of the "hot and dry" nature of the water year there was both a "supply and demand" problem. And, even though there was a lot of precipitation in September (almost twice normal), it occurred after the peak demand. Lyle referenced a cumulative precipitation graph for 2012 and 2013 noting they were both below average. He also indicated that May to September temperatures were above the 30-year average (5 deg-F warmer than normal).

Lyle also reported on reservoir content and operations. He noted that reservoirs were very low after back to back high demand years. Content was the lowest it has been since the 2005 water year. He did note however, that AFR had a lower total content in 2007. Lyle reported that Ririe Reservoir was now able to store an additional 6K acre-feet due to revisions in flood practices by the Corps of Engineers. Lyle reported that most canals were shutting down and that flows at Lorenzo were down to 500-600 cfs due to a cut in releases from Palisades.

Lyle concluded by discussing the Rental Pool for WD01. Indicating that in 2013 the Rental Pool was stressed as much as he would like to see. In addition, more impact fees were paid then had ever previously occurred under the current rules.

- 1. John Simpson questioned why folks above AFR continued to divert water after the irrigation season and wondered if the practice would continue. Lyle responded that WD01 would discourage late season releases in its weekly reports, noting the practice was counterproductive to maximizing the amount of water stored in the reservoirs for the following season. Even though the practice of late season diversions is detrimental to maximizing the fill of the reservoir system as whole, Lyle related that some individual water users do not benefit from "not turning out" or conserving storage, because their storage space always fills, even in very dry years. He also noted that Dry Bed, the largest diversion on the South Fork, had already shutoff.
- John Simpson also inquired as to the purpose of the late season releases after the irrigation season. Lyle responded that the releases were used for the last cutting of hay and as a buffer against freezing effects.

3:48 PM – Jon Bowling with Idaho Power Company (IPC) started his summary of IPC operations by noting that fall Chinook operations would be starting on Monday October 16, when IPC would begin releasing 8.9K acre-feet. Releases would continue through the season ending on or around 12/6. He followed up by indicating that 2013 was a record Chinook run with fish counts not recorded since the 1940s. John asked what the plans were for release past Milner Dam. Mike Beus indicated that starting in mid-October release out of AFR would be approximately 350 cfs, which, with the addition of downstream reach gains, would result in spills past Milner equal to 400-500 cfs. Mike also indicated that the filling of the Milner pool would be the only operation taking water below AFR.

<u>3:54 PM – Chuck Brockway, Jr., with Brockway Engineering (Brockway) gave a presentation</u> with slides on a tool that they developed for the Twin Falls Canal Company (TFCC). The tool predicted available water supply, storage use, and the date of first storage draw at various times during the irrigation season. Brockway described the model and compared model predictions for 2013 to actual conditions. Next steps for the tool include adding capabilities to make predictions as early as March 15, on-going validation of the tool, and instrumentation of specific ground water wells relied on by the tool.

- 1. Lyle Swank asked how the tool compares to the existing practice of selecting analog years from which to base forecasts for current year conditions. Brockway replied that he compared the tool to Brian Olmstead's historic approach of selecting analog years and that both methods gave similar results.
- 2. John Simpson asked how the tool compares to the Department's prediction of water supply as outlined by the Methodology Order in the Surface Water Coalition's Delivery Call. Liz Cresto with IDWR replied that Brockway's tool and the Methodology Order are not exactly analogous, therefore it was hard to make comparisons, and the Department had yet to compare results from the two methods.

<u>4:18 PM – Liz Cresto, a Hydrologist with the Department, gave a presentation</u> with slides on reach gains from Blackfoot to Milner.

- 1. Roger Chase, Chairman of the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB), questioned if there was reach gain data for the Blackfoot or Portneuf Rivers? Liz indicated there was not.
- Travis Thompson questioned how Liz's reach gain data differed from Mike Beus' data, if at all.
 Liz replied that her reach gain analysis was derived from WD 01 Water Right Accounting data.
 Also, Mike's analysis only looked at reach gains from Blackfoot to Neeley.

<u>4:25 PM – Mat Weaver called for any new or additional business</u>. A discussion was had on possible future topics for the Ops Forum. The following topics were identified:

- 1. Brian Olmstead proposed discussions and/or presentations on means for measuring reservoir content in American Falls Reservoir more accurately. It was suggested that we could review operations from other states, operations on Brownlee Reservoir, review an existing study by the USGS on the Blackfoot, and consider operations for multiple gages.
- 2. John Simpson suggested that we invite guest speakers back after their initial presentation so that participants can ask follow up questions after having time to consider their presented material.

<u>4:36 PM – The group discussed the scheduling of the next committee meeting</u>. It was decided to again take a wait-and-see approach in determining when the next meeting would be needed. It was agreed that depending on winter precipitation, the next meeting should occur in December or January. Mat Weaver indicated he would send out a notice coordinating the next meeting in December.

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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January 10, 2014

Roger Chase– Chairman Idaho Water Resources Board 322 East Front Street PO Box 83720 Boise, Idaho 83720-0098

Dear Mr. Chase:

On behalf of the High Country RC&D Board of Directors, and our Upper Snake River Cloud Seeding Project Steering Committee, we thank the Idaho Water Resources Board for their generous support over the last two cloud seeding seasons. Your support helped us purchase silver iodide and other chemicals necessary to seed promising storms over the mountains of the Upper Snake River. In addition, it helped us develop information/education material that has helped us to add new private donors to the project.

Our cost share agreement with you was completed as of December 31, 2013. We believe that we are helping to meet the goal of enhancing the water supply of for the Upper Snake River system, as envisioned in the ESPA Comprehensive Aguifer Management Plan.

Over the last seven years, the Upper Snake River Cloud Seeding effort has increased the snow pack on average between two and eight percent, (from Program Evaluations by North American Weather Consultants, Inc. and Idaho Power) over what would have fallen naturally. This "extra" water has helped to fill reservoirs, and with careful management, made that water available in dryer years; especially this year.

We have a strong partnership with Idaho Power Company, Clark County (who is contracting the cloud seeding operations for us) and many voluntary donors (counties, cities, irrigation districts local businesses, etc.) who support the program each year.

We respectfully request that the Idaho Water Resources Board consider continuing your support of the High Country RC&D Upper Snake River Cloud Seeding Project, via one of the two options outlined below.

Option 1: Donate \$20,000 to the project each year, to be used to cover project operation costs, information/education efforts, maintenance/replacement of existing equipment, and purchasing additional seeders.

Option 2: Cover 40% of the project costs (operations; equipment maintenance, replacement, and purchase; information/education), not to exceed \$66,000 though the 2019-2020 winter cloud seeding season.

P.O. Box 501, 101 North Bridge Street, St. Anthony, ID 83445
Email: hcountryrcd@gmail.com

Phone & Fax: (208) 624-3200

Website: http://highcountryrcd@weebly.com

If you have questions please feel free to contact us at:

Dale Swenson – Steering Committee Chair 208-624-3381

Dave Radford - President 208-356-5213 Ext 104

We appreciate the Idaho Water Resources Board's consideration of our proposal and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

DAVE RADFORD

President

DALE SWENSEN

Steering Committee Chair



State of Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

322 East Front Street • P.O. Box 83720 • Boise, Idaho 83720-0098 Phone: (208) 287-4800 • Fax: (208) 287-6700 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

GARY SPACKMAN Director

December 20, 2013

Ms. Lorrie Lee, Regional Director Bureau of Reclamation Pacific Northwest Regional Office 1150 North Curtis Road, Suite 100 Boise, Idaho 83706

Dear Ms. Lee:

I am writing to express my concern about the Bureau of Reclamation's current releases of storage water from Palisades Reservoir. Historically, the Department has not always carefully reviewed the Bureau of Reclamation's operations of the Upper Snake River Basin reservoirs. Given the Bureau of Reclamation's recent assertions that the water right accounting in Water District 01 does not properly account for the fill of the storage water rights, however, I have determined that I must more actively track the Bureau's reservoir operations to determine whether the operations comply with the provisions of the Bureau's state-based water rights.

Last week at the Committee of Nine Meeting, I listened to an explanation by the Bureau of Reclamation regarding its recent flow releases from Palisades Reservoir. I and other IDWR staff could not reconcile the explanation with our understanding of past Bureau of Reclamation operations. I asked IDWR staff to compare Palisades Reservoir releases of 2013 to Palisades Reservoir releases in prior years.

I understand that in 2003 the Bureau of Reclamation fundamentally changed its operation of Palisades Dam by adopting the "Ecologically Based Systems Operation." Accordingly, IDWR staff compared 2013 releases to releases since 2003. In the chart below, the years 2003-2013 are sorted from the worst-to-best Palisades' storage content on November 1. The November 1 content of American Falls and Jackson Lake are also shown. The last column lists the average releases for the period November 11- December 19 for the years in question:

Sorted by year							
Year	PAL af	AMF af	JCK af	PAL cfs			
2007	45,060	252,051	282,987	823			
2003	49,470	174,061	114,387	945			
2012	97,643	335,040	585,054	902			
2004	121,024	272,573	97,230	900			
2013	137,670	245,052	156,702	1,278			
2005	373,673	338,946	344,910	801			
2008	404,826	479,835	635,664	830			
2010	409,668	556,019	646,475	1,109			
2006	596,865	506,855	629,173	1,704			
2009	745,253	792,833	634,701	1,818			
2011	1,042,605	716,220	625,557	3,468			

The above table clearly establishes that the 2013 Palisades Reservoir releases are not consistent with past Bureau of Reclamation operations. The 2013 Palisades Reservoir storage content is the fifth worst, yet in only three years, all when the content of the three reservoirs was more than a million acre-feet greater than 2013, did flow releases exceed 2013 flow releases. In all comparable years, releases were in the 800-900 cfs range.

Ms. Lorrie Lee, Regional Director Bureau of Reclamation Page 3

The Bureau of Reclamation's justification for the current releases, as reported to the Committee of Nine and the Watermaster, is that the Bureau is confident the extra releases have a low likelihood of being spilled past American Falls Reservoir. The Bureau's actions are not justifiable for the following reasons:

- 1. A fundamental tenet of reservoir system management is that water should be stored as high in the system as possible to maximize the ability to physically fill the system. Sending too much water to American Falls early in the storage season could reduce the quantity of storage water deliverable to spaceholders above American Falls Reservoir in this or a future year.
- 2. American Falls Reservoir is the easiest reservoir to fill within Water District 01. American Falls Reservoir does not need extra water now, and the potential exists that American Falls Reservoir will fill and spill in the spring of 2014 or in a future year when Palisades Reservoir is not full.
- 3. In contrast to the ease of filling American Falls Reservoir, Palisades Reservoir is difficult to fill. Releasing an extra 400 cfs for half a year robs Palisades Reservoir of over 144,000 acre-feet of water.

By releasing the water now, the Bureau has unnecessarily increased the risk that the reservoir system will not fill and that that water stored for irrigation and other purposes will need to be released past Milner and wasted. Given the current contents of the reservoir system and that this will likely be a year when every drop of water in the reservoir system will be needed, the Bureau's actions are not justified.

I conclude that Reclamation is releasing stored water from Palisades Reservoir to generate hydropower. To my knowledge there is no current flood control obligation. The Bureau's hydropower rights at Palisades Reservoir are subordinate to its storage rights. The Bureau has a legal duty to maximize storage of available flows for irrigation.

Absent an explanation demonstrating a legal justification for the current releases, Palisades Reservoir releases should be reduced to 800 cfs or lower to maximize the opportunity to fill the reservoir system.

Sincerely

Gary Spackman

Director, Idaho Department of Water Resources

cc: Dave Gehlert, Kathleen Carr, Watermaster, Committee of Nine



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION Pacific Northwest Regional Office 1150 North Curtis Road, Suite 100 Boise, ID 83706-1234 JAN 1 0 2014 PECEIVED
JAN 14 2014

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

IN REPLY REFER TO: PRJ-23.00

> Mr. Dan Shewmaker Chair, Committee of Nine 3528 E. 3600 N. Kimberly, ID 83341-5212

Mr. Mike Wilkins 170 N. 500 W. Rupert, ID 83350

Mr. Albert Lockwood 1721 E. 1200 S. Eden, ID 83325

Mr. Alan Kelsch Vice-chair, Committee of Nine 7466 S. 15 W. Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Mr. Stan Hawkins P.O. Box 367 Ucon, ID 83454

Mr. Rodney Dalling 286 N 2400 E. St. Anthony, ID 83445 Mr. Gary Spackman Director, Idaho Department of Water Resources P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098

Mr. Lyle Swank 900 North Skyline Drive, Suite A Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1718

Mr. Robert Harris P.O. Box 50130 Idaho Falls, ID 83405

Mr. Darrel Ker 4851 N. 44 E. Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Mr. Jeff Reybould 301 N. 1500 E. St. Anthony, ID 83445

Mr. Neil Morgan 762 HWY 39 Blackfoot, ID 83221

Subject: Palisades Dam Winter Discharges, Minidoka Project

Dear Gentlemen:

We have received a number of comments and inquiries from various individuals regarding winter discharges from Palisades Dam. I appreciate the concerns that have been expressed and want to share with you the basis for the current operation at Palisades Dam. I also want to take this opportunity to chart a path forward to enhance the level of collaboration and transparency on this important subject.

The Palisades Project is a congressionally mandated multi-purpose project with costs and benefits divided between irrigation storage, flood control, hydropower generation, recreation, and fish and wildlife. The current releases from Palisades Dam are intended to provide hydropower generation, while not unnecessarily jeopardizing physical fill of the reservoir system. As you are well aware, winter discharges from Palisades Dam provide an important renewable energy source that benefits not only the regional and local power system but also the Bureau of Reclamation reserve power contractors who rely upon low-cost power to pump irrigation water to their fields during the summer.

The current release of 1,200 cubic feet per second at Palisades Dam is reasonably certain to achieve maximum storage of watershed yield without causing additional releases of water below Milner Dam. These flows are based on current and forecast hydrologic conditions. According to our modeling analysis, the likelihood is extremely small that current releases will cause storage in American Falls Reservoir to be released past Milner Dam ahead of Palisades Reservoir filling. Consequently, all the releases at Palisades Dam are expected to be captured in American Falls Reservoir and available to satisfy downstream Minidoka Project irrigation demands during the 2014 irrigation season. Reclamation will continue to closely monitor hydrologic conditions in the upper Snake River basin and will adjust releases as conditions warrant.

Given the current drought, I am sensitive to the concerns of our project irrigation and reserve power contractors. Your input and comments on how Reclamation can better balance its multi-purpose congressional mandates and accomplish its mission are always welcome. As a path forward, I would like to enhance the level of collaboration between Reclamation and the Committee of Nine on this important issue. I have directed Reclamation's reservoir operations staff to work with the Committee of Nine's USBR Reservoir & River Coordination Committee, which includes the District 01 Water Master, to meet regularly during the remainder of the storage season. This will provide a forum to share and explain our modeling analyses, make comparisons with historical operations, discuss changes in hydrologic conditions, and develop additional information useful to Reclamation in determining appropriate operational releases. To enhance transparency, I invite all interested stakeholders to attend these meetings.

If any of you would like to discuss this matter further, please feel free to contact me at 208-378-5012.

Sincerely.

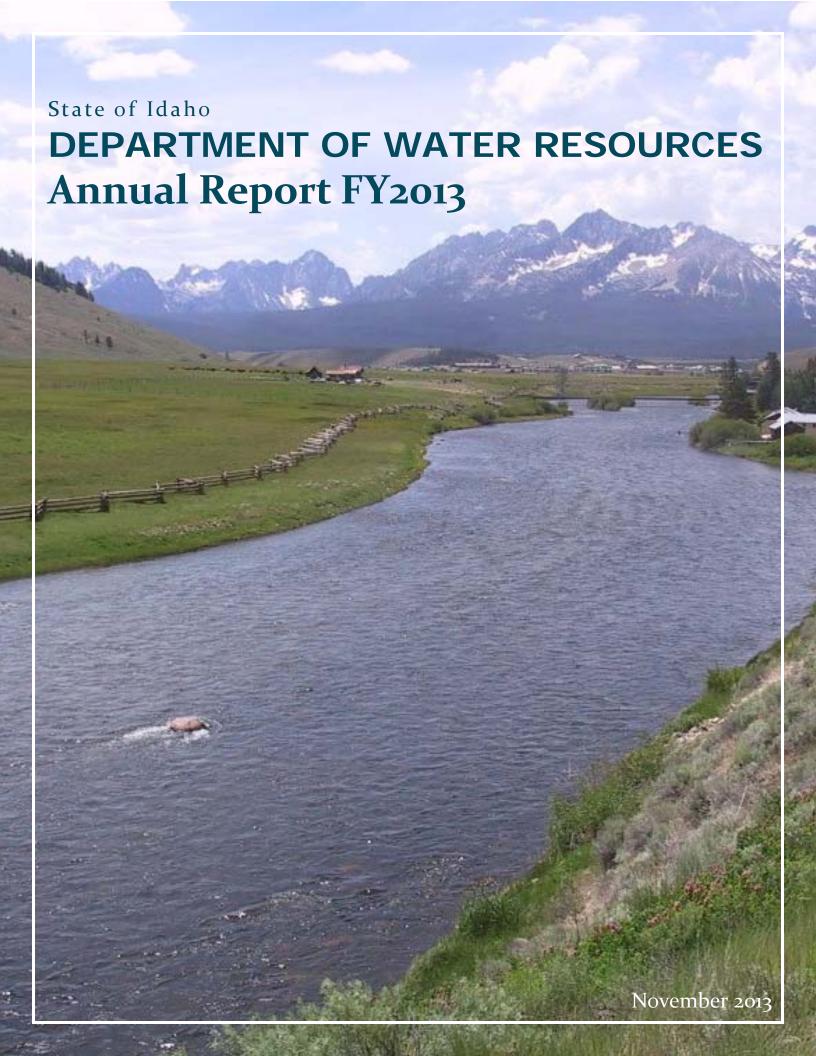
Regional Director

cc: Mr. Kent Fletcher Fletcher Law Office P.O. Box 248 Burley, ID 83318-0248

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PREFACE

The purpose of this report is to fulfill the requirement of Idaho Code §42-1704:

The director [of the Idaho Department of Water Resources] shall make and render to the governor, annually, or oftener, if required, full and true reports of the work performed by the department, which reports shall contain any recommendations he may have to make in reference to legislation affecting the department.

This report provides an overview of the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) programs, activities, and accomplishments during FY2013.

INTRODUCTION

The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) actively guides, manages, and plans for the use and conservation of Idaho's water resources. IDWR serves the people of Idaho and protects their welfare by:

- administering the permit and license system for the establishment of water rights;
- ensuring the distribution and use of the state's water resources are fair and equitable in accordance with vested water rights and Idaho law;
- assisting the courts in adjudication of water rights through preparation of surveys and reports of water uses;
- supervising the licensing of water-well drillers and the development of minimum water well construction standards to protect ground water resources against waste and depletion;
- reviewing and approving engineering plans and specifications for construction of water storage structures and inspection during and after construction to assure safety and adequacy of design; and
- collecting and disseminating data on the extent, location, and nature of the water resources of the state.

By fulfilling these responsibilities, IDWR ensures water is conserved and available to sustain Idaho's economy, ecosystem, and the resulting quality of life.

ORGANIZATION

Agency Overview

IDWR is currently headed by Director Gary Spackman (Director) who was appointed to his position by Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter on July 11, 2012, after having served as Interim Director since July 16, 2009.

At the close of FY2013, IDWR employed 152 full-time employees and 4 temporary employees at five state-wide offices that provide various services to Idaho citizens (Figure 1): State Office, Boise (1); Western Regional Office, Boise (2); Northern Regional Office, Coeur d'Alene (3); Southern Regional Office, Twin Falls (4); and Eastern Regional Office, Idaho Falls (5).

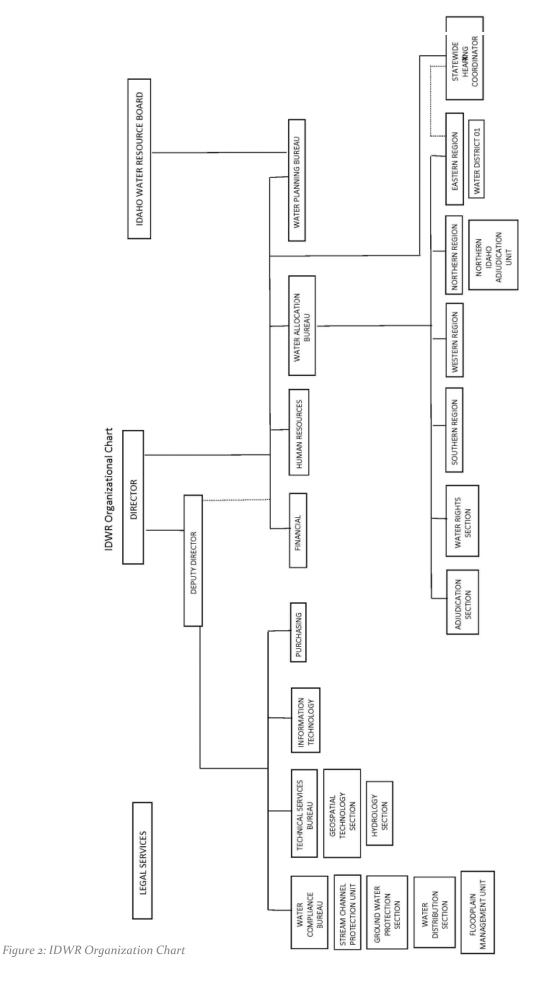
The offices and employees are divided into various units (Figure 1, page 3). There are four administrative bureaus: the Water Allocation Bureau, the Water Compliance Bureau, the Technical Services Bureau, and the Planning Bureau. In addition, IDWR is supported by two other organizational entities consisting of Legal Services and Support Services. The attorneys in Legal Services are deputy attorneys general housed at IDWR. Support Services include Human Resources, Information Technology, Financial,



Figure 1: IDWR Office Locations

and Administrative Services. All units help fulfill IDWR's mission. However, this report will focus on the activities and benchmarks of the four administrative bureaus and provide a summary of Department finances.

The Director and other IDWR executive staff also interact with the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) in a level working relationship. The IWRB sets long term vision and policy; and finances, constructs, and operates water projects on behalf of the state. The Director is charged with water right administrative responsibilities and other regulatory functions.



Water Allocation Bureau

The Water Allocation Bureau is one of two regulatory bureaus within IDWR and is responsible for addressing all administrative water right proposals and recommending elements of water rights during a water right adjudication.

Water Allocation Bureau staff is located at the state office and all regional offices. Staff members in the regional offices carry out bureau programs as directed and supported by state office staff. The Water Allocation Bureau is divided into three units: the Water Rights Section, the Water Supply Bank Program, the Adjudication Section, and the Safety of Dams Program.

Water Rights Section

The Water Rights Section oversees all aspects of water right permitting, licensing, and transferring. The Water Rights Section considers applications for: water right transfers and exchanges; new water rights; water right licenses; ownership changes; and temporary changes of water appropriation. In addition, the Water Rights Section archives all current state water right records.

Water Right Transfers

A water right transfer alters an existing water right by changing one or more features, including:

- point of diversion,
- place of use,
- period of use, and/or
- nature of use.

Applicants must submit an application, fee, and supporting documentation to initiate a water right transfer.

Over the past five years, water right transfers and exchange application processing times have improved and the number of pending applications has dropped (Chart 1, page 5).

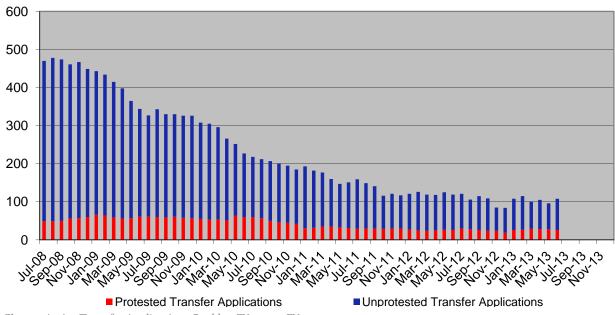


Chart 1: Active Transfer Applications Backlog FY2009 - FY2013

In 2008, responding to the extensive backlog that had accumulated by 2007, IDWR prioritized the processing of water right transfers and exchanges. By implementing the following measures, the backlog was eliminated; pending applications now number in the normal range—about 100 (Chart 1):

- Distributed approval authority to the regional offices, helping reduce workloads and bottlenecks.
- Empowered experienced managers to make timely decisions.
- Retained experienced staff members in each IDWR office.
- Communicated regularly and frequently among state office and regional staff members at all levels, not just manager to manager.
- Redesigned the transfer application form to collect more complete information.
- Updated the main guidance memo and issuing others on relevant topics.
- Implemented legislation that allows some transfers to be approved without advertisement.
- Improved access to forms, tools, information, and examples for applicants and consultants via the IDWR website.
- Trained and empowering more hearing officers.
- Upgraded Water Rights Section custom software.

The greatest challenge to reducing transfer approval times remains competition for staff time. Staff members who process water right transfer applications also process applications for new water rights, water right licenses, and Water Supply Bank leases and rentals. Many staff members also address complaints, issue notices of violation, and collect field data. Attention to a particular

backlog in just one program can draw resources from the other programs and contribute to backlogs.

Also, many water right transfers and exchanges are technically and legally complex, especially in the Eastern Snake River Plain. Consequently, retention of experienced staff members is critical to the continued success of the program. Director Spackman has taken steps to recognize staff efforts through salary equity (within budget limitations), but further steps may be necessary to promote employee retention.

Funding for water right transfers and exchanges is provided mostly from IDWR's general fund appropriation, with some support from application fees submitted pursuant to Idaho Code §42-221.O. However, the application fee pays little more than IDWR's cost for publishing notice of the application.

Applications to Appropriate Water

A person proposing a new beneficial use of water must file an application to appropriate water with IDWR. An applicant must submit a form and supporting documentation, including the location, source and tributary, legal description, estimated cubic feet per second (cfs), point of diversion, project/system description, project timeline, and map. IDWR staff must carefully review the application to ensure the proposed project does not injure the environment or neighboring water rights.

Chart 2 (page 7) illustrates the reduction of the overall backlog of applications to appropriate water since late 2010. Over 600 of the applications represented in Chart 2 cannot be processed because they seek to appropriate water in a formal moratorium area. Eastern and Southern regions are most affected by the moratorium. Of the remaining applications, the overall backlog has been reduced by about 200 since December of 2010.

IDWR proposed legislation for consideration by the 2014 Legislature that would streamline IDWR's processes for returning/rejecting applications to appropriate water held in moratorium areas. (See "Draft Legislation" section beginning on page 37 of this report.)

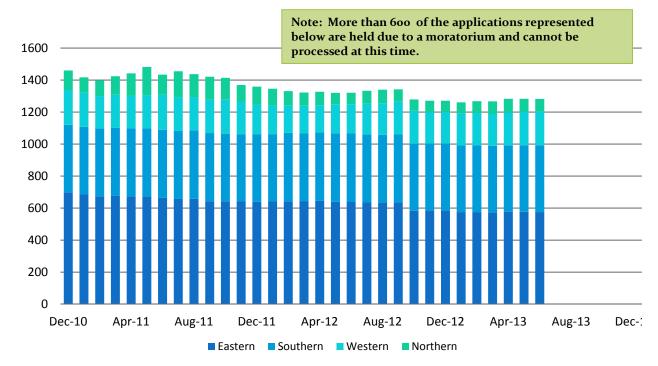


Chart 2: Active Applications for Permit FY2011* - FY2013

As with transfers, the greatest challenge to further reduction of application approval times is competition for staff time, including time entering application information. The staff members who process applications to appropriate also process applications for transfer, water right licenses, and Water Supply Bank leases and rentals, amongst other tasks.

Currently, IDWR receives paper applications and manually enters the information into the water rights database. If IDWR implemented an online application component, many IDWR customers would do their own data entry. After testing online filing with adjudication claims, it is clear, however, the agency must overcome several obstacles before implementing an online system, including:

- internet security,
- the added cost of processing credit card payments,
- · accepting online signatures, and
- allowing for the submittal of deeds, maps, and other supporting documents.

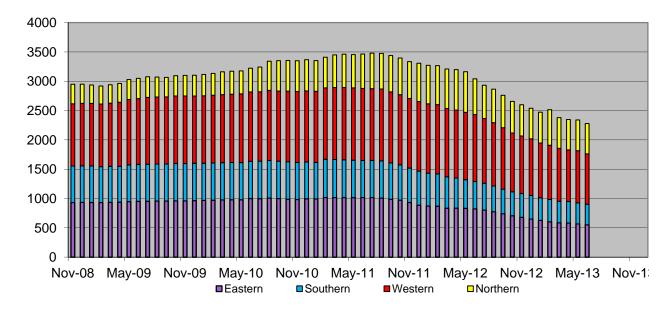
Funding for applications to appropriate water is provided mostly from IDWR's general fund appropriation, with some support from application fees submitted pursuant to Idaho Code §42-221.A. However, the application fee pays little more than IDWR's cost for publishing notice of the application.

^{*} Data not available before FY2011.

Water Right Licensing

While not an official permitting activity, water right licensing is a critical component of the overall water appropriation process. Licensing confirms that permit requirements are satisfied and a permanent water right has been established. Delay in issuing licenses does not inhibit water use, but the delay creates uncertainty about the quantification of the elements of water right and the legal characterization of the water right. Historically, IDWR has assigned a lesser priority to the issuance of licenses than the priority assigned to processing of applications to appropriate water, applications for transfer, and (recently) to Water Supply Bank rentals. However, water right licenses increasingly provide confidence to lenders and investors as security for operating loans or investment capital. For this reason, the Director recently prioritized the licensing effort by requiring IDWR staff members beyond the Water Rights Section to contribute time to the effort.

Chart 3, below, illustrates improvement in issuance of water right licenses and reduction in the decades-long backlog.



 $Chart\ 3: Active\ Water\ Right\ Permit\ with\ Proof\ Submitted\ \&\ Pending\ Licensing\ FY 2009-FY 2013$

The recent reduction of the licensing backlog is significant. However, elimination of the backlog is likely to take many more years. In addition to the competition for staff time by more urgent water rights programs, long travel times to conduct required beneficial use field examinations also hampers licensing efforts. The Idaho Legislature helped alleviate the problem by allowing a rule change that authorizes in-office examinations for many small water uses. As a result, since April 2012, over 100 water right licenses were issued without an on-site visual inspection. The time savings totaled at least two hours per examination, or approximately five employee-weeks of driving.

Other challenges to the water right licensing effort include reduced staff, inexperienced or non-water rights staff, retaining experienced staff, and aging and limited equipment.

Funding for water right licensing is provided mostly from IDWR's general fund appropriation, with some support from examination fees submitted pursuant to Idaho Code §42-221.K.

Ownership Change Notices

Similar to licensing, water right ownership change notices are not essential to the permitting process. Documented recognition of water right ownership facilitates business transactions that either require or are enhanced by the certainty of ownership. The review of ownership changes requires significant processing effort. For each notice, IDWR must confirm that the evidence of ownership is sufficient. Once confirmed, the information is entered into the water rights database, and an acknowledgment is sent to the new water right owner.

Chart 4 illustrates improvement in the number of pending ownership changes. IDWR's processing effort is somewhat cyclical, with most progress made during the winter months when staff members are not in the field.

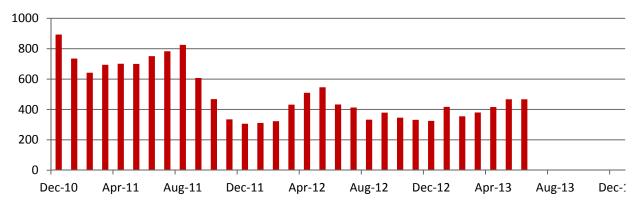


Chart 4: Pending Water Right Ownership Change Notices FY2010[†] – FY2013

The greatest challenge in the ownership change program is having enough staff members to address the large volume. Before 2009, IDWR temporary employees addressed a significant portion of the ownership change workload. When budget cuts eliminated temporary employee positions, IDWR reassigned the ownership change workload to permanent staff members.

Funding for water right ownership change notices is provided mostly from IDWR's general fund appropriation, with some support from filing fees submitted pursuant to Idaho Code §42-248.

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[†] Data not available before December 2010.

Temporary Approval of Water Appropriation

A Temporary Approval of Water Appropriation allows water users to use small amounts of water during a short term. Although the number of applications received has risen since FY2009 (Chart 5), IDWR responded quickly to these applications, with a median approval timeline of eight days during FY2013. The simple nature of these applications makes the Temporary Appropriation program an excellent candidate for a future online application process.

Temporary Water Rights **Number of Water Rights** Fiscal Year

Chart 5: Temporary Approval of Water Appropriation Applications Received FY2009-FY2013

Funding for temporary approval of water appropriation is provided mostly from IDWR's general fund appropriation, with some support from application fees submitted pursuant to Idaho Code §42-202A(2).

Temporary Water Right Changes

IDWR issues temporary water right changes to applicants when a drought emergency is declared. These applications are always submitted during the busiest times of dry years, when IDWR staff is usually involved in other water management issues arising from the lack of water supply. Although the number of applications received increased (Chart 6, page 11), staff recognized the time-sensitive nature of these applications and processed un-protested applications in less than two days.

Temporary Water Right Changes During Drought Conditions

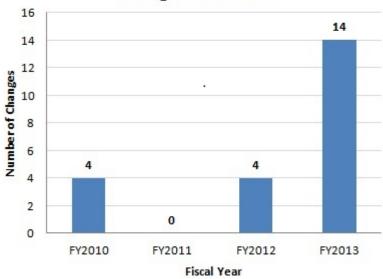


Chart 6: Temporary Water Right Changes Applications Received FY2010[‡] – FY2013

Funding for temporary water right changes is provided mostly from IDWR's general fund appropriation, with some support from application fees submitted pursuant to Idaho Code §42-222A(2).

Water Supply Bank

IDWR operates the Water Supply Bank (WSB) lease and rental programs for the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB). The WSB has two main components: 1) leases of water rights into the WSB, comparable to deposits of assets in a traditional bank, and 2) rentals of water rights from the WSB, comparable to loans of assets from a traditional bank.

Water Supply Bank Leases

Over the past several years, two trends have developed in the WSB lease program: 1) the number of applications to lease water into the WSB filed has increased, and 2) IDWR has reduced the lease processing time from a median exceeding two years to a median of just over two months. IDWR's success is clearly depicted in Chart 7 (page 12).

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[‡] Data not available before FY2010.

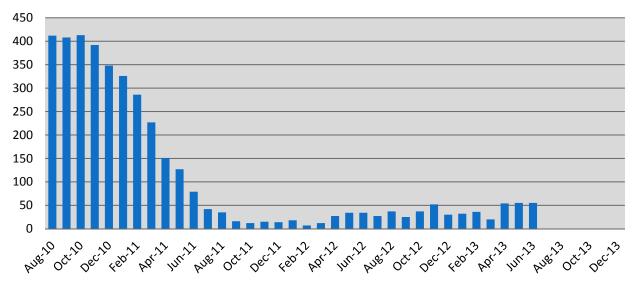


Chart 7: Water Supply Bank Lease Applications FY20118 - FY2013

Several factors contributed to the elimination of the WSB lease application backlog. The most significant factor was Director Spackman's decision to dedicate technical staff to the WSB program. The Idaho Legislature then approved a filing fee for lease applications, partially funding additional WSB staff. However, a gap still exists between the funding derived from WSB fees and IDWR's effort. The gap is covered to some extent by the IDWR general fund appropriation meant for the other water rights programs. Funding for the WSB continues to be an ongoing subject of discussion.

The lack of a comprehensive database management system is currently the most significant impediment to additional efficiency gains in the WSB lease program. Other major water rights programs are supported by a database management system and sophisticated custom software. Without a database management system, staff members processing WSB leases must enter the same data multiple times in multiple places.

The growing demand for the lease program is another ongoing challenge. The growth is driven by several factors, including the need to protect newly decreed rights from forfeiture as the Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA) winds down. Due to volatile influences, such as high commodity prices in the farming sector, it is difficult to predict when and how much demand will continue.

Funding for Water Supply Bank leases is provided from a combination of lease application fees submitted pursuant to IDAPA 37.02.03.025.02.f, rental fees submitted pursuant to IDAPA 37.02.03.035.01, and IDWR's general fund appropriation.

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[§] Data not available before FY2011.

Water Supply Bank Rentals

As with WSB leases, WSB rental demand has increased over the past several years. IDWR prioritizes the processing of requests to lease water rights from the WSB because the proposals for rental and the associated use of water are often urgent. IDWR has reduced the median rental processing time from over six months to less than two months. The reduction of outstanding WSB rental applications is depicted in Chart 8.

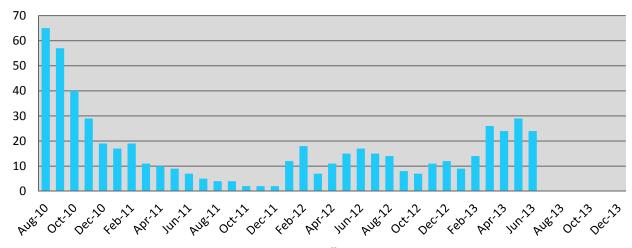


Chart 8: Pending Water Supply Bank Rental Applications FY2011** – FY2013

The WSB rental program benefitted from the same staffing and funding changes as the WSB lease program (see *Water Supply Bank Leases*). However, as with the WSB lease program, the rental program also lacks a database management system and has undergone unanticipated growth (see *Water Supply Bank Leases*). In addition, the WSB rental program would benefit from improvements in the following areas:

- Enhanced aquifer model analysis to improve efficiency of rental application processing and verification.
- Improved database and data entry standards to quickly and efficiently enter new applications, amend updated applications, and process "compliance" applications.
- Refined processes and procedures to eliminate both long-term and short-term backlogs, especially during specific times of the year.

Funding for Water Supply Bank rentals is provided from a combination of lease application fees submitted pursuant to IDAPA 37.02.03.025.02.f, rental fees submitted pursuant to IDAPA 37.02.03.035.01, and IDWR's general fund appropriation.

*

Tata not available before FY2011.

Adjudication Section

The Adjudication Section is charged with accepting, evaluating, and recommending the water rights in the Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA) and the Northern Idaho Adjudication (NIA). Adjudication staff assigned to the SRBA have worked out of the regional and state office in Boise, while staff for the NIA work in the Coeur d'Alene office with support staff in Boise.

The purpose of a general water right adjudication is to completely and accurately determine and record the existing water rights within a river basin. Following completion of water rights adjudication, IDWR will have a complete and accurate compilation of all water rights and can deliver water to water users who are entitled to the water when disputes about use and delivery arise. Additionally, the water right compilation is needed to estimate how much water is available for future development of water resources.

Funding for the adjudications is provided both from IDWR's general fund appropriation and water right claims filing fees. The fee portion for the NIA is now anticipated to cover less than 10% of the total fees.

Snake River Basin Adjudication

The Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA), a massive administrative and legal process, began in 1987 and was designed to sort out nearly 160,000 individual claims for water rights in the Snake River Basin area. As of the end of FY2013, 158,217—over 99%—of those claims have been determined and decreed by the SRBA Court, Chart 9.

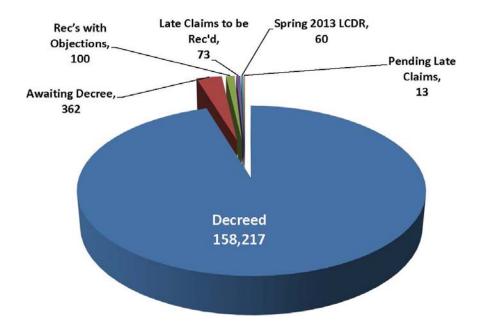


Chart 9: SRBA Claims Status Summary, end of FY2013

	FY 2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Remaining Objections in SRBA (start of the fiscal year)	~7267	~6910	~4355	~2384	~313

Table 1: Remaining Objections in SRBA FY2009 - FY2013

Northern Idaho Adjudication (NIA)

In 2006, the Idaho Legislature authorized IDWR to proceed with planning and designing the administrative mechanisms for commencing the first of three water right adjudications in Northern Idaho. On November 12, 2008, the adjudication court ordered the commencement of a general adjudication of the Coeur d'Alene/Spokane River water basin. This same order joined the United States, the Tribes, the State, local governments, and property owners as parties to the adjudication of all water rights in the Coeur d'Alene/Spokane River Basin Adjudication (CSRBA). Commencement notices to property owners were sent over the next two years, informing each of the need to file claims for water rights.

At close of FY2013, 10,810 CSRBA water right claims had been filed with IDWR. Currently, IDWR Adjudication staff members are investigating these claims. IDWR has not yet recommended these claims to the court to be decreed. Figure 3 shows the number of these claims per IDWR administrative basin. Once preliminary recommendations for these claims have been reviewed by the claimant and IDWR, IDWR will send a Director's Report to the court recommending the claims be legally decreed.

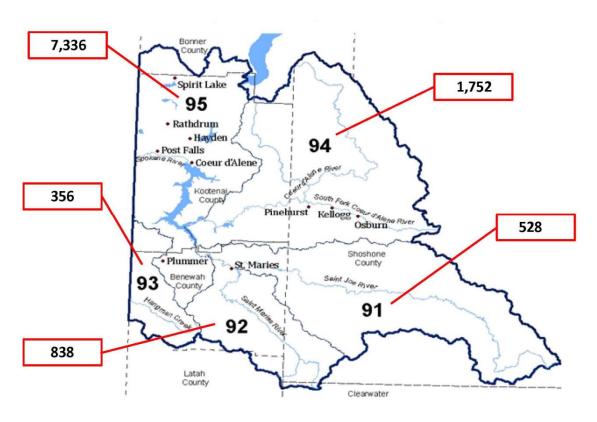


Figure 3: CSRBA claims under IDWR evaluation by IDWR administrative basin, end of FY2013

The entire NIA is anticipated to take several more years; the projected date for the final IDWR recommendations to the court is November 2015.

Safety of Dams Program

Per Idaho Code §42.1709-1721, the IDWR Safety of Dams Program is responsible for all aspects of the 450 water storage dams and 20+ mine tailings impoundment structures in Idaho, including:

- reviewing and approving design plans for dam construction and repair;
- regularly inspecting new and existing dams for safety;
- consulting with dam owners and county emergency personnel to update emergency action/operation plans;
- offering engineering services within the scope of program duties; and
- archiving information related to dams and water storage projects.

Safety of Dams staff members operate at all five IDWR offices, with the state office staff overseeing regional office efforts.

Of the aforementioned activities, two of the most important are listed in Table 2: inspections of existing dams and design review and approval for new construction and repair. Regular inspections (which occur every 1 -5 years) and careful review of new construction plans not only fulfill the requirements of Idaho Code §42-1712 but ensure life and property are protected from a catastrophic dam failure.

	2010 ^{††}	2011	2012	2013
Inspections of Existing Dams	127	84	132	47
Design Review & Approval				
for New Construction/Repair		8	7	9

Table 2: Safety of Dams Activity Calendar Years 2010 - 2013

However, the ability of IDWR personnel to schedule inspections in a timely manner for the full inventory of dams has been delayed the past several years. First, program cuts in recent years resulted in the loss of approximately two FTEs. Second, the qualified dam inspector at each regional office spends a portion of their time on unrelated duties. In addition, many services mandated per Idaho Code are still delayed or postponed indefinitely due to reduced staff.

At the same time, several processes and procedures have been streamlined to account for the loss of Safety of Dam personnel. IDWR's regional offices now issue storage certificates for all low-hazard dams, a task once administered solely by the state office. IDWR has also updated the Safety of Dams database and provided access for data entry to all regional offices.

Funding for the Safety of Dams program is provided mostly through IDWR's general fund appropriation. The program also received an assistance grant via the National Dam Safety Program Act administered by FEMA. IDWR used this grant to supplement purchases of equipment and supplies and to offset costs related to dam safety inspections and registration fees associated with continuing education/training.

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 $^{^{\}dagger\dagger}$ Data unavailable before 2010. Data is divided by calendar year. Fiscal year data is unavailable.

Water Compliance Bureau

The Water Compliance Bureau ensures the distribution and use of the state's water resources are fair and equitable in accordance with vested water rights and Idaho law by:

- protecting ground water resources against waste and depletion,
- investigating and enforcing violations of water rights and Idaho law,
- minimizing environmental effects due to human disturbance, and
- mitigating the effects of flooding on Idaho communities.

The Water Compliance Bureau was formed in FY2012 by merging the Water Distribution Section and the Resource Protection Bureau and is divided into two sections and two program units: the Water Distribution Section, the Ground Water Protection Section, the Stream Channel Protection Unit, and the Floodplain Management Unit.

Water Compliance Bureau staff is located primarily in the state office, with select positions staffed at regional offices. Staff in the regional offices implements bureau programs as directed and supported by state office staff.

Water Distribution Section

Per Idaho Code §42-6020, the Water Distribution Section supervises the delivery of water from the public resource by ensuring water is used in accordance with valid water rights and by supervising the distribution of water to the water users by priority when there is insufficient water to satisfy all water rights. The Water Distribution Section maintains three main programs to fulfill this responsibility.

- The *Water Measurement Program* provides support related to the control and measurement of water diversion systems.
- The *Water Districts Program* offers assistance to water districts, water measurement districts, and ground water districts.
- The *Water Rights Enforcement Program* conducts enforcement actions related to diversion and water use violations.

Funding for the Water Distribution Section is provided from IDWR's general fund appropriation and fee account.

Water Measurement Program

Originally created to support measurement of ground water on the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA), the Water Measurement Program now functions statewide establishing and maintaining state water measurement and reporting standards. Staff works directly with water districts and water measurement districts to implement measurement requirements and programs within the state, including:

- closed conduit and open channel measurement methods;
- diversion and control works for surface and ground water diversions;
- automation, data logging, and telemetry of water diversion and measurement systems;
 and
- development and maintenance of reporting systems for water diversion measurements.

During FY2013, the Water Measurement Program revised the measurement standards, providing clarity and consistency for water users. Also, several new water measurement meters were approved, so water users now have more options when installing IDWR-mandated measuring devices.

Water Districts Program

The IDWR Water Districts Program complies with Idaho Code §42-604, which requires IDWR to create state water districts for public streams or water supplies for which water rights have been decreed by the courts. Idaho Code also authorizes IDWR, through the Water Districts Program, to revise the boundaries of existing districts, combine two or more districts, and/or abolish districts, if necessary.

Over 100 water districts have been created in Idaho; more than 70 of these districts are currently active. Districts vary in both geographical size and number of water users. Larger districts include large drainages and thousands of individual water users, while smaller districts may include only one tributary stream with no more than a half dozen users. Each active water district in Idaho has a watermaster who oversees water distribution within the district. Watermasters in Idaho are considered state employees but are elected and compensated directly by district water users. Proper water distribution under Idaho water law and the appropriation system is the primary goal and responsibility of all Idaho watermasters. Daily water distribution, record keeping, measurement, and general district management are the primary duties of each watermaster.

The Water Districts Program supports and supervises the active water districts and watermasters by:

- combining, dissolving, or creating new water, ground water, and water measurement districts to facilitate improved water delivery;
- developing standards for district operation;
- facilitating watermaster and hydrographer training through publications and live sessions;
 and
- providing routine water, ground water, and water measurement district support by mailing notices, updating water user information databases, and assisting in delivery disputes.

Figure 4 (page 20) shows the active water districts in Idaho, including those that were created, reactivated, or modified during FY2013.

- Water Districts 02 (Snake River from Milner Dam to Swan Falls Dam) and 29O (Bannock Creek) were created to ensure water use along these waterways is fair, equitable, and in accordance with decreed water rights.
- Water Districts 74F (Pratt Creek), 74J (Withington Creek), and 75E (Wallace Creek) were each reactivated to improve water delivery due to water user complaints or conflicts.
- Water District 170 (Upper Salmon River) was modified to include portions of the Upper Salmon River drainage as one phase in an ongoing strategy to incorporate all areas of the Upper Salmon River into water districts.

In May 2013, watermaster training seminars were held in Pocatello and Salmon, Idaho. The seminars concentrated on training new watermasters in their duties, including measuring diversions and understanding water rights. Experienced watermasters benefitted by learning of updates in the Watermaster Handbook and newly approved measuring devices.

Water Right Enforcement

The Water Rights Enforcement Program addresses and aims to resolve water use violations. The Water Rights Enforcement Program Coordinator works with state and regional office staff to support all IDWR regulatory programs statewide: well construction, well driller licensing, stream alteration, recreational mining, underground injection control, safety of dams, and water appropriation and use. Necessary enforcement activities are coordinated with or initiated by the enforcement unit, such as addressing complaints, conducting investigations, issuing notices of violation, and conducting compliance conferences to resolve violations. This unit was added to the IDWR Water Compliance Bureau to facilitate consistency in agency policies for regulatory activities prescribed by State Law.

The unit's administrative enforcement activities are conducted pursuant to Idaho Code §42-1701B. However, the unit is obligated to understand, administer, and enforce the statutes and rules that govern individual IDWR regulatory programs.

Enforcement of the statutes and rules during FY2013 resulted in nine notices of violation (NOVs), resulting in the collection of nearly \$200,000.

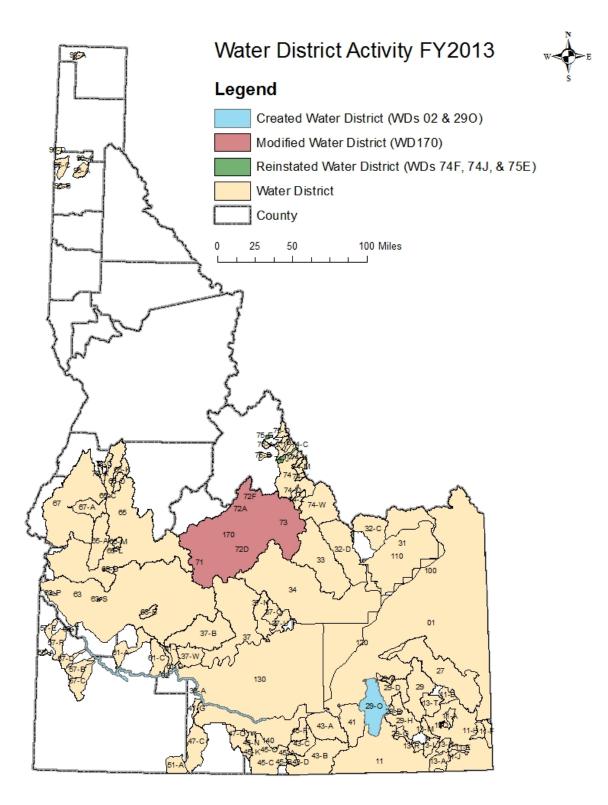


Figure 4: Water District Activity FY2013

Ground Water Protection Section

Per Idaho Code §42-235 – 1607 and IDAPA 37.03.09, the Ground Water Protection Section regulates all aspects of well construction and well driller licensing in Idaho. The four programs within the Ground Protection Section—Well Construction Program, Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program, Geothermal Resources Program, and Driller Licensing Program—perform a range of activities, including:

- authorizing permits for new well construction;
- field-verifying proper well construction;
- archiving information about well construction, well location, and state-wide hydrogeology; and
- licensing well drillers.

Ground Water Protection Section staff is located at all regional offices and the state office. Regional staff supports the state office staff through administering well driller licensing exams, approving well drilling permits, and completing well construction inspections. All other tasks, including those within the UIC, Geothermal Resources, and Driller Licensing sections, are fulfilled by the state office.

Well Construction Program

The Well Construction Program supervises the construction, modification, and decommission of all non-geothermal wells, including domestic, commercial, municipal, industrial, and monitoring wells.

As Chart 10 indicates, the overall number of well construction permits issued (both new construction and modification of existing wells) has fallen over the past five years, due in part to the decrease in domestic well construction. The lack of new housing construction during the recent economic downturn affected the need for single-family domestic wells. Well construction is increasing as the new housing construction increases.

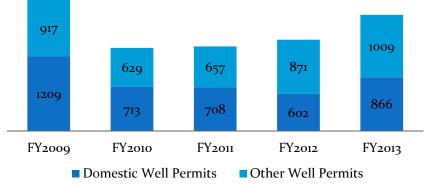


Chart 10: Well Construction Permits Issued FY2009 - FY2013

Funding for the Well Construction Program is provided mostly from IDWR's general fund appropriation with some support from permit fees.

Underground Injection Control Program

Per Idaho Code §42-39 and IDAPA 37.03.03, the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program was delegated to IDWR by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1985.

Injection wells are used as a means to dispose of or store fluids underground. In Idaho, excess stormwater, agricultural water, and facility heating/cooling water are the most common fluids disposed of with injection wells of various designs. IDWR regulates the construction, operation, and abandonment of all injection wells through the UIC Program. Currently, IDWR has over 17,000 injection wells on record. Nearly 16,000 are shallow wells (≤ 18 feet deep) and the remaining are deep wells (> 18 feet deep).

During FY2013, UIC staff approved 342 new or renewed applications. Before approving construction, modification, or continued use of any injection well, UIC staff reviews the applications, conducts field visits (if necessary), and informs the local general public of the project.

In addition to managing the daily activities of the program, the two full-time UIC staff also refined and drafted legislation for the UIC Program in Idaho. Specifically, staff refined the existing statutes on Class V injection well rules (Idaho Code §42-3902 – 3908) to be consistent with federal UIC rules (Class V injection wells include all existing injection wells in Idaho). They also drafted new rules allowing and regulating Class II injection wells (related to the oil and gas industry) in Idaho (IDAPA 37.03.03.045 – 060). The refined statutes and new rules were adopted by the Idaho Legislature in the 2013 session.

Funding for the Underground Injection Control Program is partially funded through a federal grant to IDWR as part of an EPA Program–State primacy partnership. The federal grant covers 75% of the partial funding with a 25% State match. The program is also partially funded by permit fees.

Geothermal Resources Program

The Geothermal Resources Program regulates drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment (decommissioning) of all geothermal resource wells in Idaho, as outlined in Idaho Code §42-4001 - 4015. Geothermal wells are defined as any well having a bottom hole temperature of 212° F or greater (Idaho Code §42-4002). Therefore, the Geothermal Resources Program *does not* regulate the more common low-temperature geothermal wells used for heating purposes. Low-temperature geothermal wells have a bottom hole temperature greater than 85° F and lower than 212° F and are regulated by the IDWR Well Construction Program.

State statute requires geothermal wells to undergo a formal permit process before approval is given and drilling can commence. Upon receipt of the permit application, program staff reviews the application and then conducts a thorough technical evaluation. A permit is then issued based upon the geothermal resource rules found in IDAPA 37.03.04.

Due to the high-risk and high construction cost of geothermal well projects, very few of these wells are attempted much less permitted each year, as shown in Table 3.

	FY2009	FY2013
Total Geothermal Well Permits Issued	9	4

Table 3: Geothermal Well Permits Issued FY2009 vs. FY2013

Due to the infrequent nature of geothermal well projects, only one Ground Water Protection Section staff member is tasked with reviewing and approving the applications. However, this minimal staff creates the largest challenge faced by the Geothermal Resources Program: digitally archiving the large and numerous documents of both recent and historical projects. The program does not have the manpower, time, or equipment to handle the volume and cumbersome nature of plans, blueprints, charts, and well logs.

Funding for the Geothermal Resources Program is provided from IDWR's general fund appropriation.

Driller Licensing Program

IDWR has statutory responsibility for regulating the drilling of wells and licensing of well drillers and operators in Idaho (Idaho Code §42-238). The Driller Licensing Rules, IDAPA 37.03.10, establish the requirements and procedures for obtaining and renewing authorization to drill wells. The Driller Licensing Program staff fulfills this responsibility by:

- reviewing and processing licensing applications,
- organizing required continuing education seminars,
- coordinating the annual license renewal of hundreds of well drillers, and
- data entering and maintaining individual driller and drilling company information.

Total driller licenses issued have fluctuated in recent years, although increasing overall (Table 4). This fluctuation reflects the changing demand for domestic wells during the recent housing and economic downturn. The program has kept up with demand by streamlining data-entry procedures and database software.

		FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Total Driller and Opera	tor Licenses Issued	215	149	183	128	214

Table 4: Driller and Operator Licenses Issued FY2009 - FY2013

The main challenge for Driller Licensing staff is the delay incurred by incomplete applications. Staff must contact each driller and wait for the missing information. Occasionally, additional follow up with the individual drillers, drilling companies, and/or IDWR regional offices is required. The license is processed and issued later than intended, potentially taking time and energy away from other projects. Although Idaho Code does not set a processing deadline, program staff attempts to process all complete applications within 14 days of receipt.

Funding for the Driller Licensing Program is provided from IDWR's general fund appropriation and fee account.

Stream Channel Protection Unit

The IDWR Stream Channel Protection Unit evaluates potential alterations to stream channels for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty, and water quality. Using Idaho Code §42-3801 and the Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act requirements, the Stream Channel Protection Unit approves or denies projects involving any work being done inside the ordinary high-water mark (generally, the streambed and stream bank) of a continuously flowing stream.

Stream Channel Protection Unit support staff serves at the Northern, Eastern, and Southern regional offices. The Stream Channel Protection Unit Coordinator serves at the state office and oversees the regional office staff while also completing the daily functions for the state and western region units.

Stream Channel Protection permits are issued for two different types of applications: Joint Application for Stream Channel Alteration Permits (Joint Applications) and Letter Permit for Recreational Mining (Letter Permit).

Funding for Stream Channel Protection Unit program is provided from IDWR's general fund appropriation and fee account.

Joint Application for Stream Channel Alteration Permits

The Joint Application permit form and process was developed in conjunction with the Idaho Department of Lands (IDOL) and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) because these agencies also have jurisdictional permitting programs related to the protection of streams and wetlands. The Joint Application allows the applicant to fill out and submit one application to the appropriate agencies for subsequent approval(s). Upon receipt of a complete Joint Application, the Stream Channel Protection Unit issues a permit within 60-90 days. The timeline varies depending on the complexity of the project and the number of parties affected by the project.

In the event of emergencies (such emergency flood mitigation), the applicant must submit a separate Emergency Application. A permit for an emergency application can be authorized within one to two days upon receiving a complete application and fee.

Table 5 below shows the number of Joint Applications IDWR received in FYs 2009 through 2013. Some Joint Applications received very late in FY2013 will count as being received but were not reviewed, processed, or permitted before the end of the fiscal year period.

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Joint Applications Received/Processed	340	182	183	282	244
Permits Issued	231	131	149	200	176

Table 5: Joint Application Data FY2009 - FY2013

Processing timeline of Joint Applications five years ago was generally closer to 60 days. The turnaround time is longer now because IDWR had five FTEs working in the program five years ago as compared to approximately two-and-a-half FTEs over the past two years.

Letter Permit for Recreational Mining

The Stream Channel Protection Act regulates the use of recreational mining equipment and requires miners to obtain a Letter Permit for Recreational Mining (Letter Permit) from IDWR before altering any portion of the streambed. Recreational mining equipment can be any implement that is used to dig, scrape, dredge, or otherwise move stream bed materials from below the ordinary high watermark (streambed or stream bank) in search of minerals.

Completed and signed letter permits are considered authorized by IDWR upon receipt of the permit and fee. By signing the letter permit, the applicant indicates he/she has read and understands the *Recreational Mining Stream Channel Alteration* instruction booklet and will conduct operations in compliance with the stated instructions and rules. The Letter Permit authorizes mining for a specific time frame within the larger recreational mining season of April 1 to March 31. The authorized time frame depends on the stream location and limitations outlined in the recreational mining instructions.

Letter Permit submittals have increased over the past several years, with a record 911 permits submitted in FY2013. The Stream Channel Protection Section has mitigated staff reductions and increased applications by simplifying the letter permitting process. Less than five years ago each letter permit required IDWR staff review; approval time took up to 10 days. Approval and authorization upon receipt of the application and fee have saved both staff time and customer wait times.

Floodplain Management Unit

The Floodplain Management Unit, headed by the State Floodplain Coordinator, administers National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in Idaho; maps flood risk; and educates local governments, developers, and individuals planning land uses in flood hazard areas.

The Floodplain Management Unit also reviews city ordinances created to address floodplain problems and encourages communities to adopt floodplain ordinances and qualify for the NFIP, allowing citizens to qualify for FEMA flood insurance. Currently, nearly 200 Idaho communities and/or counties participate in the NFIP. The Floodplain Management Unit also helps communities plan for floods, conducts training of floodplain protection, and reviews work done within floodplains to ensure that it will not cause an increase in flood levels if flooding occurs.

The IDWR Floodplain Management Unit helped fulfill these goals by hosting a Floodplain Management Conference on August 2 and 3, 2013, in Boise. Over 70 attendees heard government agencies and local experts present information on pre-disaster mitigation, building codes, public-private partnerships, levee updates, and community preparedness. Attendees left with resources, strategies, and a better understanding of how to protect their communities from floods.

The Floodplain Management Unit gained a better understanding of the state-wide floodplain managers by conducting a Floodplain Manager Survey. The survey revealed the knowledge,

expertise, duties, and goals of community floodplain managers. The survey results can be found on IDWR's website and will be used by IDWR to communicate relevant, flood-related information to each NFIP community.

Funding for Floodplain Management Unit program is provided mostly from a FEMA grant (75%) and the remaining from IDWR's general fund appropriation (25%).

Technical Services Bureau

The Technical Services Bureau supports initiatives throughout IDWR and is divided into two sections: the Geospatial Technology Section and the Hydrology Section. Although Technical Services Bureau staff support various IDWR programs statewide, all Bureau employees work out of the state office.

Geospatial Technology Section

Idaho Code §39-120 designates IDWR as the leader for natural resource geographical information systems (GIS). The Geospatial Technology Section, using GIS software, provides expertise, applications, data, and analyses that are used throughout IDWR to support business processes. The section also provides web-based tools and applications that are used by the public via the IDWR website.

GIS data layers are used to evaluate well drilling applications, water right applications, compliance issues, and to refine and improve ground water modeling. GIS analysts support the attorney general's office, the legislative redistricting commission, and many other state agencies and local governments.

Specifically, the Geospatial Technology Section and GIS data layers assist:

- Water Right agents by determining if a water right is within an administrative area that requires additional consideration.
- The public by allowing the submission of data via online applications such as the well driller locator tool or the Northern Idaho Adjudication website.
- IDWR Water Distribution staff by creating accurate water district boundaries with maps and/or digital elevation models.
- Safety of Dams, Hydrology, and Planning Section staff with spatial analysis by approximating the volume and perimeter of a reservoir given a dam location and height.
- All IDWR staff who use GIS software by troubleshooting and fixing GIS applications and creating maps, figures, and charts for presentations.

Due to various entities' reliance upon the section's accuracy of information, most major projects of FY2013 encompassed improving applications and databases, such as.

Hydrologic Database Integration: The hydrologic database is used by the hydrologists
and many other members of IDWR to assist with water rights, planning, modeling, and
other efforts. Data from several independent databases was integrated into the existing
hydrologic database. With this improvement, the section can now easily and efficiently
share once-scattered information with IDWR staff, the public, and other agencies.

- Interactive Map Improvements: The IDWR website provides various interactive maps to the public and other agencies. These maps provide information regarding well drilling, state-protected streams, evapotranspiration, flood hazard, and general mapping tools. Updating these online tools with new software and enhanced features allow the public to retrieve accurate and detailed data.
- **GIS Toolbar Improvements:** WREdit is the GIS toolbar used throughout IDWR for specific business practices. During FY2013, functions were added for the water supply bank, transfers, hydrologic database, and well drilling. These tools reduced application processing time and assisted in efficient data discovery.

Funding for the Geospatial Technology Section is provided through various sources, including IDWR general fund, grants, and/or the specific section requesting the project.

Hydrology Section

The Hydrology Section provides detailed scientific data, information, expertise, data collection, and technical support services regarding Idaho hydrology to many groups at IDWR, including the Director, Water Allocation Bureau, regional offices, Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB), and Attorney General's Office. Working exclusively from the state office, the Hydrology Section develops a detailed understanding of Idaho hydrology through:

- water supply assessments and forecasts,
- litigation support,
- reviews of water rights applications and transfers,
- Comprehensive Aquifer Management Planning (CAMP) technical studies,
- surface and ground water modeling,
- water right accounting, and
- scientific programming and website enhancements.

Using these tools, section hydrologists account for the delivery of reservoir storage and natural stream flow according to Idaho's water right priority system. Staff also develop and operate ground water models of major aquifers within the state. Additionally, hydrology staff maintains and operates a river and reservoir system operations model of the Snake River for planning purposes. The data, models, and programs are used for predicting the water supply for the upcoming irrigation season; planning for improved utilization of water resources; and quantifying the effects of drought, recharge, and pumping on aquifer water levels and river flows. These studies and modeling efforts are often a part of a collaborative process that is important to private industry, agricultural interests, numerous organizations, IDWR, and other government agencies in developing an understanding of the hydrology of Idaho.

An important and ongoing project for both state and regional office staff is the data collection program, which monitors over 1,200 sites statewide:

- Statewide Water Quality Monitoring Program (approximately 200 sites),
- Geothermal well monitoring (20 wells),
- Aquifer water level monitoring (804 wells), and
- Stream, spring, and agricultural return-flow monitoring (194 sites).

These regular tasks assisted Hydrology staff in accomplishing several major projects in FY2013. First, in August 2012, the section initiated a ground water flow model development project for the Wood River Valley. In collaboration with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), IDWR:

- established a scope of work and schedule and entered into a Joint Funding Agreement with the USGS.
- conducted a synoptic water-level measurement on more than 100 Wood River Valley wells.
- expanded the routine IDWR water-level monitoring network from seven wells to 18 wells.
- contracted with the USGS to conduct seepage surveys in August 2012, October 2012, and April 2013.
- published a fact sheet describing the goals of the project and the project timeline.
- created a project webpage to disseminate presentations and other project information to the public.
- established a Modeling Technical Advisory Committee (MTAC) to provide transparency and serve as a vehicle for stakeholder input.

In January 2013, the Hydrology Section, working with the Idaho Water Resources Research Institute and under the guidance of the Eastern Snake Hydrologic Modeling Committee, finished a major upgrade of the ground water flow model for the eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer. The new model is the first major upgrade since 2005. The model was calibrated to over 43,000 observed aquifer water levels, over 2,000 river gain and loss estimates, and over 2,000 transient spring discharge measurements. In addition to a final report, more than 20 design documents were published, each documenting a specific aspect of model construction.

The Hydrology Section also participated in meetings, data gathering, and data analysis activities for the Swan Falls Technical Working Group (TWG), a group of technical stakeholder representatives assigned to help with implementation of the 1984 Swan Falls Agreement. To achieve the implementation, the TWG:

- conducted irrigation and non-irrigation season seepage surveys,
- developed alternative methods for factoring out the effects of Idaho Power Company reservoir operations on flows measured in the Snake River at the near Murphy Gaging Station, and

• prepared a draft monitoring plan for evaluating compliance with provisions of the Swan Falls Agreement (as embodied in partial decrees for hydropower water rights for the Snake River below Milner dam).

Funding for the Hydrology Section is provided through IDWR's general fund appropriation and Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP).

Idaho Water Resource Board

Per Idaho Code §42-1732 – 1734, the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) creates and implements comprehensive basin planning, protected rivers designations, minimum stream flow programs, water project financing, and water supply bank leases and rentals. There are eight members on the Idaho Water Resource Board, appointed by the governor, who serve four-year terms.

Although the IWRB is not an official section of IDWR, the Director supports the IWRB as needed and assigns staff to help carry out these powers and duties. The IDWR Planning and Technical Services Bureaus provide administration and staff support to the IWRB. The IWRB and IDWR are also interrelated in areas such as court appeals, administrative rules adoption, water bank administration, and water right negotiations with the Federal government and Indian Tribes.

In addition to formulating and implementing the state water plan and comprehensive basin plans, which includes authorities to designate natural and protected rivers, the IWRB also provides financial assistance for water development and conservation projects. The IWRB has two accounts, water management and revolving development, from which it makes loans and grants. A third account, the Aquifer Planning and Management Fund, was added by the Idaho Legislature in 2008 (Idaho Code §42-1780). This fund was established for technical studies, facilitation services, hydrologic monitoring, measurement and Comprehensive Aquifer Planning and Management. Idaho Code §42-1779 authorized the IWRB to conduct a Comprehensive Aquifer Planning program across the state. Table 6 lists the recent projects funded by the IWRB.

Project	Loan	Revenue Bond	IWRB Project Expenditure
Lake Reservoir Company Lardo Dam			
Upgrade	\$594,000		
Portneuf Irrigating Company Pipeline			
Project	\$1,300,000		
Bear River Bond Pool Issuance		\$2,500,000	
Big Springs Creek Ranch Water			
Transaction			\$222,371
Weiser-Galloway Geologic and			
Operational Investigations and Analysis			\$2,000,000
Foothill Ranch HOA Well Repair and			
Water System Improvement	\$150,000		
High Country Resource Conservation and			
Development Area Cloud Seeding			
Program			\$20,000
Jughandle Estates HOA New Well and			
Delivery System	\$907,552		
Lower Lemhi Permanent Subordination			
Easement			\$421,200
Lower Lemhi 2012 Annual Water			
Transactions			\$88,344
Sulphur Creek Water Transaction			\$12,305

Bayhorse Creek Water Transaction			\$38,410
ESPA Managed Recharge Pilot Program			\$1,500,000
Mile Post 31 Recharge Site Engineering			
Design			\$6,000
Alturas Lake Creek Appraisal			\$9,000
Totals	\$2,951,552	\$2,500,000	\$4,317,630

Table 6: IWRB Projects and Funding FY2013

The IWRB can also issue debt in the form of revenue bonds, where the proceeds are loaned to the entity requesting the financial assistance. The loan repayments then are the revenue used to repay the debt service on the bonds.

Funding for the IWRB's administrative needs is embedded within IDWR's budget and consists primarily of IDWR general fund appropriation.

Planning Bureau

The Planning Bureau primarily supports Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) programs, including the State Water Plan, water project development and funding, minimum stream flows, natural and recreational river designations, and comprehensive basin and aquifer planning.

The Planning Bureau is responsible for overseeing and administering, on behalf of the IWRB, several large-scale initiatives, including implementing the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer-Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (ESPA-CAMP), evaluating new water storage reservoirs throughout the state, and undertaking projects in the Upper Salmon River Basin to provide flows needed for recovery of ESA-listed anadromous fish species, including alleviating water use conflicts between the needs of fish and irrigated agriculture.

The Planning Bureau accomplishes these over-arching goals through various on-going projects.

- Water Project Financing: The IWRB Financial Program assists the development of water resources of the state through financing the construction of water projects. This program assists water users to keep water storage and delivery systems operating and in good working order.
- **State Water Plan:** The State Water Plan and component basin and aquifer plans, guide decision-makers and identify strategies to protect Idaho's water resources for use by its citizens and ensure water is available to meet current and future water demands.
- Water Storage Studies: The IWRB investigates potential storage projects to make the
 best use of available water supplies and provide maximum flexibility to manage and
 operate water.

Besides fulfilling the daily requirements of the bureau, the Planning Bureau staff at the IDWR state office in Boise, along with IWRB members, completed a recharge study and test to better protect and administer the state's water resources.

In September 2012, the IWRB partnered with the American Falls Reservoir District 2 to construct a diversion and recharge site at Mile Post 31 off the Milner Gooding Canal. Construction began in November 2012



Figure 5: Testing the Mile Post 31 Recharge Site, March 27, 2013

and was completed in the spring of 2013. The site was tested in March 2013 with the diversion of approximately 2,800 acre-feet at a rate of approximately 200-250 cfs. This initial test indicates that this site will be a good recharge site to add to the other recharge strategies currently in operation.

Recharge continues to be a robust element in a suite of tools for ESPA-CAMP implementation. Since 2008, the IWRB recharge program has resulted in 436,941 acre-feet of recharge on the ESPA,

which has aided in working toward aquifer stabilization, resolving long-term water management conflicts, and meeting the State's obligations to maintain minimum flows at the Murphy Gage which are dependent on spring discharges from the ESPA.

Additionally, the IWRB has a surface water storage study underway, the Weiser-Galloway Project, to evaluate the feasibility of new surface storage in Idaho. The project accomplished a key milestone through the completion of a geologic investigation which indicates that a large dam can be engineered and constructed at the site. The investigation included core drilling of seven holes totaling about 1,540 linear feet together with associated engineering and geotechnical analysis. This work was done in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers and the US Bureau of



Figure 6: IWRB members examining core drilling operations at Weiser-Galloway Dam Site

Reclamation. The final report and additional work on hydraulic, economic, and costs analyses are continuing. In addition, studies are underway to evaluate raising Arrowrock Dam on the Boise River for flood control and water supply, as well as the evaluation of several new storage possibilities in the Henrys Fork area. New storage in Idaho will meet current and future water demands, lessening the potential for water conflicts in the future.

Competing demands on Idaho's water requires active and dynamic planning for the protection and use of Idaho's water and necessitates the guidance and prioritization which are provided by the State Water Plan. The IWRB adopted a revised State Water Plan in November 2012. The 2012 amended State Water Plan was the first thorough revision of the State Water Plan since 1996. The plan guides management of the water resources in Idaho and demonstrates that Idaho has a vision for the protection and optimization of use of Idaho's water.

Funding for the Planning Bureau is provided from various sources including IDWR general funds, the Aquifer Planning and Management Fund, and grants.

FINANCIAL

FY 2013 Agency Budget by Fund

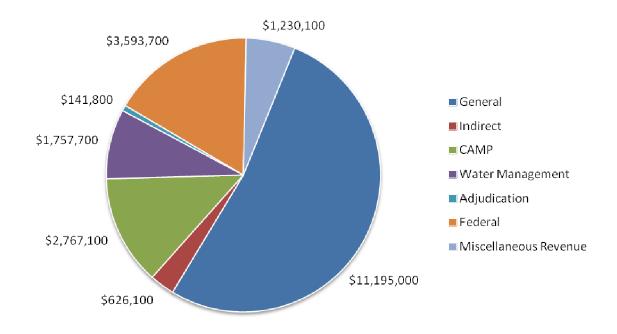


Chart 11: IDWR Budget by Fund FY2013

FY 2013 FTE by Region

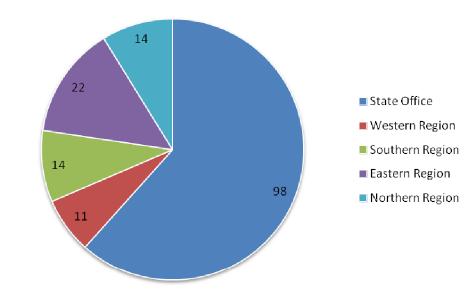


Chart 12: IDWR FTE by Region FY2013

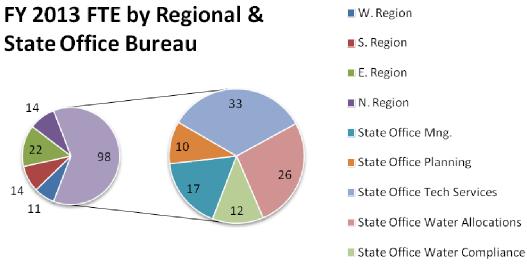


Chart 13: IDWR FTE by Regional and State Office Bureau FY2013

FY 2013 Annual Rent by Region

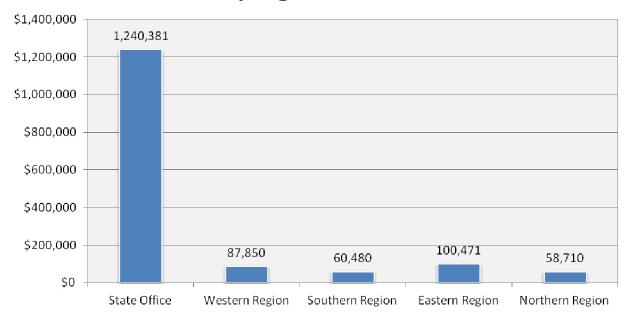


Chart 14: IDWR Annual Rent by Region FY2013

DRAFT LEGISLATION

IDWR has submitted four legislative proposals for the upcoming 2014 legislative session. All four proposals were submitted for review and approval through the Executive Agency Legislative System and have been approved as of November 1, 2013. Another proposal is pending after discussions with the Governor's office staff. The proposals are currently in the process of final agency review, and the last day to submit changes to the Division of Financial Management is December 3, 2013. The five legislative proposals are listed and summarized below.

RS 22415 Amending Idaho Code Section 42-201 - Water Remediation

This proposed legislation would clarify that an operator of a remediation project, acting to remove hazardous substances or petroleum from contaminated water, is not required to obtain a water right, but is required to file with IDWR a notice of remediation prior to diverting water. This legislation maintains the Director of IDWR's jurisdiction over any diversion of water.

RS 22416 Amending Idaho Code Sections 42-234 and 42-1762 - Managed Ground Water Recharge

This proposed legislation would authorize the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) to promulgate rules governing managed ground water recharge. This draft legislation would also clarify that water users seeking new applications for permits based on managed ground water recharge or aquifer credits must show with reasonable certainty that the recharge will sustain a sufficient supply of water for their future use. Additionally, this draft legislation would authorize the IWRB to create an aquifer credit program as part of its existing water supply bank and to promulgate the aquifer credit program rules. The promulgation of the rules addressed in this proposed legislation will be discretionary in all parts of the state except for the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer.

RS 22393 Amending Idaho Code Section 42-3902 - Injection Well Definition Amendment

This proposed legislation would replace the term "drilled" with "used" in the definition of an injection well to clarify IDWR's authority to regulate underground oil and gas production wells that are converted to injection wells and used for the injection of waste fluids.

RS 22395 Amending Idaho Code Section 42-1805 – Returning Applications to Appropriate Water in Moratorium Areas

This proposed legislation is to reduce the number of applications to appropriate water being held by IDWR in fully appropriated areas or areas that will become fully appropriated. The draft legislation would authorize the Director of IDWR to return pending applications back to the applicant when the application seeks to divert water in an area where a moratorium order has been issued.

Proposal to Amend Idaho Code Section 42-11701 – Amending Qualifications for Director of the Department of Water Resources

This proposed legislation would enlarge the pool of professional candidates who can serve as the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources.

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